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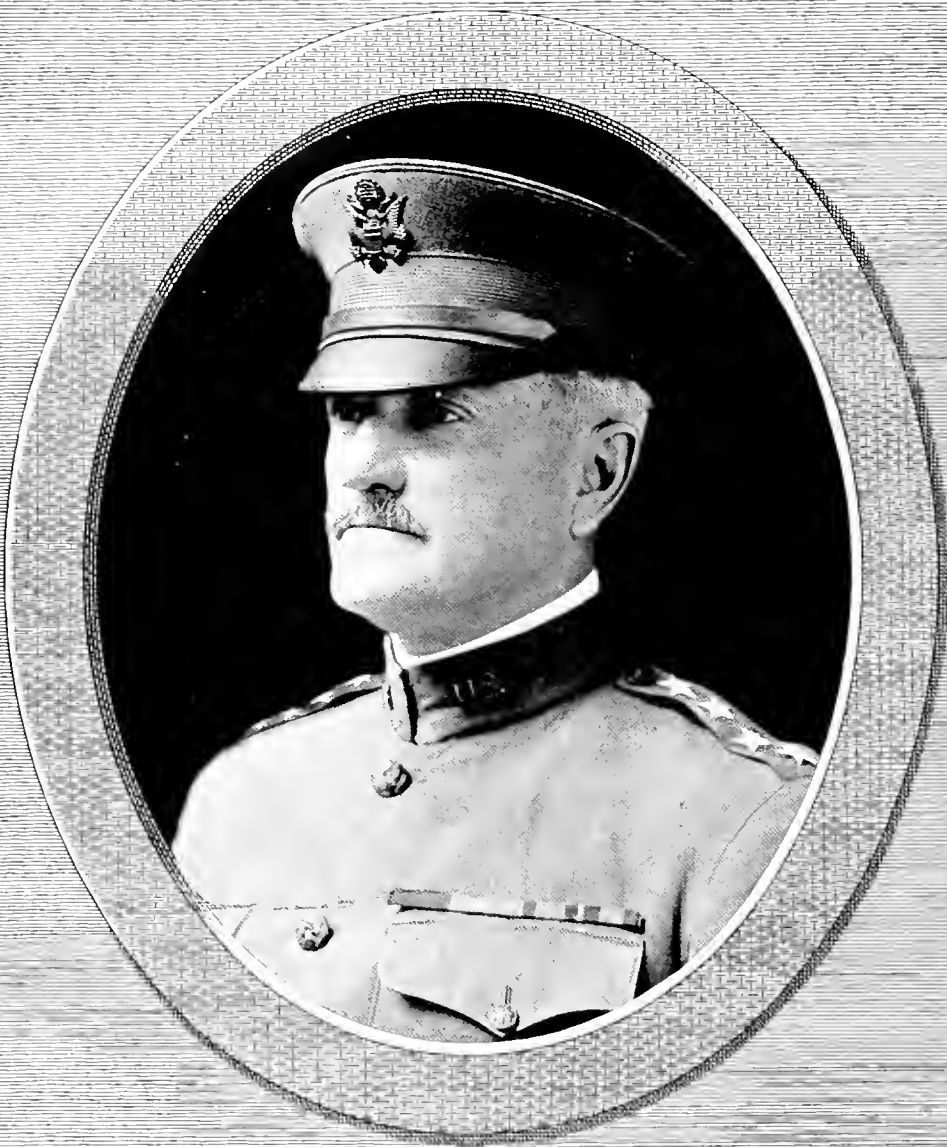
Published by
J. O. THOMPSON
Windom, Minn.

HIRTY-TWO boys from Cottonwood County who left their homes to fight for their country, for the liberty of the World, yielded up their lives in the great war. They died for their country and for us who are living. We love them and cherish their memory. In order that their gallant and heroic deeds, and those of their companions in arms be preserved for all time, this book is published, and to them it is dedicated.

Ginn
Publisher
MAR 23 1922



Marshal Foch



Gen. J.J. Pershing



Pres. Woodrow Wilson



Preface

This book, "Cottonwood County in the World War," is in the nature of a memorial to the 700 young men from Cottonwood County who went into the army during the mighty struggle for world freedom, to preserve the principles for which the boys of 1861-1865 fought, and to perpetuate the institutions of this Government.

Thirty-two of our boys paid the supreme sacrifice—some on the battlefield and others in the hospitals. Now that peace has been again restored to the world, it seems only fitting and just that the memory of those that died like men, in the uniform of a United States soldier, and the heroism of those who have again returned home, should be preserved for future generations. Forty years from now, when the boys who marched in the army and fought for the freedom of the world are old and gray, there will have come on the stage another generation to whom the story of this great struggle will be a matter of history. The people of that day will know of these daring deeds only as they read them or hear some old soldier tell them. To keep this record for future generations is the purpose of this book.

The publisher has compiled this book with great care, and has earnestly endeavored to give place in the book to every boy in the service, war workers in every branch of the war work justly entitled to such a place. There are a few unavoidable omissions among the soldier boys; some were impossible to locate, some refused to furnish photos or records; for these we have no apologies to make. But if there have been left out any names or pictures of those who should have been given credit for their efforts, it is with the most profound sincerity that we apologize. We have endeavored to give the principal features and activities of the various committees and organizations in the county's war work without going into detail to such an extent as to swell the book to too great a size. While it was necessary to condense as much as possible, yet we have endeavored to present a truthful picture and do ample justice to all good and patriotic people of the county. And we believe that if the magnitude of the work necessary in the compiling of this book were fully appreciated by our critics, that they would forgive us for any sins of omission or commission.

The publisher extends hearty thanks to all loyal people, to the soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to all who have co-operated in furnishing material for this book. It has been a laborious task, but we have enjoyed it and hope the book will prove acceptable to all.

J. O. Thompson, Publisher.

Cottonwood County and the World War

The winter of nineteen-seventeen was a time of anxiety and gloom. In Europe the war was raging with all its fury. The ruthless masters of Germany had violated the laws of humanity and the laws of human nature, in spite of signed treaties and its pledges and promises to respect these laws. If America had no particular concern of the atrocities committed by the German Armies in Europe, she could not view with indifference the attacks upon her own citizens and the sinking of her unarmed ships and the massacre of her innocent sailors pursuing their lawful business upon the seas. The blood of every true American surged with indignation as he read of the atrocities committed upon his countrymen, and wondered when they would be able to take a hand in the matter and cast down militarism.

President Wilson demanded that Germany cease her unlawful attacks upon American shipping, but his righteous demands were met with evasion. Events moved fast, Germany paid no heed to the President's protests, and the United States Government resolved to arm the American ships and to repel such attacks. This course proved useless, so war was the only alternative.

On April 6, 1917, Congress passed a resolution declaring that a state of war existed between the United States Government and the German Empire, and the President issued a proclamation calling the nation to arms. Volunteers were called to recruit the Army and Navy and the people were called upon to support the government in any emergency. Every loyal citizen was expected to do his duty. The government at Washington could not win the war alone. The call to service went out to the remotest parts of the country and the response from all over the land brought with it the assurance of victory. Immediately upon the declaration of war, a call was made for the Army and Navy, the country heretofore always relying on this method of raising troops for the army. A great number of our patriotic men and boys responded to this call and were sent to the various camps and training schools which the government had established. When this call to service came the boys of Cottonwood County responded nobly by enlisting in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

On Saturday evening, April 14, 1917, a patriotic meeting was called in the Garrick theatre, Recruiting Officer Robert Murray of the First Minnesota, being responsible for the movement. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm was displayed. The band was out and gave several selections and helped wake up our citizens to what was going on and the theatre was well filled. Rev. Holden presided at the meeting and after short talks by Hon. R. H. Jefferson of Bingham Lake and Rev. Holden, Recruiting Officer Murray told what was being done at the present time; he reviewed the history of the First Minnesota, the historic regiment, which was the first one offered the government at the time of the Civil War, and which was hoped would be the first one in the present unpleasantness.

The results of the work of the recruiting officer was seen in the fact that a number of the young men of Windom enlisted in the First Minnesota in response to their country's call. They left the afternoon of April 16, 1917, for Minneapolis, Minnesota, to take the examinations. Nearly everybody in the city of Windom and a great many from the country were at the depot to bid the enlisted men Godspeed on their way. All the business houses closed to allow the employees to go to the depot and a parade was formed at the school house led by the band and second marched the enlisted men, followed by the high school pupils. It was a scene that will never be forgotten by those who were present and stirred the enthusiasm of the people to a greater determination to do everything in their power to free the world of the menace that threatened the very foundation of Democracy.

In raising such an army as was seen needful the country found the volunteer system inadequate and upon the advice of the President, Congress passed the Selective Conscription Act, which called for the registration of all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty inclusive, and empowered the War Department to classify these registrants according to age and circumstances. And to call to the colors such as it might choose.

The first registration was held on the 5th day of June, 1917, and 1,350 boys registered. These were



THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS FROM COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

Leaving for Minneapolis, Minn., April 16, 1917. They are as follows:

Top row, reading from left to right: Max Langley, Delbert Kibbey, Oscar Nelson, Vernon Croft, Roy Bowden, John Kreitz

Bottom row: Walter Nelson, Floyd Marshall, Wesley Foss, John Sanger, Clark Beise, Delbert Yerkes.



"Off for the Front." The first group of volunteers from Cottonwood County on their way to the train April 16, 1917.

numbered from 1 to 1,350. The drawing took place at Washington, D. C., and the boys were called on to report to the draft board in rotation as their numbers were drawn at Washington. To Roger Morlan of Windom was the honor of being the first to be drawn, his number being 258. The County was

called upon to furnish 91 men in the first quota, and on Sept. 21, 1917, the first quota of draftees left for Camp Dodge, Ia. Other registrations of men for military service took place during the summer of 1918, the report of which you will find in the Draft Board's report elsewhere in this book.

Rural School Graduation Poem

Delivered by Reuben Gustafson at the graduation exercises of the rural schools of Cottonwood County, 1918.

The other night my father took
His handy fountain pen,
He would not speak, he would not joke,
He was so thoughtful then.

He said, "Oh children, go to bed,
While I few words prepare,
I cannot help that I feel sad,
My thoughts are 'Over There.'"

So many of our boys have left,
That used to shake our hand,
They're offering now their life for us,
On the blood-soaked fields of France.

They left their home, they left their all,
With "pep" to win or die;
Their music is the cannon's roar,
Beneath the Flanders sky.

Oh! I can almost see our boys,
A million in a line,
They'll surely make the Kaiser git,
And cross the river Rhine.

Another million soon will start
Across the rolling sea,
To answer to their comrade's call,
Who fights for you and me.

They'll put their shoulders to the wheel,
And help to fill the gun
That sends the deadly piercing steel,
That routs the awful Hun.

Hurrah! Hurrah! for Pershing's boys,
The gallant, brave and true,
I know they'll fight with all their might
For the Red, the White, the Blue.

I know they'll fight with all their might
For mother, sweethearts true,
But nothing there will they compare
With the Red, the White, and Blue.

They love their homes in the U. S. A.
Where the star-decked banner flies,
That's why they'll fight with all their might,
With "pep" to win or die.

I've heard them talk, I've seen them walk,
The U. S. troops in line,
And say, my friend, the boys we send
Are surely looking fine.

Too fine to die, may God on high,
Bring the struggle to an end.
If I should pray, this is what I'd say:
Oh! Lord, thy peace pact send.

Gold Stars

Upon the service flag of Cottonwood County thirty-two blue stars have turned to gold. Thirty-two of the boys from this County who entered the service of their country, gave all they had. Thirteen of these boys died of disease in the training camps here at home. Nineteen boys died on the battlefield facing the foe, or from wounds received in action, or in prison camps. In either case they made the supreme sacrifice for freedom and humanity. Those who died in this country sleep in the quiet cemeteries here at home, laid to rest by loving hands, while those who died overseas sleep in alien soil with the wide Atlantic between them and home.

But though they sleep in alien soil they are not forgotten, nor will they be through all the coming years. A monument will be erected to commemorate the noble acts and deeds, not only of those who made the supreme sacrifice, but of all who entered the service and did their part "to make the world safe for humanity," in order to preserve for future generations the memory of our County's Heroes, and annually on the 30th day of May a patriotic people will scatter flowers upon the graves of the dead, and will feel as in the words of Lincoln, "A solemn pride in having laid so costly a sacrifice on the altar of Freedom."

IN FLANDERS FIELD.

In Flanders field the poppies blow
Between the crosses row on row,
That mark our places; and in the sky
The larks still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below,
We are the dead.
Short days ago we lived, felt dawn,
Saw sunset glow, loved and were loved;
And now we lie in Flanders fields,
Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from falling hands we throw the torch—
Be yours to hold it high;
If you break faith with us, who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

By Lieut. John McCrae.

VICTOR LAWRENCE ALDRICH.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Aldrich of Windom, Minn. Entered the service at Windom, Minn., Feb. 10, 1918, and was sent to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in the Aerial Photographic branch of the service. After a ten weeks' course at Cornell he was sent to Parkfield, Memphis, Tenn., and after several months' training here was transferred to Garden City, Long Island, and on Oct. 6, 1918, he sailed with the 19th Aerial Photo Section for France by way of Liverpool, England. On his arrival at Liverpool he was taken sick with pneumonia and died Oct. 23, 1918, and was buried with military honors at Liverpool, Eng. Previous to his entry into the service he had taken up the photographic profession and was a graduate of the Tennessee College of Photography. Private Aldrich was born April 20, 1894.



GEORGE ANTON.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Anton, was born Dec. 7, 1890. He entered the service at Windom, Minn., May 27, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. After about two months' training here he sailed from Hoboken with his division for France on July 5, 1918. He was a member of Co. E, 362d Inf. His parents received a letter from him dated Sept. 14, 1918, stating that he was on the firing line. The next letter was dated Oct. 21, 1918, from Trier, Germany, stating that he was a prisoner of war in a German Hospital, that he had been gassed and he had a broken leg, but that he was receiving good treatment and would get along all right. On Feb. 22, 1919, his parents received a telegram that he had died on Oct. 23, 1918, at Rest Hospital, at Trier, Germany, and that he was buried in the town cemetery at Trier, Germany. Private Anton was the only Cottonwood boy to be taken as prisoner that we have any record of. He was born Dec. 7, 1890.



RICHARD STANLY BRUBACHER.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Brubacher, Windom, Minn. Entered the service Jan. 29, 1918, at Windom, and was sent to Langley Field, Va., in the Photographic section of the Signal Corps. In August, 1918, he was made Corporal, and the following month was made a Sergeant. Sergeant Brubacher was an expert photographer. He was a graduate of the Tennessee College of Photography, and was employed in the Thompson Studio about four years previous to going into the service. He was made an instructor in the photographic section at Langley Field, and was also cartoonist for the "Propellor," a camp paper. He was taken sick with influenza and pneumonia and died Oct. 12, 1918, at Langley Field. The body was shipped to Windom, Minn., where the funeral was held on the court house grounds, after which the body was escorted to Lake View cemetery by the Home Guards, and buried with military honors. Serg. Brubacher was born Oct. 10, 1895.



MARTIN BORSETH.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peder Borseth of Windom, Minn., enlisted in the U. S. Marines Dec. 3, 1916, in Co. H, 6th Reg. Marines, and was trained on the U. S. S. Rhode Island. On May 23, 1918, Corporal Borseth sailed for France. It was at this time that the Germans were making their terrific drive towards Paris, hoping to crush France before the Americans could get there. It was at the battle of Chateau-Thierry when the U. S. Marines (and Corp. Borseth was one of them) and the Dough-boys went into the lines and stopped the Germany army, and started them back to dear Berlin. It was in this drive that Corporal Borseth was killed in action on July 19, 1918. He was the first boy from Cottonwood County to sacrifice his life on the battlefield in the Great World War. Corporal Borseth was born April 14, 1894.

AUGUST BURMEISTER.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burmeister of Jeffers, Minn. He entered the service April 29, 1918, at Windom, and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. He was soon sent to Camp Travis, Texas, in the 345th Field Artillery. After some extensive training here he was sent with his company to France by way of England. Shortly after landing in France he was taken sick with influenza and pneumonia and died Sept. 6, 1918. He was buried with military honors in the American cemetery at Le Courneau (camp of) Gironde. Private Burmeister leaves a wife to mourn his death.





FLOYD W. CRAWFORD.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Crawford of McCredie, Mo. He entered the service April 29, 1918, at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., with twenty other boys from Cottonwood County. After training there for some time he was sent to Camp Travis, Texas, where he joined a heavy Machine Gun Co. and in June sailed with his company to France. He saw hard service in the St. Mihiel and Argonne drives. He was then taken sick with pneumonia and died in Paris Oct. 27, 1918. He was buried with military honors in the American cemetery at Paris.

FREDERICK WILLIAM GEGNER.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz Gegner of Comfrey, Minn. He entered service at Windom, Minn., June 25, 1918, and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to Co. F, 344th Inf., 86th Division. After receiving training there for about ten weeks he sailed for France Sept. 9, 1918, by way of England. On Oct. 4, 1918, he was transferred to Co. C, 148th Inf., 37th Division. It is not known just when he went to the front, but he did participate in the battle of Toul, for on Oct. 28, 1918, he was killed in action. One report was that he had died of pneumonia but his parents received a letter from France stating that he was killed in the battle of Toul. But whichever case it might be, he died in the cause of liberty and is enrolled as one of Cottonwood County's heroes.



OTTO GRAMS.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Grams, entered the service at Windom, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, in Co. B, 351st Inf., 88th Div. He remained here until Nov. 26, 1917, when he was transferred to Camp Pike, where he remained until the time of his death which occurred on Jan. 2, 1918, from influenza-pneumonia. Private Grams was born Aug. 26, 1886.

MARCUS J. HANSON.

Entered the service May 17, 1918, at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to Co. B, 603d Engineers. After receiving his training there he was sent with his company to France. We do not know how long he was at the front, but on Nov. 9, 1918, he was slightly wounded at the battle of the Meuse River, and was being taken back to the hospital in an ambulance, when a high explosive shell struck the ambulance killing nine men and wounding two others. Private Hanson was among the killed. Private Hanson was born in Denmark June 24, 1890, and was the son of Hans K. Hanson of Denmark.



EDWARD HOCKE.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hocke of Windom, Minn. Entered the service on Sept. 10, 1918, at Windom and was sent to Ft. Snelling, Minn., where he received training, and was then transferred to St. James, Minn., as military clerk to the Draft Board at that place. Private Hocke was in the service only about six weeks when he was taken sick with pneumonia and died on Oct. 31, 1918. The body was brought to Windom and was escorted from the depot to the court house by the Home Guards, where the funeral service was held. The Guards escorted the body to the cemetery where they fired the final salute given all those who die in the service. While Private Hocke did not die on the field of battle, he did die in the service of his country. He leaves a wife, baby, and his parents and brother to mourn his death.



ANDREW O. HALL.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans O. Hall, entered the service at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Grant in Co. F, 342d Inf. After receiving training there he was sent with his Division to France where he was transferred to Co. A, 55th Inf. Private Hall saw considerable service on the western front and on Nov. 3, 1918, as his company was moving up to the front line trenches to relieve the 34th Infantry, the Germans opened a barrage on them and several of the company were killed and wounded, and Private Hall was amongst them, being severely wounded in the left shoulder and back. He was moved back to First Aid station and from there to Base hospital No. 12, Toul, France, where he died on Nov. 6, 1918. He was buried with military honors at Toul, France.



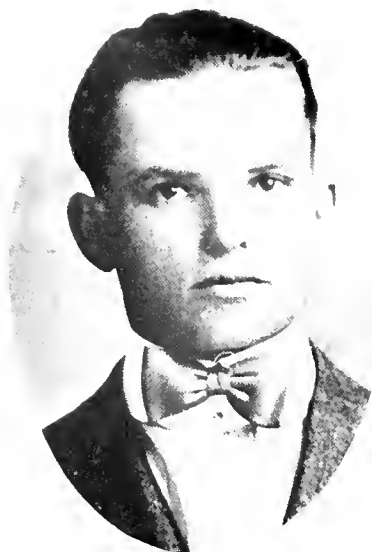


THOMAS ELAM HALLEYBURTON.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Halleyburton of near Murfreesboro, Tenn., was born Jan. 1, 1893. Entered the service at Windom, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, and was sent to Camp Gordon in Co. E, 327th Inf., where he received military training, and in May, 1918, he sailed with his division from N. Y. for France via Liverpool, Eng. Sergeant Halleyburton saw considerable service at the front. On Sept. 13, 1918, he was gassed in the battle of Bel-Aire-Farm, France. After his recovery he returned to his company and on Oct. 17, 1918, he was killed in action in the battle of Somerrance, France, and was buried there with military honors. Sergeant Halleyburton participated in the following offensives: St. Mihiel, Argonne, Bel-Aire-Farm and Somerrance.

ALFRED B. HANSON.

On the Honor Roll of Cottonwood County is the name Alfred B. Hanson as one of Cottonwood County's heroes. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hanson of Mountain Lake, Minn. He entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was in training for several months. He was then transferred to Camp Pike, Ark., into Co. B, 346th Inf., 87th Division. He was again transferred on June 10, 1918, to Co. I, 163d Inf., sailing for France the same month. Here he was transferred to Co. G, 47th Inf. We were unable to ascertain what battle he was in but on Oct. 25, 1918, he was killed in action.



HENRY HALVORSON.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Halvorson of Lamberton, Minn. Upon entering the service he was sent to Spartanburg, S. C., where he received his military training. He was then transferred to Newport News, Va., and on August 30, 1918, he sailed for France. Here he received further training, but it is not known whether he was at the front or not. On Oct. 28, 1918, he died at the U. S. Army Base Hospital of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Private Halvorson was confirmed in the High-water Lutheran church Oct. 15, 1918. He leaves to mourn him his father, mother, six sisters and four brothers.

HERMAN C. JENSON.

Of Lambertson, Minn., was the son of Jens M. Rognalsvåg. He entered the service from Cottonwood County in March, 1918, and was assigned to Co. K, 354th Inf., 89th Division. After a few months' training he sailed for France in June of the same year. After arriving in France he received further training and was sent to the front in the Alsace Lorraine sector where he was killed in action on Sept. 18, 1918.



NORRIS KASSA.

Son of John and Anna Kassa, of Ann Township, was born Dec. 29, 1893, and entered the service at Windom, Minn., on Sept. 19, 1918, and was sent to the Dunwoody Training School at Minneapolis, Minn. On Oct. 7, 1918, just 17 days after he entered the service, he died from influenza-pneumonia. His body was shipped to Revere for burial.



HIO LINGBECK.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jans Lingbeck of Jeffers, Minn., entered the service Oct. 23, 1918, at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., in the 13th Prov. Rct. Co. Engrs. A few days after his arrival at Camp Forrest he was taken sick with influenza and pneumonia and died Nov. 7, 1918, just fifteen days after his entry into the service. His body was shipped to Jeffers for burial.





CLAUDIUS ANDREW LALONE.

Was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lalone, and was born Sept. 25, 1898, in Highwater Township. He volunteered as soon as war was declared in the Navy after receiving his mother's consent, as he was only 17 years of age. His mother was living in N. D. at the time and he enlisted there. He has the distinction of being the first volunteer for the Navy and also the first sailor to give his life from N. D. He received training at the Great Lakes training station in the Radio Service, and was transferred to the interned German liner, "Frederick der Grosse," in the Brooklyn Navy Yards. In some mysterious way, this boat was set on fire and it was while he was fighting the flames on this boat that he was both burned and exposed to the weather, so that he took sick and died of diphtheria on June 13, 1917. His body, attended by a detail of sailors, was shipped to Cottonwood Co., and buried in the Westbrook cemetery in Ann Township.

EDWARD M. LUDVIGSON.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Ludvigson of Westbrook, Minn., born Nov. 22, 1886. He entered service on Sept. 21, 1917, at Windom, Minn. He was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Division. Was transferred on Nov. 1, 1917, to Q. M. C. A. R. D. 326 at Camp Cody, New Mexico, where he was in training for over a year when he was taken sick with intestinal obstructions and peritonitis and died Nov. 28, 1918. The body was shipped to Westbrook, Minn., for burial.



PETER J. LaMAACK.

Son of Mrs. Kate LaMaack of Dundee, Minn. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, from Cottonwood County and was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., in Co. H, 346th Inf. Was transferred Nov. 24, 1917, to Camp Pike, and in June, 1918, was sent to Camp Merritt. From there he was sent with his Division to France by way of Halifax and Liverpool, arriving in France the latter part of July and went in the front line trenches on the third day of August, 1918. He saw active service from this time on until Sept. 24, 1918, on which day he was killed in action. He was buried with military honors in the French cemetery at Glorieux-Verdun, Meusen, France.

LEWIS EDMUND NELSON.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Nelson of Windom, Minn. Entered the service at Windom, Minn., Sept. 4, 1918, and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill. After a few days there he was transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga. On his arrival there he was taken sick with influenza pneumonia and died Oct. 5, 1918. His body was shipped to Windom and the funeral was held on the court house grounds, and after the service the body was escorted to Lake View cemetery by the Home Guards and buried with military honors. Private Nelson was born Oct. 12, 1896, and died just 30 days after he entered the service.



ADOLPH M. NIELSEN.

Son of Anders Knudsen, of Randers, Denmark, was born Jan. 6, 1891. He was inducted into the service from Cottonwood County, on Feb. 17, 1918, in Co. D, M. G. Bn. in the 82nd Div. He sailed from the United States for France in May, 1918, and little is known of him after going to France, except that he spent about ninety days on the front, and was then taken sick with influenza-pneumonia and died Nov. 17, 1918. We were unable to obtain a photo of Private Nielsen.

ANDREW NELSON.

Entered the service June 24, 1918 and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to Co. C, 161st Depot Brigade. After about six months' training he was taken sick with influenza and pneumonia and died Dec. 7, 1918. His body was shipped to Windom and was buried in the Lakeview cemetery. Private Nelson was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Nelson and was born Sept. 19, 1894.





ALBERT ODEGAARD.

Entered the service at Windom, Minn., May 27, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., where he received training for about four weeks and then went to France with his Division. On his arrival in France he was transferred to Co. A, 362d Inf., 91st Div. It was not long until his Division was sent to the front and on the 26th day of September his Division was ordered to take the town of Gesnes at all costs. On September 29th his company numbered 189 men just before they went over the top at 3:40 P. M. From that time until dark they had lost over 50% of their men, but Gesnes was taken. Private Odeggaard was among those killed. He was killed by a bomb dropped from a German aeroplane. He was buried in a field two kilometers southwest of Hill 288, and slightly north of Gesnes.

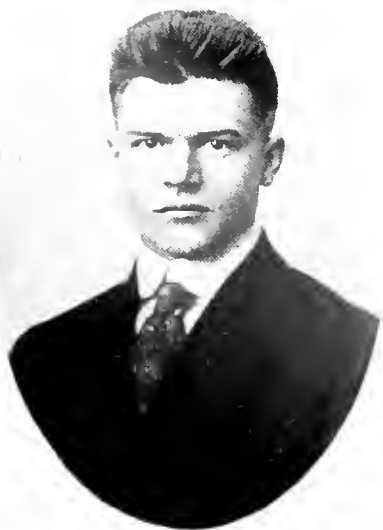
ERWIN R. POWELL.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Powell, was born July 12, 1896. He entered the service in the early part of 1918 and was sent to camp for training at Rapid City, South Dakota. We have been unable to obtain his company number or division. In October he was taken sick with influenza and peritonitis and died October 15, 1918. The body was shipped to Windom and burial was made in Lakeview cemetery.



LELAND DYER REDDING.

Son of Reverdy and Hattie Dyer Redding, was born July 11, 1899. He enlisted in the U. S. Reg. Army, in Co. F, 18th Inf., on April 27, 1917. Leland was only eighteen years old when he enlisted; he could not resist the call to the colors, and he with his three cousins, Mervin D. Weld of Windom, and Kenneth and Leslie Weld of Slayton, Minn., enlisted in the service together. Leland remained in school just long enough to take part in the High School play, leaving on the night train for St. Louis where he joined the other three boys. From there they were sent to Ft. Douglas, New Mexico. A few days after arriving at Ft. Douglas Private Redding was taken sick with pneumonia and died May 20, 1917. His body was shipped to Windom, Minn., accompanied by his cousin, Leslie Weld. The funeral services were held in the M. E. church May 27, 1917, just thirty days from the time he left Windom. Private Redding was the first Cottonwood County boy to die in the service in the great World War.



HERBERT R. REESE.

Son of Mrs. Julia Reese of Amo Township, was born Feb. 23, 1893. He entered the service at Windom, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, and was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. On Nov. 24, 1917, he was transferred to Camp Pike, in Co. D, 346th Inf., 87th Div., where he remained until about the first of June, 1918, when he went with his Division to the port of embarkation and sailed for France on June 11, 1918. After his arrival in France he was transferred to Co. I, 59th Inf., 4th Division. He saw considerable service and on Oct. 5, 1918, he was killed in action. We have been unable to get any further information.



FRANK D. TEED.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Teed of Windom, Minn. Enlisted in the service at Ft. Snelling in June, 1916, in the First Minn., and went with the First Minn. for service on the Mexican Border during the trouble with Mexico in 1916. After this was over he was home on furlough and when war was declared he went with the First Minn. to Camp Cody, New Mexico, where he remained until the time of his death, which occurred on Feb. 4, 1918, of pneumonia. His body was shipped to Windom and the funeral was held in the M. E. church, the Home Guards escorting the body to the Lake View cemetery where the body was buried with military honors. Corporal Teed was born in 1890.

CHARLES R. THOMAS.

Private Thomas entered the service from Cottonwood County on June 24, 1918, and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., in Co. K, 342d Inf. After several months' training he was sent with his Division to France. After arriving in France he was transferred to Co. K, 55th Inf., and was soon sent to the front where he saw some real service for about two months until Nov. 5, 1918, when he was instantly killed in action, while in the support lines near the town of Thiau-Court, France. Capt. Hill in writing his folks said that he was killed by shrapnel. Capt. Hill said that he was well liked by the boys of his Company and was always ready to do his part. Private Thomas was buried with military honors in grave No. 11, Commune of Vieville-en-Haye Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle. His name goes on the honor roll of this company as one of its heroes.





BEHREND VALENTINE.

Was the son of L. Valentine of Comfrey, Minn. Private Valentine entered the service June 25, 1918, at Windom, and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill. He was assigned to Co. E, 342d Infantry, 86th Division. After training here for some time he was transferred to Camp Upton, N. Y., sailing for France Sept. 9, 1918, by way of England. We were unable to get any information after this except that he was killed in action on Nov. 4, 1918, and this was no doubt on the Meuse-Argonne front.

JENS CHRISTENSEN.

We have been unable to get but little information regarding Mr. Christensen. He left for Camp early in the spring of 1918, and after receiving training was sent to France some time in the latter part of the summer of 1918. He saw considerable service on the western front and was killed in action in the Argonne offensive shortly before the close of the war.



WILHELM UNRAU.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Unrau of Mountain Lake, Minn. Entered the service at Windom, Minn., July 28, 1918, and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he remained in training until the time of his death, Oct. 13, 1918, which resulted from influenza and pneumonia. Private Unrau was born on April 28, 1889.

CORNELIUS B. WIENS.

Born May 13, 1893, in Christianna Township, Jackson Co., Minn., entered the service at Windom, Minn., June 25, 1918, and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., with the Cottonwood County contingent. He was registered in Washington, and was transferred to Cottonwood County. He was placed in Co. L, 341st Inf., and sailed the latter part of September for France. Shortly after his arrival in France he was taken sick with pneumonia and died Oct. 12, 1918. He was buried with military honors in the Military Cemetery at Libourne, France, in grave No. 45.



MAJOR NELS GUSTAV SANDELIN.

Nels Gustav Sandelin was born in Sweden on the first day of December, 1887. He came to this country with his parents when he was quite young. His parents settled on a farm in Kitson County. His father died when he was quite young and his widowed mother had a hard struggle to feed and clothe her little family.

Nels worked with the rest of the family and did his bit. Owing to the financial condition young Nels received very little schooling, probably not attending school more than seven months in all. When he was only fourteen years old he left home to make his own way. He worked at almost everything and traveled over a good portion of the United States. He saw much and remembered what he saw. He was a wonderful reader especially on science, history and biography. It is safe to say that he has read more books than many college graduates. Being possessed of a very retentive memory he is a man of much knowledge and considerable culture, having a very keen intellect and an inquiring mind.

When he was seventeen he enlisted in the Regular Army and served three years when he was given an honorable discharge. After leaving the army young Sandelin worked in the Iowa coal mines. Later he went into the tiling business and finally took up tile contracting at Bingham Lake in this county. He was so engaged when the United States entered the World War. Sandelin immediately offered his services to the Government. He entered the first Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling in May, 1917, and came out a First Lieutenant of Field Artillery August 15, 1917, and received orders for active service with orders to report at port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., for overseas service.

Sailing from Hoboken N. J., Sept. 7, 1917, for Le Havre, France, via Liverpool, England, arriving at an artillery school in France. He was ordered on immediate duty with the 6th Field Artillery, First Division in training area at Le Valclahon Doubs, France. On Sept. 30, 1917, he was assigned to Battery B, 6th F. A., and moved to the front in the Tunneville Sector of the Vosges front where the first American Artillery Emplacement was built in France. It was constructed under the direction of Major Sandelin.

Major Sandelin was appointed Regimental Supply Officer, 6th Field Artillery, Dec. 17, 1917, promoted to Captain F. A. June, 1918, detailed as Assistant to Division Quartermaster Aug. 1, 1918, transferred to Quartermaster Corps Sept. 2, 1918, and appointed Division Quartermaster Oct. 28, 1918, serving as such through the last phase of the Argonne battle and march to the Rhine. He was relieved Dec. 22, 1918.

Major Sandelin participated in the following major operations: Montdidier-Noyon Lorraine Defensive, the Marne (battle of Soissons), St. Mihiel, and the Argonne offensives. He entered Germany from Luxembourg Dec. 1, 1918, and crossed the Rhine Dec. 14, 1918, serving in Germany until Aug. 19, 1919, sailing from Brest Aug. 25, 1919, and arriving at New York Sept. 2, 1919.

The Major received citation for meritorious services overseas. His entire period of service was with the First Division. He was promoted to Major Quartermaster Corps March 3, 1919, and at the time of this publication is still in the service. He has reached the highest rank of any man who was in the service of this county.



JOHN A. ARNTSON, (11)—Mechanic. Born Dec. 22, 1886. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Arntson, Mosjoen, Norway. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Ia. Sailed from Camp Mills for France. He was promoted to the rank of mechanic Oct. 5, 1917. He participated in the battles of Canter Haute Alsace and May 22, 1918, in reserve during the Argonne battle. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 6, 1919.

ANDREW AARSAND, (2) Corporal, of Storden, Minn. Born in Norway Feb. 11, 1896, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Aarsand. Entered the service on Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. C, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Ia. Was transferred Oct. 1, 1917, to Co. C, 346th Inf., 87th Div., Camp Pike, Ark., and then to Co. G, 4th Am. Tr., 4th Div., Camp Green, N. C., on Apr. 14, 1918. Sailed from N. Y. for France, May 22, 1918. Participated in the battles of the Vesle Sector, Aisne, Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne Forest. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal, July 10, 1918. He was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 8, 1919.

WILLIAM L. ANDERSON, (13)—Cook, of Windom, Minn. Born June 14, 1893, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Anderson. Entered the service June 25, 1918, in Co. E, 344th Inf., 80th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to M. G. Co., 145th Inf., 37th Div., on Oct. 7, 1918. Sailed from N. Y. for France, Sept. 10, 1918. He participated in the battles of Flanders and the crossing of the Escant River, Oct. 31, 1918. Sailed from France March 23, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 11, 1919.

CLARENCE AMUNDSON, (14)—Private, of Lamberton, Minn. Born June 30, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Amundson. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to Co. B, 346th Inf., 80th Div., Camp Pike, Ark. On Nov. 22, 1917, and June 12, 1918, went with the June replacement to Camp Merritt. Sailed from Hoboken for France June 19, 1918. Was in the battles of Chateau Thierry and the Argonne Forest. He was gassed in the Argonne Drive on Oct. 19, 1918. Sailed from France, March 25, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 21, 1919.

CLARENCE ALFRED ALBERTSON, (15)—Private, of Westbrook, Born Nov. 25, 1891. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Halvor Albertson. Entered the service June 25, 1918, in the 1601st Depot Brigade at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Co. F, 341st Inf., 80th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. Sailed from N. Y. for France Sept. 6, 1918. He was then transferred to Co. L, 353d Inf., 80th Div. He took part in the Meuse-Argonne Drive. And was wounded there on Nov. 3, 1918. Sailed from France May 15, 1919. And was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., on May 31, 1919.

BERT L. ANDERSON, (16)—Private, of Windom. Born Mar. 25, 1890. Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Anderson. Entered the service May 21, 1918, in Co. F, 53d U. S. Inf., 6th Div., Camp Wadsworth. Sailed from N. Y. for France where he took part in the battles of the Vosges Sec. and the Meuse-Argonne drive. Left France June 5, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., on June 21, 1919.

EARLE CHADWICK ANNES, (17)—Lieutenant F. A. School of Fire, of Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Annes. Entered the service on Dec. 15, 1917, and as his regiment was disbanded he re-enlisted and joined the Field Artillery at Camp Custer. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant Aug. 25, 1918, and transferred to Camp Funston where he trained under Gen. Wood. He was discharged at Ft. Sill, Okla., Dec. 17, 1918.

GUNNER N. ANDERSON, (8)—Private, of Walnut Grove. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Anderson. Entered the service Feb. 27, 1918, in Hq. Co., 352d Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to the 32d Eng. Mar. 24, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ill. Sailed from N. Y. for France June 15, 1918, and left there June 7, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 30, 1919.

PETER A. ANDERSON, (9)—Sergeant, of Storden, Minn. Born July 4, 1892. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andres Anderson. Entered the service in February, 1918, in Bat. A., 339th Field Art. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Later transferred to Co. D, 43d Eng. at the American University. Promoted to the rank of Corporal May 16, 1918, and to the rank of Sergeant, May 5, 1919. Sailed from N. Y. for France May 21, 1918. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 23, 1919.

JOHN C. ALBRIGHT, (10)—Corporal, Jetter. Born Aug. 4, 1894. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Albright. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, in the 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred June 8, 1918, to the 87th Div., at Camp Pike, Ark., and then to Camp Dix, N. J., to the 312th M. P. Dec. 17, 1918. Sailed from Brooklyn for France Aug. 24, 1918. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal Dec. 24, 1918. Sailed from France, Aug. 24, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 27, 1919.

ARTHUR E. ANTON, (11)—Corporal, of Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Anton. Entered the service Apr. 6, 1917, in Co. G, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Hq. Co. in December, 1918. Then to Co. H of the 83d Division and then to Co. G of the 40th Div. Sailed from N. Y. for France, Nov. 2, 1918, and left there Apr. 2, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Apr. 29, 1919.

CLARENCE H. AKERLAND, (12)—Chantreux, of Storden. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Akerland. Entered the service Feb. 12, 1918, in Co. A, E. Signal Bn. at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. He sailed from N. Y. for France, Sept. 29, 1918, and left there May 29, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 20, 1919.

STANLEY HOLTE ANONSEN, (13)—Private First Class and Acting Sergeant, of Windom. Born July 25, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Anonsen. Entered the service Oct. 23, 1918, in Co. 13, 2d Ret. Bat. Eng. at Camp Forrest, Ga. Transferred to Co. A, 124th Eng. Nov. 18, 1918. Was promoted to the rank of First Class Private Dec. 1, 1918. He was engaged in assisting the Personnel Adjutant as a clerk. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 11, 1919.

REUBEN G. ANONSEN, (14)—Private, of Windom. Born Dec. 20, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Axel Anonsen. Entered the service on Aug. 15, 1918 at the University of Minnesota. Transferred Aug. 30, 1918 to Field Artillery Central Officers' School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Was discharged at Camp Zachary Taylor, Nov. 30, 1918.

OSCAR ABRAHAMSON, (15)—Corporal, of Windom. Born Apr. 15, 1892. Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Abrahamson, of Copenhagen, Denmark. Entered the service Sept. 22, 1917, in Co. C, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Ia. He sailed from N. Y. for France and was in the battle of Center Haute, Alsace. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal, Nov. 27, 1917. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa., June 6, 1919.

DENNIE AUNE, (16)—Sergeant, of Windom. Born Sept. 18, 1893. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Anne. Entered the service on Apr. 8, 1918, in 160th Ord. Depot Co. at Camp Jackson, S. C. He was promoted to the rank of Sgt. Aug. 4, 1918. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 29, 1919.

WALDO ANONSEN, (17)—Private, of Windom. Born Aug. 16, 1899. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Anonsen. Entered the service Oct. 11, 1918, in Co. 5, 2d Regiment, S. A. T. C., University of Minnesota. And was discharged Dec. 17, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn.

MAURICE P. ANDERSON, (18)—Musician, First Class, of Lamberton. Born Feb. 17, 1892. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Anderson. Entered the service in Sousa's Band, Dec. 15, 1917. Then at the Great Lakes. He was discharged at Great Lakes, Ill., March 5, 1919.

JACOB J. BALZER, (19)—Private, of Windom. Born March 23, 1894. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jac. H. Balzer. Entered the service July 23, 1918, in Med. Det. 4th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Transferred to Med. Det. 5th Pioneer Inf., Aug. 20, 1918. He was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 10, 1919.

WILLIAM BRADY, (20)—Sergeant, of Windom, Minn. Entered the service in 1918 and was sent to Camp Funston and was transferred to a camp in Illinois, where he remained until the close of the war.



FENTON F. BORST, (1)—First Lieutenant, Windom. Born Mar. 20, 1890. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Borst. Entered the service May 15, 1917, in the 11th Training Camp, Ft. Snelling. Transferred June, 1917, to Ft. Monroe. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant Aug. 15, 1917. Sailed from N. Y. for France Sept. 12, 1917. He saw service on the Champagne Front, where he was shell-shocked and was sent home Oct. 20, 1918. He was discharged at Cape May, N. J., Dec. 31, 1918.

NELSON J. BELL, (2)—Private First Class, Windom. Born Aug. 30, 1889. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bell. Entered the service on Jan. 23, 1918, in Co. M, 6th Inf., 5th Div., at Camp Greene. Sailed from Hoboken for France March 13, 1918. He was gassed in the Argonne Drive on Oct. 13, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Apr. 5, 1919.

WALTER BELL, (3)—Private, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bell of Windom. Entered the service on Feb. 10, 1918, in Co. M, 61st Inf., 5th Div., at Camp Greene. Sailed from Camp Merritt for France Apr. 17, 1918. He was wounded during the Meuse-Argonne Drive on Nov. 5, 1918. Participated in the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. He spent two weeks in the trenches in Alsace-Lorraine. Sailed from France, June 22, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 11, 1919.

WILLIAM BELL, (4)—Private, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bell of Windom. Born Oct. 22, 1896. Entered the service on Dec. 3, 1917, in Co. K, 23rd Eng., an Independent Unit. Sailed from Hoboken for France where he participated in the Meuse-Argonne Drive. Left France June 1, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 20, 1919.

MILTON H. BORST, (5)—Sergeant, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Borst. Entered the service Apr. 28, 1918, Hq. Co., 302d Battalion of Heavy Tanks, at Gettysburg, Pa. He was promoted to the rank of First Class Private July 15, 1918, and to the rank of sergeant Aug. 15, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dix, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1919.

JOSEPH BIGBEE, (6)—Private, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bigbee of Sandborn, Ia. Entered the service on July 13, 1917, in Co. F, 2d Minn. Inf. at Worthington, Minn. Later was transferred to Co. F, 136th Inf. at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Sailed from Hoboken for France June 28, 1918. Was in action on the Verdun Front from Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918. He was promoted to the grade of wagoner Oct. 5, 1918. Left France Aug. 25, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Sept. 26, 1919.

DUDLEY BRADY, (7)—Private, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Brady of Windom. Entered the service Oct. 23, 1918, in the 13th Prov. Reet. Co. 2d Bn. Eng. at Camp Forrest, Ga.

EUGENE L. BARLOW, (8)—First C. P. O., Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Barlow of Windom. Entered the service on June 6, 1918 at Puget Sound. Transferred Nov. 26, 1918 to U. S. S. Eastern Shore N. O. T. S. Transferred to U. S. S. E. L. Doheny, N. O. T. S. Was promoted to the grade of Bkr. 2d Class Nov. 1, 1918 and Dec. 1, 1918 to the grade of Bkr. 1st Class. Barlow visited such ports as Balboa, Panama, Gibraltar, Spain, Constanza, Roumania, Constantinople, Turkey, Plymouth, Eng.; Brest, France; Colon, Panama; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Glasgow, Scotland.

JOHN BOERS, (9)—Private, Westbrook, Minn. Born Jan. 31, 1894. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Boers. Entered the service on Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. B, 166th Inf. of the 42d "Rainbow" Div., then at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to Camp Cody, N. Mex., June 15, 1918, then to Camp Marritan, N. J. Sailed from N. Y. for France. He left France on May 13, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

HALFTON MANUEL BJERKE, (10)—Private, Tracy. Son of O. J. Bjerke. Entered the service Aug. 28, 1918 in the 161st Depot Brigade at Camp Grant, Ill. Not being able to pass the examination he was not sent across. He was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., on Aug. 31, 1918.

ROY BEHERNS, (11)—Private, Jeffers, Minn. Born Aug. 10, 1900. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beherns. Entered the service on May 10, 1918, in Bat. A, 74th Reg. of Art. at Ft. Totten, N. Y. Later transferred to Ft. Schuyler. Sailed from Newport News, Va., and left France Dec. 23, 1918. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 28, 1919.

HENRY A. BARTSCH, (12)—Private, Bingham Lake. Born Dec. 30, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bartsch. Entered the service on Aug. 28, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Ia. Later on, Sept. 10, 1918, he was transferred to the O. M. Corps. He was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Mar. 25, 1919.

ALBERT E. BEAN, (13)—Corporal, Westbrook. Born May 10, 1892. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Christie Bean. Entered the service on Dec. 14, 1917 at Mason City, Ia., C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Baker, Cal. Transferred May 10, 1918 to Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. Sailed from Hoboken for France, June 28, 1918. Participated in the battles of Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal Nov. 24, 1918. Left France Mar. 24, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Apr. 22, 1919.

ARCH L. BOLLES, (14)—Seaman, Westbrook. Born Nov. 9, 1892. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bolles. Entered the service on Aug. 13, 1917 in the U. S. Navy at Norfolk, Va. Transferred Jan. 4, 1918 to U. S. S. Cyclops. Later to the U. S. S. Pittsburgh and then to the Brooklyn Armed Guard. Promoted to the grade of 2d Class Seaman, Oct. 5, 1917, and to the rank of Seaman, Sept. 20, 1918. He was discharged at N. Y. June 28, 1919.

FRANK M. BECKER, (15)—Private, Dundee. Born in 1893. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Becker. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. B, 351st Inf. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to Co. A, 135th Inf. at Camp Cody, Nov. 1, 1917, and on June 15, 1918 went overseas with the June Replacement. July 23, 1918 he joined the 42d Rainbow Div., then in France. He sailed from France on March 8, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Mar. 30, 1919.

JOHN H. BRINK, (16)—Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brink. Entered the service on Dec. 15, 1917 in the 131st Aero Squadron at Taylor Field. Transferred to Camp Sevier, S. C. on Feb. 2, 1918, and then to Taylor Field again on Mar. 17, 1918. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal, Mar. 7, 1919. Was discharged at Taylor Field, Ala., Mar. 20, 1919.

LAWRENCE P. BERG, (17)—Fireman, Westbrook. Born Dec. 5, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Berg. Entered the service on June 28, 1918 in the U. S. Navy at the Great Lakes, Ill. Transferred to the U. S. S. Connecticut on Aug. 7, 1918 and then to the U. S. S. Princess Matoika on June 29, 1919. He was discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 15, 1919.

PETER W. BALZER, (18)—Private, 1st Class, Bingham Lake. Born Apr. 29, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. Balzar. Entered the service on Feb. 23, 1918 in Bat. A, 330th Field Artillery. Transferred to Camp Utilities O. M. C. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 7, 1919.

HENRY L. BUSSWITZ, (19)—Private, Westbrook. Born Aug. 11, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Busswitz. Entered the service on Feb. 22, 1918 in Co. E, 313th Supply Tr., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to Co. B, 110th M. P., 35th Div., Donaphin, Okla., and then to Co. L, 138th Inf., 35th Div., then in France. Participated in the battles at the Vosges Mts.; St. Mihiel; Sommedein; Meuse-Argonne Drive. He was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 13, 1919.

JACOB BAKKE, (20)—Private, Storden. Born July 26, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bakke. Entered the service on Dec. 17, 1917 in the 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to Bat. C, 304th Art. Field Artillery Camp Devens, Mass. Sailed from N. Y. for France the 77th Div. He participated in the battles of Baccarat Sector, Chateau-Thierry, Aisne Off., Vesle Sector, Meuse-Argonne. Sailed from France Apr. 20, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 17, 1919.



CLARK BEISE, (1)—Reg. Supply Sergeant, Windom. Born Oct. 13, 1897. Son of Dr. and Mrs. Beise of Windom. Entered the service on Apr. 17, 1917 in the Supply Co., 1st Minn. Inf. at Ft. Snelling. Transferred to Supply Co., 135th Inf. at Camp Cody, N. Mex., Oct. 5, 1917. Sailed from Hoboken for France Oct. 13, 1918. He was promoted to the rank of wagoner May 1, 1917 and to the rank of Reg. Sup. Sgt. Nov. 9, 1917. Sailed from France July 23, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., Aug. 5, 1919.

CARL E. BATES, (2)—Corporal, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bates of Windom. Entered the service on May 16, 1917 at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Sailed for France June 17, 1917. He participated in the battles of the Lunerville Sec., Toul, Cantigny, Suzerans, Mt. Duier-Noyan, Arne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Was also in the Army of Occupation from Dec. 18, to Aug. 18, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 27, 1919.

HARLEY M. BATES, (3)—Private, Windom. Born Feb. 9, 1893. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bates. Entered the service on May 27, 1917 at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Later transferred to San Antonio, Texas, and then on July 18, 1918 to the 18th Div. at Camp Traverse. He was discharged here on Jan. 13, 1919.

LEONARD L. BAKER, (4)—Corporal, Windom. Born Nov. 29, 1895. Son of Henry P. Baker of Jeffers. Entered the service on Sept. 27, 1917 at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Transferred to Co. C, 10, Field Sig. Bn, 7th Div. Reg. Army. Sailed from Hoboken for France Aug. 18, 1918. He participated in the battles of Puyenell Sector, Oct. 10 to Nov. 11, 1918. Sailed from France on June 17, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., July 2, 1919.

DAVE J. BEIER, (5)—Private First Class, Mt. Lake. Born Nov. 27, 1894. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Beier. Entered the service on May 27, 1918, in Co. L, 102d Inf., 91st Div. at Camp Lewis, Wash. Sailed from N. Y. for France, July 5, 1918. Participated in the battles of the Meuse-Argonne, Lys-Scheldt, St. Mihiel. Wounded in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne Sept. 26, 1918. Left France on Apr. 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Apr. 28, 1919.

RENFORD D. BRUBACHER, (6)—C. M. 2d Class, Windom. Born Mar. 29, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Brubacher. Entered the service on May 6, 1918 at the Dunwoody Tr. Sch., Minneapolis. Transferred to Philadelphia July 3, 1918, and then to Miami, Fla., Aug. 28, 1918. Promoted to the rank of C. M. (a) 2d CL, July 3, 1918. He was discharged at Miami, Fla., on Jan. 30, 1919.

ROY E. BOWDEN, (7)—Corporal, Windom. Born Sept. 11, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bowden of Windom. Entered the service on Apr. 16, 1917, in Co. G, 1st Minn. Inf. at Ft. Snelling. Transferred to Co. G, 135th Inf., at Camp Cody, N. Mex. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal Jan. 28, 1918. Sailed from N. Y. for France on Oct. 12, 1918. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 14, 1919.

BYRON BERRY, (8)—Sergeant, Windom. Born Mar. 29, 1894. Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Berry. Entered the service on Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. B, 351st Inf. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to Inf. Candidate School at De La Vallourns, France, on Oct. 4, 1918. Then to Le Mans Casual Co., Feb. 6, 1919. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal, Nov. 9, 1917 and to the rank of Sgt., July 1, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., on Mar. 17, 1919.

OSCAR A. BLOM, (9)—Private, Comfrey. Born July 13, 1891. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Blom. Entered the service on Apr. 29, 1918 in the 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Sailed from N. Y. for France on June 19, 1918. Blom participated in the battles of St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. Left France on May 27, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., on June 14, 1919.

ALBIN W. BLOM, (10)—Private, Comfrey. Born Sept. 25, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Blom. Entered the service on May 2, 1918 in the M. G. Co. of the 7th Div.

at Camp Wadsworth. He sailed from N. Y. July 6, 1918. Saw active service on such places as the Vosges Mts., Robinson's Sec., Meuse-Argonne. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 27, 1919.

WALTER E. BARGEN, (11)—A. S. C. 3, Mountain Lake. Born Oct. 17, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Borgen. Entered the service on Oct. 1, 1918, at the University of Minnesota, Naval Unit. He was discharged at Minneapolis on Dec. 26, 1918.

GEO. B. CASE, (12)—Private, Westbrook. Born in Hayward, Wis. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Case. Entered the service May 28, 1918 in Co. B, 311th M. P. at Camp Grant, Ill. Sailed from N. Y. Sept. 17, 1918 and left France on Oct. 4, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., Oct. 16, 1919.

WILLIAM E. COMNICK, (13)—S. C. First Class, Westbrook. Born Mar. 14, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Comnick. Entered the service on Apr. 27, 1918 in the U. S. Navy at Dunwoody Inst., Minneapolis. Transferred to Navy Yards at Philadelphia on June 26, 1918, then to Pauillac, France on board the ship "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria." Was stationed at the U. S. Naval Aviation Station while at Pauillac. He was discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 26, 1919.

HARRY HARRISON CARTER, (14)—Private, Jeffers. Born Mar. 8, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Carter. Entered the service on Oct. 23, 1918 in the 163d Dep. Brig. at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Later transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia. He was discharged there on Dec. 13, 1918.

ERWIN L. CAREY, (15)—Sergeant, First Class. Born Nov. 26, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Carey, Sr. Entered the service on Dec. 9, 1917 in 829th Aero Squadron attached to the 2d Div. at Camp Custer, Mich. Transferred to Selfridge Field, Mich., Mar. 29, 1918 and to Hazelhurst Field, Aug. 17, 1918. Sailed from N. Y. Sept. 1, 1918, and left France on Aug. 26, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., Sept. 16, 1919.

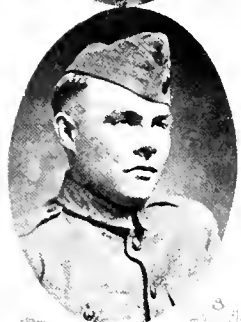
ZINA B. CHATEFIELD, (16)—Private, Minneapolis. Born Aug. 5, 1899. Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Chatfield. Entered the service on Oct. 24, 1918 at Kelly Field in Co. 5, Sec. Wing. He was stationed here until he was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was discharged June 12, 1919.

HUGH CURLEY, (17)—Private, Mountain Lake. Born June 11, 1893. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Curley. Entered the service on Feb. 23, 1918 in Battery A, Field Art., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Later transferred to Camp Grant, Ill. Sailed from N. Y. for France and left there on May 29, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 29, 1919.

ROBERT COOK, (18)—Private, Jeffers. Born June 28, 1890. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Dewam Cook. Entered the service on Apr. 20, 1918 in Co. K, 349th Inf. of the 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to Co. E, 34th Inf., 7th Div. at Camp McArthur on July 18, 1918. Sailed from N. Y. for France Aug. 17, 1918. Participated in the battles of St. Mihiel. He left France on June 11, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 26, 1919.

PAUL W. CASE, (19)—Second Lieutenant, Mountain Lake. Born Jan. 5, 1890. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Case. Entered the service on Aug. 30, 1917 in the Aviation at Berkeley, Cal. Transferred to 8th Aero Squadron, Ourches, France, Sept. 5, 1918. He participated in the drive at St. Mihiel. Was discharged at Mitchell Field, Long Island, May 5, 1919.

LOWELL WALTER CRANE, (20)—Private, Windom. Born Sept. 12, 1893. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crane of Windom. Entered the service on Oct. 27, 1919, in Co. B, Gen. Hosp. No. 29, at Ft. Des Moines, Ia.



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BURDETT E. COOK, (1)—Sergeant, Windom. Born Oct. 1, 1893. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cook. Entered the service on Apr. 21, 1917 in Co. G, 1st Minn. Inf. at Ft. Snelling. Later transferred to Co. G, 135th Inf., at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Sailed to France Oct. 14, 1918 and left there on Apr. 1, 1919. While at Camp Cody he was one of eighteen escorts for two French Captains who were killed there in an auto accident. He was promoted to the rank of Sgt. May 11, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Apr. 21, 1919.

RICHARD COOK, (2)—Second Lieutenant, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cook of Windom. He entered the service on Apr. 7, 1918 in the Coast Artillery at Ft. Totten, N. Y., and was later transferred to Ft. Monroe, Va., to the Coast Art. School there. He was promoted to the rank of 1st Sgt. July 6, 1918 and was given a commission on Nov. 1, 1918. He was discharged at Ft. Monroe, Va., Nov. 29, 1918.

O. L. CODER, (3)—Electrician, Windom. Born Dec. 22, 1892. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Coder. Entered the service on Dec. 10, 1917, in the U. S. Navy at Newport, L. I. Transferred to Brooklyn Naval Yards Feb. 7, 1918, and then on June 28, 1918 to the Naval Base, Va. On Nov. 28 to C. & O. Pier No. 10 Newport News, Va. Was promoted to the rank of third class Petty Officer, Electrician, Nov. 9, 1918, and then Mar. 1, 1919 to second class Petty Officer. He was discharged at the Naval Base at Hampton Roads, Va., Apr. 2, 1919.

E. J. CARBINE, (4)—Sergeant, Windom. Born Aug. 17, 1892. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carbine. Entered the service on Apr. 8, 1918 at the University of Cincinnati. Later transferred to Camp Jackson in Co. A, 12th Reg. Was promoted to the rank of Sgt. Oct. 12, 1918. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 11, 1918.

WALTER M. COWEN, (5)—Private, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cowan of Windom. Entered the service on Jan. 23, 1918 in the Med. Dept. 61st Inf., 5th Div. at Camp Greene, N. C. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., for France and left there on July 13, 1919. He participated in the battles on the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 28, 1919.

ORVIN A. CHRISTENSON, (6)—Private, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Christenson. Entered the service on June 25, 1918 in Co. E, 342d Inf., 80th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. Sailed from N. Y. for France on Sept. 8, 1918. Was then transferred to the third Priv. Reg. Le Mans Aera. Sailed from France on Aug. 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Sept. 6, 1919.

FRED C. CARPENTER, (7)—First Sergeant, Windom. Born Oct. 26, 1887. Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Carpenter of Windom. Entered the service on July 24, 1918, in Co. H, 50th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth. Transferred Aug. 23, 1918, to Co. E, 55th Pioneer Inf., Oct. 29, 1918, 331st Inf., 83d Div. and Dec. 8, 1918 to 268th P. W. E. Co. A. S. C., Camp Malicorn, France. Was promoted to the rank of Sgt. Sept. 4, 1918 and to the rank of 1st Sgt. Dec. 8, 1918. He was discharged at Camp Lee, W. Va., June 10, 1919. He was sent home on special discharge on account of his father's ill health.

ROBERT FRANK COWAN, (8)—Private, First Class, Windom. Born Dec. 8, 1891. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hector Cowan. Entered the service on Jan. 23, 1918, in Co. —, 61st Inf., 5th Div., Camp Greene, N. C. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J. for France Apr. 12, 1918. He was wounded in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne on Nov. 4, 1918. He participated in the battles of St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. Sailed from France on Mar. 1, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 13, 1919.

VERNON A. CROFT, (9)—Yeoman S-2-C, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Croft. Born Oct. 15, 1899. Entered the service on June 7, 1918 in the District Detail office, Boston, Mass. Transferred Sept. 23, 1918 to U. S. S. Montana. Promoted to the rank of seaman Aug. 1, 1918 and to the rank of Y-2-C Oct. 1, 1918. Sailed from Boston for France on Sept. 27, 1918. Was discharged at Great Lakes, Jan. 27, 1919.

FRANK CURLEY, (10)—Sergeant, Mountain Lake. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Curley. Entered the service on Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf. at Camp Dodge, Ia. He sailed from U. S. Aug. 16, 1918. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal July 31, 1918 and to the rank of Sgt., May 17, 1919. Participated in the battles of Haute-Alsace, Oct. 11, 1918, to Oct. 27, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 6, 1919.

FRANCIS A. CARROLL, (11)—Corporal, Jeffers. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carroll. Born Dec. 7, 1888. Entered the service on May 27, 1918, Co. 5, 154th Depot Brig., Camp Meade, Md. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal Aug. 8, 1918. Discharged at Camp Meade, Md., Feb. 13, 1919.

GEORGE W. CHRISTENSON, (12)—Private, Windom. Born Aug. 28, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Christenson. Entered the service on Oct. 23, 1918, in Co. F. Trained at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Later transferred to the Base Hospital. He was discharged at Camp Cody, N. Mex., Dec. 22, 1918.

GEO. D. CLINE, (13)—First Sergeant, Jeffers. Born at Rudd, Ia. Son of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Cline. Entered the service on June 25, 1918, in Co. 20, 5th Tr. Bn., Camp Grant, Ill. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal, Aug. 1, 1918, and to the rank of Sgt. Sept. 1, 1918, then to the rank of 1st Sgt. Nov. 1, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 17, 1919.

WILAN S. DREWERY, (14)—Private, Windom. Born Nov. 1, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Drewery of Windom. Entered the service May 23, 1918, 107 Qm. Bn. Paris Island. Worked there on the rifle range. Discharged at Paris Island, Jan. 30, 1919.

FRED A. DRESSLER, (15)—Britt, Ia. Entered the service June 24, 1918, sent to Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Camp Upton, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1918. Sailed for France Sept. 9, 1918, with the 80th Div. Then transferred to Co. I, 50th Inf., 7th Div. Participated in the St. Mihiel, Prany River, Meuse-Argonne. He was cited for gallant action at Prany Ridge, by bringing in the body of one of his comrades under heavy machine gun fire. Sailed from Brest, France June 16, 1919. Landed at Camp Stuart, Va. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 8, 1919.

MERLE L. DEWEY, (16)—Private First Class, Jeffers. Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Dewey of Jeffers. Entered the service Feb. 23, 1918 in the 330th Field Art. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to Camp Devens, Mass., Mar. 20, 1918. Sailed from N. Y. July 1, 1918. He was then with the 33d Engineers. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 7, 1919.

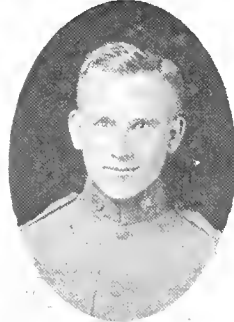
EINER DAMN, (17)—Corporal, Windom. Born Jan. 11, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Damn. Entered the service May 17, 1918, in Co. 71, 7th Marines at Mare Island, California. Promoted to the rank of Corporal in October, 1918. Spent 20 months in Cuba. Discharged in Philadelphia, May 31, 1919.

FRANK E. DEVLIN, (18)—Private, Windom. Born Feb. 24, 1890. Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Devlin of Windom. Entered the service May 3, 1918 in the Tank Corps at Gettysburg, Ia. Sailed from N. Y. Aug. 29, 1918. He sailed from France Feb. 26, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Apr. 11, 1919.

WALTER DAMN, (19)—Sergeant, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Damn. Entered the service May 17, 1917, in Co. 71, 7th Reg. Marine Corps and trained at Mare Island, Cal. Later was sent to Cuba where he spent twenty months, after which he was sent back to the United States and received his discharge in the fall of 1919. We are unable to find out where or when he was discharged.

ABR. B. DICK, (20)—Private, Mountain Lake. Born Apr. 25, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dick. Entered the service on Apr. 29, 1918 in Co. H, 340th Inf., Camp Dodge, Ia. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Apr. 22, 1919.

HONOR ROLL



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WALLACE R. DEITCHMAN, (1)—First Class Petty Officer, Windom, Minn. Born Oct. 3, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Erdman Deitchman. Entered the service July 11, 1918, in Co. G, 5th Regiment, 1st Div. at the Great Lakes Naval Station. Transferred to C. H. Aug. 7, 1918. Then Aug. 11 to Philadelphia, and on Aug. 17 to N. Y. City. Sailed for England, went to France and then on March 17, 1919 sailed for N. Y. Was promoted to the rank of 1st Cl. Petty Officer July 12, 1918. He was discharged at Norfolk, Va., Apr. 4, 1919.

HENRY C. DEITCHMAN, (2)—Private First Class, Windom. Born June 12, 1894. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Erdman Deitchman. Entered the service May 25, 1918 in the Supply Co., 362d Inf., 91st Div. at Camp Lewis, Wash. In France he participated in the battles on the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 1, 1919.

EMIL DANIELSON, (3)—Private, Windom. Born June 2, 1891. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Engelbret Danielson. Entered the service May 17, 1918 in the 14th Construction Co. at Camp Sevier. Sailed from N. Y. Aug. 3, 1918 and left France Dec. 1, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 28, 1919.

ELMI M. EGGE, (4)—Private, Windom. Born Aug. 31, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Tollef Egge. Entered the service Feb. 18, 1918 in Medical Co. Was later transferred to Camp Waco, Texas and put in the 300th Aero Sqdn. Later he was put in the 35th Amb. Co. with the 35th Div. Sailed from N. Y. July 18, 1918. Served in France driving an ambulance. He left France May 10, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 21, 1919.

L. S. ELLIFRITZ, (5)—Private First Class, Windom. Born Feb. 28, 1894. Son of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Ellifritz. Entered the service June 25, 1918 in 20th Co., 161st Inf. at Camp Grant, Ill. Later transferred to Co. E, 342d Inf., 86th Div. Then Sept. 28, 1918 to Hq. Co., 7th Div. He sailed from Hoboken for France and participated in the engagements around the Pommerville Sector. Sailed from France May 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 25, 1919.

OLE CHRISTIAN ERICKSON, (6)—Private, Westbrook. Born May 30, 1890. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Halgerim Erickson. Entered the service Oct. 23, 1918 in Co. B, Sig. Bn, 97th Inf. at Camp Cody, N. Mex. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 13, 1918.

EDWIN E. ESSIG, (7)—Private, Sanborn. Born May 19, 1888. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Essig. Entered the service Feb. 22, 1918 in 313th Am. Tr. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Later transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga. Sailed from U. S. May 1, 1918. He was engaged in the Toule, Marbache, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne Off. Sailed from France May 9, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

JACOB F. EITZEN, (8)—Private, Mountain Lake. Born Apr. 28, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Eitzen of Mountain Lake. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf. at Camp Dodge, Ia., 88th Div. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Nov. 6, 1917.

GEORGE P. EITZEN, (9)—Private, Mountain Lake. Born Nov. 4, 1891. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Eitzen, Sr. Entered the service Apr. 29, in the 340th Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to Camp Upton, N. Y., July 30, 1918. Sailed from N. Y. Aug. 9, 1918. Participated in the battles of Haute-Alsace, A. E. F. Sailed from France May 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 10, 1919.

OLAF ERICKSON, (10)—Private, Windom. Born Oct. 17, 1896. Entered the service Aug. 15, 1918. Trained at the University of Minnesota. Later transferred to Camp Kerney, Cal. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Mar. 6, 1919.

EDWIN J. EWEY, (11)—Private, Dundee. Born Nov. 18, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Ewey. Entered the service on Oct. 14, 1918 at the University of Minnesota. He was discharged there on Dec. 21, 1918.

ARTHUR P. ERICKSON, (12)—Sergeant, Westbrook. Born Feb. 27, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Erickson. Entered the service on Sept. 23, 1917, in Co. B, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to Co. H, 346th Inf., 87th Div., Camp Pike, Ark. Sailed for France Aug. 23, 1918. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal Jan. 25, 1918 and to the rank of Sgt. Apr. 20, 1918. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Apr. 17, 1919.

EMIL ELLINGSON, (13)—Private, Lamberton. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmg L. Ellingson. Entered the service May 2, 1918 in the Supply Tr. Co. C, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Sailed from U. S. July 14, 1918. He participated in the battles around Gaudimer Sector, and the Meuse-Argonne. Left France June 10, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill. July 3, 1919.

SIDNEY A. M. ENGESWICK, (14)—Corporal, Lamberton. Born Aug. 23, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Engeswick. Entered the service Dec. 5, 1917 in the 161st Depot Brig. at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred Mar. 1 to Kelly Field, Texas, and Mar. 25, 1918 to Waco, Texas, then May 28, 1918 to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. Sailed the latter part of July for France, where he served in the A. E. F. until Nov. 25, 1918, when he sailed for the U. S. again. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 23, 1918.

WILLIAM ENGEL, (15)—Private, Windom. Born May 30, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Engel. Entered the service Aug. 24, 1918 in the Motor Transport Corps Unit 310. Trained at the Indianapolis Training School. Sailed for France Oct. 28, 1918. Served there in the M. T. C. and left there Sept. 10, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Sept. 23, 1919.

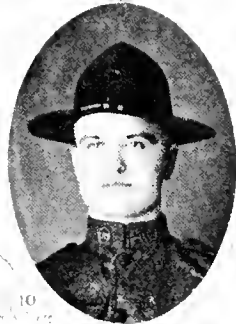
HELMAR J. ENGEL, (16)—Private, Sanborn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Engen. Entered the service in Battery F, 12th Field Artillery at Camp Dodge, Ia. Sailed for France Apr. 24, 1918. Left there July 30, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Aug. 14, 1919.

DELBURT W. ELNESS, (17)—Corporal, Windom. Born Feb. 3, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Elness of Windom. Entered the service July 15, 1917, in Co. F, 2d Minn. Inf., then at Worthington, Minn. Later transferred to Camp Cody, N. Mex. Transferred again on Mar. 17, 1918 to Central Records Office at Bourges, France. He sailed for France Oct. 13, 1918. Was promoted to the rank of Private First Class Aug. 1, 1917, and to the rank of Corporal Sept. 15, 1918. Sailed for U. S. Aug. 10, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Aug. 31, 1919.

CLIFFORD ENGESWICK, (18)—Seaman Signalman First Class, Lamberton. Born Oct. 11, 1899. Entered the service at Minneapolis in the U. S. Navy, Nov. 19, 1917. Was sent to the Great Lakes Naval Station. Later he attended the Navy Signal School at Hampton Roads, Va. He served aboard the U. S. S. Utah for six months, this time being spent in foreign waters. Engeswick was with the fleet that escorted President Wilson on his first trip to France. Was discharged at New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1919 as a Seaman Signalman of first class.

GUY E. EATON, (19)—Private, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Truman Eaton. Entered the service Aug. 28, 1918 in Co. 8, Depot Brigade. Later transferred to 1st Inf. Rep. Troops, at Camp Grant, Ill. He was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 30, 1919.

NOEL E. ELNESS, (20)—Quartermaster Third Class, Windom. Born Feb. 18, 1900. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Elness. Entered the service May 21, 1918 in the U. S. Navy at Minneapolis. Trained at the Great Lakes Tr. Station. Later transferred to Hampton Roads, Va., and Feb. 15 to the U. S. S. Maine, then to the U. S. S. Santa Lenora. Was promoted to the rank of Qm. 3rd Class, Dec. 12, 1918. Sailed out of Philadelphia doing Transport service to France. Made several trips to France. He was discharged at Minneapolis Sept. 8, 1919.



WESLEY W. FOSS, (1)—Med. Attachment, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Foss. Entered the service Apr. 15, 1917 in Co. F, of the First Minn. Inf. at Fort Snelling. Transferred to the 34th Div. at Camp Cody, N. Mex. in October, 1917. Sailed with the 34th Div. from Camp Dix, N. J., in September, 1918. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 17, 1919.

CAL FARLEY, (2)—Sergeant First Class, Windom. Born Dec. 25, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farley. Entered the service May 28, 1917 in Co. C, 6th Inf. of the 3rd Div. at Washington, D. C. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J. for France. Farley participated in the battles of Amiens, Sec., Chateau Thierry, Champagne, Marne, Aisne-Marne, Vesle River, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal Sept. 21, 1917, to the rank of Sgt. Nov. 7, 1918, and to the rank of Sgt. 1st Class, Nov. 7, 1918. He was discharged at Camp Lee, Va., Aug. 1, 1919.

AMBROSE FULLER, (3)—Sergeant, Bingham Lake. Born Mar. 17, 1893. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fuller. Entered the service June 6, 1917 at Norfolk, Va. Transferred to the U. S. S. Rhode Island and then May 12, 1918 to Paris Island. Sailed for France from Hoboken. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal June 14, 1918, and to the rank of Sgt. Sept. 11, 1918. Sailed from France Aug. 2, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Norfolk, Va., Sept. 30, 1919.

GUNDER J. FLADBO, (4)—Corporal, Storden. Born Mar. 9, 1889. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Johan Fladbo. Entered the service Apr. 8, 1918 at the University of Minnesota. Later transferred to Hq. Co. 3, Brig. F. A. R. D. Camp Jackson, S. C. Then to 4th Corps Art. Park at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Sailed from U. S., Sept. 3, 1918. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal Sept. 1, 1918. Participated in the Meuse-Argonne Drive. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 5, 1919.

CYRIL C. FOSS, (5)—First Sergeant, Windom. Born Jan. 20, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Foss. Entered the service at Fort Snelling May 15, 1917, in the 1st Officers' Training School. Transferred to Rontaine Flying Field, Ill., later to the University of Minn. He was promoted to the rank of 1st Sgt. Oct. 3, 1919. Was discharged at Minneapolis, Nov. 30, 1919.

NORMAN A. FOSS, (6)—Private, Revere. Born Apr. 28, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Foss. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. D, 351st Inf. at Camp Dodge, Ia., 88th Div. Later transferred to Co. B, 346th Inf., 87th Div. at Camp Pike, Ark., Mar. 25 to Co. M, 58th Inf., 4th Div. Sailed from New York for France. Participated in the battles of the St. Mihiel, Vesle and the Meuse-Argonne. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Aug. 15, 1919.

HANS G. FLADEBO, (7)—Private First Class, Storden. Born in Norway. Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Fladebo. Entered the service Apr. 20, 1918 in the 90th Div. at Camp Travis, Texas. Sailed from N. Y. June 28, 1918. Was promoted to the rank of Private 1st Class Nov. 1, 1918. Participated in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. Sailed from France May 30, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 24, 1919.

JENS FLADEBO, (8)—Private, Storden. Born Nov. 6, 1890. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Johan Fladebo. Entered the service July 17, 1917 in Div. Hq. Troops of the 84th Div. at Camp Austin, Mich. Sailed from N. Y. July 22, 1918. Transferred to Supply Co. 315th Inf., 90th Div. Was in action on the Verdun and Meuse-Argonne Fronts. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 18, 1919.

TORRIS FLADEBO, (9)—Private, Heron Lake. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Johan Fladebo. Entered the service June 24, 1918, in Co. 29, 161st Depot Brg. at Camp Grant, Ill. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 28, 1918.

HENRY A. FAST, (10)—Private First Class, Mountain Lake. Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fast. Entered the service

May 27, 1918, in Co. 24, 164th Depot Brg. at Camp Funston, Kans. Transferred to Base Hospital, Ft. Riley, Kan., June 20, 1917 and to the Gen. Hospital No. 40, St. Louis. Was discharged at St. Louis, Mo., June 16, 1919.

JACOB FAUST, (11)—Private, Windom. Born Oct. 1, 1891. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Faust. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 in the Med. Det. 351st Inf. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Sailed from N. Y. October, 1918. He spent 45 days on the Front. Sailed from France June 1, 1919. He is not discharged as yet and is in the hospital at Denver, Colo.

DAVID E. FAIRBURN, (12)—Private, Windom. Born July 20, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fairburn of Windom. Entered the service July 15, 1917, this being his second enlistment, at Worthington, Minn., in Co. F, 2d Minn. Inf. Later transferred to the 34th Div. at Camp Cody, N. Mex. In July he was transferred to P. F. C. Supply Co., Camp Dix, N. J. Sailed from Hoboken for France. Left France in January, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., March 11, 1919.

F. S. FILLMORE, (13)—Quartermaster, 2d Class, Jeffers. Born Aug. 24, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Fillmore. Entered the service June 17, 1918. In the U. S. N. R. F. at Beaumont, Wash. Transferred Sept. 12, to N. Y., Oct. 5, to New London; Nov. 7, to Philadelphia. Promoted to the rank of Quartermaster 2d Class, Nov. 7, 1918. Was discharged at Philadelphia Dec. 5, 1919.

FRANK B. FAST, (14)—Private, Mountain Lake. Born Sept. 10, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Fast. Entered the service Apr. 20, 1918 in 151st Field Art. 42d Div. at Camp Mills, N. Y. Sailed from Hoboken, Oct. 18, 1918. Participated at Baccarat, Peronne, Badonviller, Migneville-Champagne, Snipies, Loutan, Chateau-Thierry and the Meuse-Argonne. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 10, 1919.

AXEL F. FREDERICKSON, (15)—Corporal, Storden. Born Mar. 4, 1893. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Frederickson. Entered the service at the University of Minn., Apr. 8, 1918. Later transferred to Camp Jackson. Promoted to the rank of Corporal, Nov. 5, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Jackson, S. C., Feb. 8, 1919.

JOSEPH EDISON FARNHAM, (16)—Private, Windom. Born July 7, 1893. Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Farnham. Entered the service Aug. 28, 1918 in the First Co., 1st Bn. Tr. Troops. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 30, 1919.

BRUCE GULLIS, (17)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Rev. and Mrs. B. C. Gullis. Entered service in the fall of 1918 at the University of Minnesota in the S. A. T. C. He was the one out of four in the University Sextette to get first place. He was discharged about the middle of December, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn.

HANS GILBERTSON, (18)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Born Sept. 25, 1890. Son of Erick and Rande Gilbertson. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge till Nov. 28, when he was transferred to Camp Cody.

FLOYD M. GRAHLMAN, (19)—N. M. 2d Class A, Windom. Born Dec. 17, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grahlmann. Entered the service in the U. S. Navy at Great Lakes, Ill., June 28, 1918. Later transferred to North Island Air Station, San Diego. Was promoted to the rank of M. M. 2d Class. Discharged at San Diego, Cal., Mar. 4, 1919.

AUGUST GIESELMAN, (20)—Private, Dundee. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gieselman. Entered the service Aug. 28, 1918 at Camp Grant, Ill. Later transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Mar. 13, 1919.



STANLEY SLOANE GILLAM, (11)—Second Lieutenant, Windom. Born Nov. 15, 1890. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gillam. Entered the service May 20, 1918 in the 4th Officers' Tr. School, 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Ia. Assigned to Hq. Co., 103d Depot Brig., Camp Dodge, Ia. Commissioned 2nd Lieut. Inf. at the close of the 4th Officers' Tr. School. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Sept. 6, 1919.

BEN GROTTLE, (12)—Sergeant, Windom. Born Nov. 8, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Grotte. Entered the service Apr. 8, 1918 at the U. of Cincinnati. Transferred to Motor School, Camp Jackson, S. C., June 10, 1918. Was promoted to the rank of Corp., July 8, 1918 and to the rank of Sgt. November, 1918. He was an instructor in the repair of Artillery. Discharged at Camp Jackson, Jan. 29, 1919.

JOHN H. GALE, (13)—Private First Class, Windom. Born Feb. 6, 1893. Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Gale. Entered the service Feb. 12, 1918 in Co. C, 314th Field Sig. Bn. 80th Div. at Camp Funston, Kans. Sailed for France May 25, 1918. Participated in the battles of the St. Mihiel, Nannes, Meuse-Argonne. Left France Mar. 5, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 2, 1919.

PERCY M. GRAHAM, (14)—Private, Jeffers. Born May 14, 1899. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Graham. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred Nov. 25 to Camp Pike, Ark., 87th Div., and June 11, 1918 to Camp Merritt. Later in France to the 58th Inf. Co. K, 4th Div. Sailed from N. Y. for Liverpool. Participated in the battle of the Vesle River. Sailed from France Mar. 26, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Apr. 21, 1919.

SIGUARD J. GUSTAVSON, (15)—Corporal, Windom. Born Aug. 17, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gustavson. Entered the service Dec. 6, 1917 as a casual of the Signal Corps at Camp Hancock, Ga. Transferred to 14th Cas. Co., 2d Reg., A. S. M. at Camp Hancock. Sailed from N. Y. for France. Served in France with the 15th Co. 2d Reg. A. S. M. in the Zone of Advance. This organization experienced some 30 Air Raids by the German Aeroplanes. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal, May 21, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 9, 1919.

WALTER A. GUSTAVSON, (16)—Sergeant, Forsyth, Montana. Born July 12, 1891. Son of Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Gustavson. Entered the service Oct. 3, 1917, in Co. I, 362d Inf., 91st Div., Camp Lewis, Wash. Later transferred to the 4th Div. Sailed for France May 3, 1918. Participated in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Vesle River, and Toulain Def. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal June 15, 1918, and to the rank of Sgt., Oct. 1, 1918. Sgt. Gustavson was cited twice for bravery shown in the field of action. Was discharged at Ft. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 13, 1919.

RUSSELL D. GOVE, (17)—Private, Windom. Born May 1, 1898. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gove. Entered the service Oct. 23, 1918 in Co. 13, of the Provisional Recruit Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 8, 1919.

LAWRENCE B. GOVE, (18)—Private, Bingham Lake. Entered the service Oct. 22, 1918 in the 13th Prov. Recruit Co. Rep. Troops, Camp Forrest, Ga. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 7, 1919.

GEORGE W. GOVE, (19)—Sergeant, Windom. Born June 8, 1899. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gove. Entered the service Oct. 16, 1918 in the S. A. T. C. at the University of Minnesota. Was discharged at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 21, 1918.

FORREST L. GOVE, (10)—Private, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Gove. Entered the service Oct. 15, 1918,

in the Hamline S. A. T. C. Was discharged at Hamline, January, 1919.

JACOB F. GOOSSEN, (11)—Battalion Supply, St. Louis, Mountain Lake. Born Jan. 3, 1891. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Goossen. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Later transferred to the 526th Eng. Unattached, at Camp Pike. Sailed for France July 10, 1918. While in France did construction work. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal Oct. 16, 1917 and to the rank of Sgt., Dec. 29, 1917. Was discharged at Camp Shelby, Miss., July 16, 1919.

PETER A. GOOSSEN, (12)—Private, Mountain Lake. Born July 9, 1885. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Goossen. Entered the service July 9, 1918 in Hq. Co. of the 36th Div. Trained at Camp Courchesne. Was discharged at Camp Courchesne, June 8, 1919.

ABRAM A. GOOSSEN, (13)—Private, Mountain Lake. Born Aug. 11, 1894. Entered the service June 25, 1918, in Co. 26, 161st Dep. Brig. at Camp Grant, Ill. Later transferred to the 56th Inf. Co., 17th Div. Sailed from N. Y. for France via England. Was in action in the Yvenelle Sec. Sailed from France, June 16, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 8, 1919.

HENRY A. GOOSSEN, (14)—Private First Class, Mountain Lake. Born Dec. 31, 1891. Entered the service in Co. F, 4th Pioneer Inf. at Camp Wadsworth, Va. Later transferred to the 3rd Pioneer Inf. Sailed from N. Y. for France where he participated in the Meuse-Argonne Drive. Sailed from France July 10, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 30, 1919.

ANDREW HEDLAND, (15)—Private, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Erick Hedland. Entered the service Dec. 1, 1917 in the Air Service at Kelly Field, Tex. Later transferred to Post Field, Okla. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 15, 1919.

FRANK HENGTGEN, (16)—Wagoner, Storden. Born July 29, 18—, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hengtgen. Entered the service in Co. B, 351st Inf. at Camp Dodge, Ia., Sept. 21, 1917. Later transferred to Camp Pike, Ark., 87th Div. Sailed from N. Y. Aug. 24, 1918 and left France Mar. 7, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 7, 1919.

ALBERT HARDIN, (17)—Private, Mountain Lake. Born in Kentucky. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hardin. Entered the service June 24, 1919 in Co. C, 101st Dep. Brig. at Camp Grant, Ill. Later transferred to Niagara Falls in Co. H, 14th Bn. W. S. G. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 31, 1919.

EMIL J. HUBERT, (18)—Sergeant, Lambertson. Born July 6, 1894. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Hubert. Entered the service Dec. 10, 1917 in the Aviation 271st Aero Sqdrn. at the Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Later transferred to Camp Custer, Mich., and Feb. 4 to Ellington Field, Texas; to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., July 4, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 17, 1919.

BEN J. HASS, (19)—Private, Dundee. Born May 18, 1892. Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Hass. Entered the service Oct. 23, 1918 in Co. A, 387th Inf. at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 13, 1919.

EDWARD B. HENGTGEN, (20)—Cook, Storden. Born Sept. 21, 18—, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hengtgen. Entered the service in Co. G, 342d Inf., 80th Div. at Camp Grant, Ill., June 26, 1918. Sailed from N. Y. for France. Left France June 29, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 16, 1919.



ARTHUR E. HOYT, (1)—Corporal, of Westbrook. Born Mar. 8, 1890. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Hoyt. Entered the service June 27, 1918, in Co. B, 331st M. G., 86th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred Nov. 20, 1918 to 311th Supply Tr. 86th Div. Sailed from New York Sept. 9, 1918. Promoted to the rank of Corporal Mar. 1, 1919. Sailed from France June 2, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill. July 26, 1919.

JOHN H. HABBESTAD, (2)—Sergeant, of Westbrook. Born Feb. 20, 1892. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Habbestad. Entered the service June 10, 1917 in Co. C, 41st Inf., 10th Div. at Camp Funston. Transferred to 60th Inf., 10th Div., Aug. 10, 1918. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal Sept. 1, 1918 and to the rank of Sgt., Dec. 2, 1918. Discharged at Camp Funston, Kans., Feb. 5, 1919.

HENRY D. HAMM, (3)—Private First Class, of Mountain Lake. Born Feb. 19, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. David Hamm. Entered the service in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia., Sept. 21, 1917. Transferred Mar. 31, 1919 to Med. Dept. 163d Inf. D. B. and Oct. 3, 1918 to Med. Dept. 16th Supply Train, 88th Div. Promoted to the rank of Pvt. 1st Class, March 31, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

ALBERT HAGSTROM, (4)—Private First Class, of Walnut Grove. Born Dec. 3, 1891. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Hagstrom. Entered the service Mar. 12, 1918 in the Coast Artillery at Ft. McKinley. Later transferred to Bat. D. C. A. C. Sailed for France Aug. 6, 1918. Left there March 15, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Apr. 17, 1919.

EDWIN C. HEGGERSTON, (5)—Bugler, of Walnut Grove. Born Apr. 7, 1894. Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Eggerston. Entered the service May 27, 1918 in Co. 26, 166th Dep. Brig. at Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to Co. C, 362d Inf. 91st Div. and later to Co. A, 321st Inf. 81st Div. at Camp Upton, N. Y. Sailed for France July 31, 1918. Participated in the battles of the St. Die Sec., Meuse-Argonne. Promoted to the rank of bugler Feb. 6, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. July 11, 1919.

RAY HANSON, (6)—Sailor, of Westbrook, Minn. Born March 21, 1890, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hanson. Enlisted April 2, 1918 in U. S. Naval Radio School, in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., where he trained and did regular post duty as a sailor in cantonment. We are sorry that we are unable to find out when this man was discharged or where, before the book goes to press.

DANIEL E. HELDER, (7)—Private First Class, Jeffers. Born Sept. 17, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Helder. Entered the service in 27th Co. C. A. C., May 27, 1917, at Ft. Caswell, N. C. Later transferred to 62d Reg. C. A. C., Camp Merritt, N. J. Sailed from N. Y. Sept. 13, 1918 and left there Feb. 13, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., March 11, 1919.

BARNEY T. HELDER, (8)—Corporal, of Jeffers. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Helder. Entered the service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. in Bat. B. C. A. C. Later transferred to Ft. Connitt, N. H. Sailed for France September, 1918. Was promoted to the rank of Pvt. 1st Class and later to the rank of Corporal. Was ordered to the front Nov. 10, 1918 but on account of the armistice, was not needed. Sailed for U. S. February, 1919, with the First Army discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., February, 1919.

HANS W. HANSON, (9)—Private, of Storden. Born June 16, 1898. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hanson. Entered the service Oct. 24, 1918 in Co. F, 287th Inf., 91st Div. at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 14, 1918.

HAROLD W. HATCH, (10)—Mechanic, of Holland. Born March 14, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hatch. Entered the service Feb. 11, 1918 in Co. K, 354th Inf. at Camp Funston, Kans. Sailed from Montreal, Canada

for England. Was gassed at the St. Mihiel Drive, Sept. 28, 1918. Participated in the battles of the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. Sailed from France Dec. 17, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 20, 1919.

CLAS. HUTAIN, (11)—Corporal, of Heron Lake. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Huttain of Heron Lake. Entered the service on July 5, 1918 at Columbus Barracks. Later transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga. and again to Camp Custer in the 14th Div., 42d Mg. Gun Bn. Was discharged at Camp Custer, Jan. 28, 1919.

JOHN M. HOFSTAD, (12)—Private, of Storden. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hofstad of Storden. Entered the service July 24, 1918 in Co. F, 4th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth. Later transferred to 3rd Pioneer Inf., Sailed from the U. S. in 1918. He participated in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne. Sailed from France July 11, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., in 1919.

WALFRED HERTZOG, (13)—Private First Class, of Mountain Lake. Born June 5, 1889. Son of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hertzog. Entered the service Dec. 14, 1917 in Battery A, 48th Art. C. A. C. A. E. F. Sailed from Newport News for France. Was promoted to the rank of Private 1st Class November, 1918. Sailed from France March, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 29, 1919.

JACOB E. HIEBERT, (14)—Private, of Mountain Lake. Born Nov. 17, 1892. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hiebert. Entered the service Feb. 22, 1918 in the Medical Dept. Dep. Brig. at Camp Dodge, Ia. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 30, 1919.

JOHN A. HEDMAN, (15)—Seaman Second Class, of Storden. Born Aug. 5, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hedman. Entered the service July 5, 1918 in 352d Reg. 9th at the Great Lakes. Was promoted to the rank of C-Mate 3d Class, Sept. 12, 1918. Was discharged at Great Lakes, Ill., Feb. 28, 1919. He was taken sick with the "flu" and pneumonia and was in the hospital from Sept. 24 until his date of discharge.

ELMER S. J. HUFFMAN, (16)—Private, of Storden. Born Apr. 2, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Huffman. Entered the service Sept. 18, 1918, in Co. B, at the Dunwoody Inst., Minneapolis. Was discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 13, 1918.

LEE J. HINKLEY, (17)—Fireman First Class, of Windom. Born Sept. 10, 1891. Entered the U. S. N. Apr. 12, 1917. Was on the U. S. S. Arkansas. Promoted to the rank of 1st Class Fireman. Was discharged at Boston, Mass., Mar. 29, 1919.

ALFRED J. HANSON, (18)—Private, of Mountain Lake. Born Aug. 27, 1898. Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Hanson. Entered the service May 25, 1918 in Troop D, 315th Cal. 11th Div. at Ft. Russell, Wyo. Transferred Sept. 7 to Camp Knox, West Point, Ky., and then to 71st Field Artillery. Was discharged at Camp Knox, Ky., Feb. 2, 1919.

CORNELIUS HARDER, (19)—Private, of Bingham Lake. Born Feb. 6, 1897. Entered the service Oct. 23, 1918, in Co. B, 387th Inf., 97th Div., Camp Cody, N. Mex. Later transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 14, 1918.

RASMUS J. HANSON, (20)—Private. Born Apr. 28, 1888. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Hanson. Entered the service Sept. 24, 1917 in Co. A, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Later transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga. Co. I, 326th Inf., 82d Div. Sailed from U. S. Apr. 29, 1918. Participated in the St. Mihiel Sec. While in France he suffered from a bad case of emphysema and was sent back to Camp Dodge, Ia., and later sent to Ft. Sheridan for further treatment.



NELS O. L. HANSON, (1)—Corporal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hanson. Entered the service April 8, 1918, in Org. Reg. 120 A, 57th Brigade, 32d Div. Trained at Cincinnati, Ohio. Sailed for France July 21, 1918 from New York by way of England. Was engaged in the battles of Avencourt Sector from Sept. 22 to 25, 1918; at the Meuse-Argonne Offensive from Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918. Was promoted to Corporal July 8, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 17, 1919.

WILLIAM HOHENSTEIN, (12)—Private. Enlisted in the 40th Co. 26, Eng. at Washington, D. C. Sailed for France May 22, 1918. Was engaged in building roads and bridges, and with the Forestry Troops. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 24, 1919.

ERNEST C. HILL, (3)—Corporal, of Westbrook, Minn., son of Aug. and Anna Hill. Entered the service Feb. 18, 1918, in Co. at Ft. Monroe, Va. Later he was transferred to Camp Eustis, Va. Promoted to Corporal Mar. 1, 1919, Corp. Hill. Was chauffeur for Major Gen. Haygood, Brigadier Generals Sutherland and Chamberlain. Was discharged at Camp Eustis, Va., June 3, 1919.

EMIL HANSON, (4)—Private. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. A, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. I, 345th Inf., 87th Div., then to U. S. Guards, Co. A, 41st Bn. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 8, 1919.

DAVID HARDER, (5)—Private, son of Peter Harder. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. C, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. F, 326th Inf., 82d Div., Camp Gordon, Ga. Sailed for France April 4, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 21, 1919.

JOHN HIEBERT, (6)—Saddler. Son of Claus and Anna Hiebert. Entered the service Feb. 22, 1918, in Co. E., 313th Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Sailed from New York for France Aug. 17, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 11, 1919.

CLAUS K. HIEBERT, (7)—Private. Son of Claus and Anna Hiebert. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Sailed from New York Aug. 16, 1918, bound for France. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 6, 1919.

CLINTON HYDE, (8)—Private First Class. Son of Samuel and Nellie Hyde. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred Nov. 27, 1917 to Co. D, 346th Inf., 32d Div., Camp Pike. Sailed for Le Havre, France, June 20, 1918. Partook in the Soissons, Verdun and Argonne Drives. Discharged at Camp Dodge, May 19, 1919.

RAY HYDE, (9)—Private, of Bingham Lake, Minn. Son of S. P. Hyde. Entered service May 20, 1918, in Co. G, 362d Inf., 91st Div. Trained at Camp Lewis. Sailed for France by way of Liverpool. Participated in the St. Mihiel and Argonne drives. Was wounded in the Argonne Oct. 11, 1918. Discharged at Camp Grant, March 31, 1919.

VICTOR HANSON, (10)—Sergeant, of Windom, Minn. Son of Jens Hanson. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. A, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Promoted to Corporal Oct. 24, 1917 and to Sergeant Apr. 25, 1918. Sailed for France by way of Camp Mills, N. Y., May 21, 1918. Saw service in the Center Haute Alsace Drive and the Meuse-Argonne Drive. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 6, 1919.

ADOLPH HALVORSEN, (11)—Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lars Halvorsen. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1919 in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge. Later he was transferred to Co. L, 47th Inf., 4th Div. Sailed

from Hoboken for France by way of England June 8, 1918, was wounded in the battle of Chateau-Thierry, Aug. 8, 1918. Was discharged at Fort Snelling, Feb. 27, 1919.

GEORGE A. JOHNSON, (12)—Sergeant. Enlisted July 30, 1917 in Base Hospital 94 at Camp Cody. Sailed from New York for France by way of Liverpool. After the armistice Sergeant Johnson spent some time in Germany looking after the distribution of food. Was promoted to Sergeant Dec. 31, 1918 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Sept. 13, 1919.

ARTHUR HANSON, (13)—Private. Entered the service Feb. 18, 1918 in Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Camp Eustis, Va. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 24, 1919.

ARTHUR HENRY HOLCK, (14)—Private. Entered the service Sept. 19, 1918 at Windom, and sent to Camp McArthur in Co. E, 11th Bn. Inf. Replacement Troops. Transferred to Camp Merritt and on Nov. 11 went on board the Transport Cedrick for overseas, but owing to the signing of the armistice was taken off the next day, and was discharged at Camp Dodge Dec. 18, 1918.

ISAAC P. HARDER, (15)—Private First Class. Son of Peter and Mary Harder. Entered the service Oct. 14, 1917 in Co. B, 25th Eng. at Camp Devens, Mass. Sailed from New York for France Oct. 28, 1917. Returned from France May 14, 1919, after having seen service in the Argonne Offensive, and was discharged at Camp Russell, June 4, 1919.

ROY M. HAYNES, (16)—Private. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 at Windom, Minn., and sent to Camp Dodge in Co. A, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Transferred April 15, 1918, to Co. H, 326th Inf., 82d Div. Sailed from Hoboken for France by the way of England. Was engaged in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and was wounded Oct. 11, 1918, in the Argonne Battle. Returned from France April 11, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 16, 1919.

GUSTAVE HENDERSON, (17)—Private First Class. Entered the service May 25, 1918 in Co. E, 362d Reg., 91st Div., Camp Lewis. Sailed for France July 6, 1918. Was engaged in the Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel and in Scheldt, Belgium, from Sept. 11, to 13, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 28, 1919.

JAMES A. HANSON, (18)—Private First Class, of Westbrook, Minn. Son of Geo. A. Hanson. Entered service Aug. 14, 1918 in Co. E, Motor Transport School, I. C. of C., Indianapolis, Ind. Transferred to Medical Dept., Oct. 14, 1918 at Camp Crane at Allentown, Pa. Sailed from Hoboken, N. Y., for France via England, Nov. 13, 1918. Was with the U. S. Army Ambulance Service with the French Army. Had duties of Section Clerk and later Headquarters Clerk at Base Camp, U. S. A. A. S. located at Ferrieres-en-Gatinais in the Department of Loiret. Discharged at Camp Dix June 26, 1919.

GEORGE E. HARPER, (19)—Private First Class, of Windom, Minn. Son of Arthur Harper. Entered the service Feb. 22, 1918, in Co. E, 350th Infantry, 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, five weeks then transferred to Camp Devens, Mass., to Co. F, 33d Engineers. Sailed from Hoboken June 30, 1918 for Brest, France and returned from France May 20, 1919. Mr. Harper was on duty at Brest, France on construction of barracks all the time while in France. Was discharged at Camp Dodge June 14, 1919.

FRANK HEIER, (20)—Private. Son of Andrew and Anna Heier. Entered the service May 20, 1918, Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., in Dq. Co. in June, 1918. He was transferred to 91st Div. on July 6, 1918. Sailed for France by way of England. Participated in the battles of St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lys Scheldt, Belgium, from Sept. 11, 1918 to Nov. 11, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, about May 1, 1919.



JOHN D. HEPNER, (4)—Private, of Mountain Lake. Born Mar. 26, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Dendrich Hepner. Entered the service Apr. 29, 1918 in Co. K, 340th Inf., at Camp Dodge, Ia. Later transferred to the remount depot at Camp Dodge. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 22, 1919.

THOMAS J. HULES, (2)—Private, of Windom. Born in Greece. Entered the service June 15 in Co. B, 1st Replacement Depot at Washington Barracks. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 27, 1919.

WILLIAM ROBERT HILL, (3)—Private, of Westbrook. Born Apr. 17, 1894. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hill. Entered the service June 27, 1917 in the U. S. Navy at Great Lakes, Ill. Transferred to the U. S. S. Arkansas Nov. 25, 1917. Did patrol duty in the North Sea with the Grand Fleet. Was present at the surrender of the German Fleet, Nov. 20, 1918. Was discharged at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 31, 1919.

JOHN M. HANSON, (4)—Radio Operator, of Storden. Born Dec. 10, 1890. Son of Mrs. Celia Hanson. Entered the service Jan. 25, 1918 in Co. C, 9th Field Sig. Bn, 5th Div., at Leon Springs, Texas. Sailed for France from N. Y. Participated in the battles at the Aroned Sec. St. Die, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Woods. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Aug. 4, 1919.

DR. G. J. HIEBERT, (5)—First Lieutenant D. C. of Mountain Lake. Born Sept. 26, 1895. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hiebert. Entered the service Dec. 17, 1917 in Med. Dept. 50th P. I. at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Promoted to the rank of 2d Lieut. Dental Corps. Was discharged at Camp Wadsworth, Dec. 20, 1919.

FRED W. HALTER, (6)—Private of Sanborn. Born June 23, 1895. Entered the service Sept. 23, 1917 in Remount Depot, Camp Cody, N. Mex., 34th Div. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Apr. 22, 1919.

HENRY A. IVERSON, (7)—Private, of Lamberton. Husband of Mrs. Henry A. Iverson. Entered the service on Aug. 9, 1918 at Camp McArthur. Later transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J. Went overseas and spent eleven days in the lines, returning to the States in 1919, and received honorable discharge.

ARTHUR E. IVERSON, (8)—Private, of Windom. Born Oct. 5, 1893. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Iverson. Entered the service June 25, 1917 in Co. F, 136th Inf., Camp Cody, N. Mex. Later transferred to Battery C, 322d E. A. Sailed for France June 27, 1918. Was in the Army of Occupation for five months. Sailed from France May 7, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 27, 1919.

CLARENCE A. IVES, (9)—Private, of Mountain Lake. Born Oct. 4, 1888. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ives. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. A, 351st Inf., at Camp Dodge, Ia. Later transferred to Camp Pike, Ark. Co. D, 349th Inf., 87th Div. Sailed for France Aug. 24, 1918. Was promoted to the rank of Corporal Oct. 22, 1917, and to the rank of Sgt., Jan. 10, 1918. Sailed from France Apr. 16, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 7, 1919.

FORREST R. IMMER, (10)—Private, of Jeffers. Born July 18, 1899. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Immer. Entered the service at the University of Minnesota, 1st Co., 2d Reg. Was discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 11, 1918.

JOHN IBELINGS, (11)—Private, of Mt. Lake. Son of Ibeling and Catherine Ibelings. Entered the service at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill. June 25, 1918 in Co. 20, Depot Brigade. Transferred to 86th Div. and then to C. D. 148th Inf., 37th Division. Sailed

from New York Sept. 9, 1918. Returned March 16, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 14, 1919.

A. O. IVERSON, (12)—Private, Westbrook. Son of Andrew Iverson. Entered the service from Cottonwood County, Oct. 23, 1918 and sent to Camp Cody in Casual Co. 13. Discharged from Camp Cody, Dec. 14, 1918.

HANS JENSEN, (13)—Private, of Storden, Minn. Son of Soren and Inga Jensen. Entered service March 3, 1918 in Co. 16 at Jefferson Barracks where he trained a fortnight and was transferred to Kelly Field, Texas, later to Jersey City, N. J., where he was assigned to 852d Repair Squadron, soon going to Manchester, England. Nov. 20, 1918 left for the States and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 30, 1918.

JOHN F. JANZEN, (14)—Private, of Freeman, S. Dak. Born Oct. 16, 1890. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Janzen. Entered service Aug. 14, 1918 in Co. E, I. C. of C. Training Detachment No. 2, Indianapolis, Ind., where he trained and took up auto mechanics and truck driving till discharged, being discharged I. C. of C., T. D. No. 2, Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 9, 1918.

ANDERS JOHNSON, (15)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Born June 25, 1900. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Johnson. Entered service at Redwood Falls, July 10, 1917 in Co. L, 136th Infantry, 34th Division at Camp Cody, where he trained. This young American went into service at the age of seventeen at the call of patriotism and served till March 10, 1918 at Camp Cody, where he was discharged, because of being too young for legal military duty.

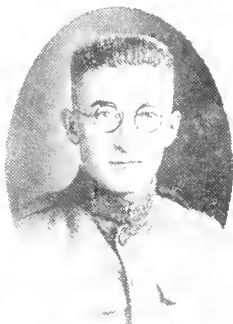
HANS JENSON, (16)—Corporal, of Storden. Son of Nels and Marie Jenson. Entered the service at Windom, Minn., Sept. 18, 1917 in Co. K, 135th Inf., 34th Div. and trained at Camp Cody. Sailed for France Oct. 12, 1918. Returned Oct. 28, 1919 and discharged at Camp Dodge, Nov. 4, 1919.

AXEL T. JENSON, (17)—Private, of Storden. Entered the service from Cottonwood County May 27, 1918 in 26th Co., 160th Depot Brigade at Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to 40th Div. and then to Co. A, 308th Inf., 77th Div. Sailed to France Aug. 9, 1918. Was engaged in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and was wounded Oct. 1, 1918. Returned April 19, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, May 18, 1919.

GILBERT M. JOHNSON, (18)—Private, of Lamberton. Son of Gunder O. Johnson. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 at Windom, Minn. Was sent to Camp Dodge. After some time there he was transferred to Camp Pike to M. G. Co. No. 58, Co. F. He sailed from Hoboken for France by way of London. Mr. Johnson participated in the Toul Sector Sept. 6 to 11, 18 and St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensives, and was with the Army of Occupation for some time. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Aug. 8, 1919.

JACOB C. JACOBSON, (19)—Sergeant, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mrs. Lottie Jacobson. Entered the service Nov. 10, 1917 and was sent to Camp Ft. Sam Houston for training. Was in M. R. S. 304, then was transferred to M. R. S. 303, Meigs, Washington, D. C. Sailed for France Jan. 17, 1918 and participated in the battle of Chateau-Thierry. Was promoted to Corporal Aug. 12, 1918, and Sergeant Sept. 20, 1918. Returned from France June 10 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 27, 1919.

SIDNEY JOHNSTON, (20)—Private, of Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston, Windom, Minn. Entered the service Sept. 4, 1918 and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill. He was in Co. 23, 191st Depot Brigade and was discharged at Camp Grant Dec. 18, 1918.



GRANT JACOBSON, (1)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of John and Mathilda Jacobson. Entered service Dec. 14, 1917 in Truck Co. No. 4, 23d U. S. Engineers. Transferred to Camp Mead, Md., Dec. 21, to Humphries, Va. Jan. 22, 1918, to Camp Merritt May 18th, and left for Brest, France, June 10th, by way of Hoboken. He participated in the St. Mihiel, Argonne and Meuse Offensives and fortunately was not wounded. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 10, 1919.

ARNOLD JOHNSON, (2)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson. Entered Sept. 12, 1918. Trained at Fort Snelling and was transferred Dec. 1, 1918 to 103d Depot Brg., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Discharged Dec. 23, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

JACOB E. JANZEN, (3)—Private, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Janzen. Entered service May 25, 1918 in Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred July 12, 1918 to Co. I, 158th Inf., 40th Div., Camp Kerney. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

EDWARD A. JENZEN, (4)—Corporal, of Saulton, Minn. Son of Mrs. Rosa Jenzen. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. F, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Pike. Transferred to Co. I, 340th Inf., 87th Div., Camp Pike, Ark., and again transferred to Military Special Co., 1st Depot Div. and again to the Q. M. C. Sailed from Hoboken for France via Liverpool, Eng. (no date given) and returned from France June 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Lee July 6, 1919.

LEE H. JOHNSON, (5)—Sergeant, of Windom, Minn., son of Andrew M. Johnson. Entered service May 3, 1918 in Co. A, 303d Bn. Tank Corps. Trained at Gettysburg, Pa. Sailed from Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 13, 1918 for Liverpool, Eng. Transferred Oct. 28, 1918 to Co. A, 306th Bn. Tank Corps. Trained at Warcham, England. Promoted to rank of Sergeant July 15, 1918. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 11, 1919.

JOHN ALFRED JANZEN, (6)—Ensign, Mountain Lake, Minn., son of Abram Janzen. Entered service Aug. 17, 1918, in the U. S. Naval Reserve. Transferred Sept. 15, 1918 to Receiving Ship Cleveland and Oct. 30, 1918 to Municipal Pier, Chicago, where he received training. Transferred Nov. 30, 1918, to Pelham Bay, New York. Promoted to rank of First Class Quartermaster Dec. 2, 1918 and to Ensign Feb. 1, 1919. Discharged at South and White Hall, New York April 8, 1919.

ROBERT JENNESS, (7)—Sergeant, of Windom, Minn. Son of John E. Jenness. Entered the service June 4, 1917, in Co. M, First Minn. Reg. Trained at Ft. Snelling and on Oct. 15, 1917 was transferred to Camp Cody, 135th Div. and again after going to France to Co. F, 50th Inf., 4th Div. and later to Co. A of the same outfit. Served in the Army of Occupation from Nov. 11, 1918 till July 15, 1919 and sailed from France July 24, 1919. And he was discharged at Camp Dodge, Aug. 8, 1919.

ANSEL JACOBSON, (8)—Private, of Lamberton, Minn. Son of Andrew Jacobson. Entered service in the summer of 1918. Trained at Camp Lewis, Washington. (No date or place of his discharge from the Army was given.)

EINER C. JACOBSON, (9)—Private First Class, of Windom, Minn., son of Jacob and Randi Jacobson. Entered the service June 25, 1918, in Co. E, 341st Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred Dec. 18, 1918 to First G. H. Q. Sailed for France Sept. 9, 1918 by way of Liverpool, Eng. Was with the Army of Occupation until June 9, 1919, when he returned from France June 27, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, July 16, 1919.

DAVID W. JANZEN, (10)—Private, Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of David and Agnes Janzen. Entered service May 21, 1918 in the 26th Co. Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred Aug. 20, 1918 to Base Hospital, Camp Lewis, Wash. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Feb. 8, 1919.

HENRY F. JUNGAS, (11)—Private, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of John Jungas. Entered the service Aug. 14, 1918 in Headquarters Co. as trombonist at Minneapolis, Minn. Transferred Oct. 15, 1918 to Purdue University as truck driver. Was acting sergeant at Purdue and Clerk of Co. B, Section B, Truck Masters. Discharged at Lafayette, Maryland, Dec. 13, 1918.

HELMER E. JACOBSON, (12)—Sergeant, of Windom, Minn., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacobson. Enlisted July 5, 1917, in Co. F, 136th Inf., 34th Div. at Camp Cody. Transferred Nov. 10, 1918 to Co. I, 144th Inf., 30th Div. and again transferred to Co. B, of the same organization. Sailed for France Oct. 13, 1918. Feb. 2, 1919 was transferred to the American Military Mission at Berlin, Germany. He was made Corporal Aug. 5, 1917, and Sergeant July 1, 1918. The American Military Mission were the only Allied Troops that advanced as far as Berlin. Discharged at Camp Dodge Oct. 20, 1919.

HALMER JOHNSON, (13)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson. Entered service May 22, 1918 in Co. 22. Went to Camp Lewis and a few days later was discharged on account of physical disability.

JENS KJELDSEN, (14)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Received training at Camp Dodge, Ia. Sailed from Camp Mills, N. Y. August 7, 1918, for France via Liverpool, England. Spent seven weeks in the Alsace Lorraine Sector and two days in the Argonne. Sailed from France May 30, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 6, 1919.

HENRY T. KLEIN, (15)—Baker First Class, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Herman G. Klein. Enlisted May 2, 1918, and received training at Dunwoody Naval School at Minneapolis, Minn. Transferred Sept. 6, 1918 to Norfolk, Va., and on Sept. 16th to U. S. S. Washington. Promoted to first class August 1, 1919. Made two trips across during the war and nine trips after the war was over. Four of these trips were with President Wilson and one with the King of Belgium. Was discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., October 7, 1919.

WILLIAM A. KAHLER, (16)—Private, of Samborn, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kaehler. Received training at Camp Dodge in Co. E, 313th Ammunition Train. Transferred June 7, 1918 to Fort Robinson, Neb., and later to Rock Island, Illinois. Was there assigned to guard duty. Was again transferred to Camp Cody November 8, 1918 and was discharged there November 27, 1918.

ARTHUR J. KNUTSON, (17)—Private, of Westbrook, Minn. Entered the service June 4, 1918 in Headquarters Co. 74th C. A. C. Trained at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Sailed from Hoboken, N. Y. for France in September, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., January 9, 1919.

GERHARD G. KLEWER, (18)—Private, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Gerhard Khewer. Entered service September 4, 1918 in Co. 23, Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged at Camp Grant December 12, 1918.

FRED C. KRIEDEMAN, (19)—Private, of Jeffers, Minn. Son of Fred Kriedeman. Entered service July 23, 1918, in Co. F, 4th Pioneer Inf., 3d Ammunition Park Reg. Trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Transferred from 4th Pioneers to 3rd Pioneer Inf. August 3, 1918. Sailed from Newport News, Va., August 30, 1918 for Brest, France. Saw service in the Meuse-Argonne from September 26 to November 11, 1918. Was wounded in the Meuse-Argonne October 23, 1918. Sailed from France July 12, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 31, 1919.

PETER A. KLAASSEN, (20)—Private, Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Peter C. Klaassen. Entered service August 28, 1918 in Co. 8, Depot Brigade. Transferred a little later to Salvage Division. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill. May 6, 1919.



DELBERT C. KIBBEY, (11)—Private First Class, of Windom, Minn. Son of Orrin C. Kibbey. Enlisted April 16, 1917 in Co. G, 1st Minn. Inf. Trained at Ft. Snelling. Transferred Aug. 5, 1917 to 135th U. S. Inf. 34th Div. Discharged Mar. 17, 1918 at Camp Cody.

LESTER J. KLOCK, (21)—Private First Class, of Windom, Minn. Son of E. H. Klock. Entered service June 28, 1917 in Co. B, 300th F. S. B. 84th Div. Trained at Camp Taylor. Sailed from New York Sept. 9, 1918 for France. Was at the front ready for the attack on Metz when the armistice was signed. Received his discharge at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 11, 1919.

CLARENCE O. KNUDSON, (33)—Gunner's Mate, of Westbrook, Minn. Son of Erick Knudson. Entered service July 30, 1917 in Co. 40. Trained at Norfolk, Va. Transferred Dec. 23, 1917 to U. S. S. Mississippi. Received his discharge at Minneapolis, Minn., June 23, 1919.

FRANK W. KILGORE, (41)—Wagoner, of Windom, Minn. Entered service Aug. 15, 1918 in Co. L, 2d Regiment. Trained at University of Minnesota. Transferred Oct. 15, 1918 to E. V. A. Co. 62. Promoted to wagoner April 4, 1919. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J. for France Nov. 13, 1919. Received discharge at Camp Grant, May 13, 1919.

PAUL C. KOOB, (53)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Charles Koob. Entered service Oct. 7, 1918 in Co. 1, 2d Regiment at the University of Minnesota. Discharged at Minneapolis Dec. 11, 1918.

WILLIE C. KAROW, (61)—Private, of Sanborn, Minn. Son of Julius Karow. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 in Co. F, 385th Inf., 97th Div. Received training at Camp Cody. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Dec. 13, 1918.

CONRAD KRAFT, (71)—Private First Class of Gilman, Ill. Son of John J. Kraft. Entered service June 24, 1918 in Co. E, 331st Field Artillery, Blackhawk 80th Div. Trained at Camp Grant and Camp Robinson. Transferred to Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y. Sept. 17, 1918 where he left for France via Liverpool, England. Sailed from France Jan. 18, 1919 and received discharge at Camp Dodge, Feb. 18, 1919.

FRED C. KAROW, (81)—Private of Jeffers, Minn. Son of Henry Karow. Entered service Feb. 22, 1918 in Co. E, 350th Infantry Reg. Received training at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred May 5, 1918 to 3d Div. in South Carolina. Sailed from New York May 11, 1918 for France via Liverpool, England. Served in the transport troops. Sailed from France Mar. 16, 1919 and received discharge at Camp Dodge April 16, 1919.

EARL M. KELLER, (91)—Private, of Bingham Lake, Minn. Son of Adam Keller. Served with the Medical Detachment at Camp Cody where he received training. Was discharged at Ft. Bayard, N. Mex.

JOHN H. KREITZ, (101)—Mechanic, of Windom, Minn. Son of David Kreitz. Enlisted April 16, 1917, in Co. F, 135th Reg. 34th Div. Received training at Camp Cody and Ft. Snelling. Transferred Nov. 15, 1918 to 8th Army Corps, Headquarters Troop. Sailed from New York June 18, 1918 for Le Havre, France via Liverpool, England. Was not engaged in any active fighting. Sailed from Brest, June 12, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 25, 1919.

GERHARD D. KUPKER, (111)—Private, of Jeffers, Minn. Son of G. Kupker. Entered service Aug. 28, 1918 in 8th Co. Depot Brigade and received training at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred Sept. 15, 1918 to Infantry Replacement at Camp Grant. Received his discharge Jan. 6, 1919.

ORVILLE KNUTSON, (121)—Private, of Lamberton, Minn. Son of Charles Knutson. Entered service June 25, 1918 in Hq. Co., 342d Infantry, 80th Div. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Promoted to rank of cook Feb. 13, 1919. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J. Sept. 9, 1919 for France. Was stationed at Camp Lemans, France. Left France July 2, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, July 21, 1919.

JOHN H. KIEWER, (131)—Private, of Mountain Lake, Minn., son of John J. Kiewer. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. B, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred Nov. 8, 1917 to O. M. C. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, June 5, 1919.

JOHN D. KELLER, (141)—Private, of Bingham Lake. Son of Adam Keller. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 in Co. C, 378th Inf., 97th Div. Received training at Camp Cody. No date given as to when he was discharged.

WILLIAM KREYKES, (151)—Private, of Storden, Minn. Son of L. H. Kreykes. Went into service Aug. 17, 1918 in Co. 12 Sph. 1 Prov. Reg. A. S. A. P. Spruce Div. Was trained at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. where he received his discharge Dec. 16, 1918.

WILLIAM M. KNUTSON, (161)—Private, of Westbrook. Son of Erick Knutson. Went into the service June 1, 1918 in 27th Co. C. A. C. Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Trained at Ft. Totten, N. Y. Transferred Aug. 24, 1918 to 74th U. S. C. Band, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J. Sept. 23, 1918 for France. Served with the A. E. F. from Sept. 23, 1918 to Dec. 13, 1918, when he returned to Camp Dodge and was discharged Jan. 9, 1919.

GEORGE E. KILGORE, (171)—Private, of Windom. Son of A. E. Kilgore. Went into the service July 6, 1918 in the Coast Artillery and received training at Ft. Williams. Transferred August, 1919 to 5 Anti-Aircraft. Left Camp Merritt for overseas duty and was half way across when the armistice was signed and then returned. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Dec. 6, 1918.

WILLIAM B. KELLEHER, (181)—Private, of Windom. Son of Dennis Kelleher. Went into service Oct. 23, 1918 in Co. B, 388th Inf., 97th Div. Trained at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Transferred to Co. 1, Ordnance Dept., Fort Wingate, N. Mex., where he was discharged May 7, 1919.

ALBERT A. KELLER, (191)—Private, of Bingham Lake. Son of Adam Keller. Went into the service Sept. 21, 1917 in Medical Detachment 351st Inf. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Served across and returned May 29, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, June 6, 1919.

CHRIS A. KAHLOI, (201)—Corporal, of Storden. Son of Mrs. Anna Kahlo. Went into service May 27, 1918 in Co. 26, 160th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Lewis. Was transferred to 91st Div. and later to 81st Div., Camp Mills. Sailed from Hoboken Aug. 8, 1918 for France. Participated in the Mariville and Verdun engagements. Sailed from France May 27, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Grant, June 17, 1919.



HOLDEN LIEM, (1)—Corporal, Bingham Lake. Son of Chas. A. Liem. Entered the service Apr. 8, 1918, in Cincinnati Training School, Cincinnati, Ohio. Transferred June 15, 1918 in Battery C, 4th Bn. Camp Jackson, S. C. Transferred July 15, 1918 to Co. B, 3rd Corps Art. Rk. Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Sailed from Newport News, Aug. 28, 1918 for France. Participated in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Sailed from France, June 26, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, July 15, 1919.

MARK T. LANE, (2)—Sergeant, Windom. Son of Enoch Lane. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. C, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Sailed from New York, Aug. 15, 1918 for France via Liverpool, England. Promoted to Corporal Oct. 26, 1917 and to Sergeant, Nov. 27, 1917. Participated in the Center Sector Haute Alsace and Argonne Woods. Sailed from France May 29, 1919 and discharged at Camp Dodge, June 6, 1919.

LEO L. LUND, (3)—No record could be obtained of Mr. Lund's service up to the time of going to press, but he saw service in France and regret we cannot record his record here.

BERNARD M. LUND, (4)—Corporal, Hiron Lake. Son of Olaf Lund. Enlisted at Mankato Dec. 11, 1917 in the Air Service Squadron. Trained at Battle Creek, Mich. Transferred to 274th Aero Squadron, Talliferd Field No. 2, Everment, Texas, and later to 370th Aero Squadron, Carruthers Field, Fort Worth, Texas. Received his discharge at Camp Dodge, Mar. 29, 1919.

MARTIN O. LOKKEN, (5)—Corporal, Windom. Son of August Lokken. Enlisted July 15, 1917 in the 2d Minnesota Infantry in Co. E, at Worthington, Minn. Was transferred to 136th Inf., 34th Div. and later to Co. B, 368th Inf., 77th Div. Received training at Camp Cody, N. Mex. He sailed for France the forepart of 1918 and participated in the Alsace-Lorraine, Vesle, Nisne and the Meuse-Argonne Offensives, and was with the Famous Lost Battalion. Corporal Lokken returned to the States April 29, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa in May, 1919.

ELI R. LUND, (6)—First Lieutenant, Windom. Son of Mrs. A. C. Lund. Enlisted May 14, 1917 in First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling, Minn. Transferred Aug. 29, 1917 to Camp Dodge, Ia. to the 88th Div. and Aug. 30, 1918 to Washington, D. C. Sailed from New York to Liverpool, England, and served in the Staff Hdqrs. at Ramsey, England. Was promoted to First Lieutenant May 11, 1918. Sailed from France Dec. 15, 1918 and received discharge at Camp Meade, Md., Jan. 11, 1919.

HARRY LIEM, (7)—Private First Class, Bingham Lake. Son of Chas. A. Liem. Entered service May 4, 1918. Transferred from Jefferson Barracks May 27, 1918 to Ft. Leavenworth. Sailed from Hoboken June 21, 1918 for Le Havre, France. Participated in the St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Served in Co. A, 35th Field Signal Battalion, 80th Div. Sailed from France May 29, 1919, and received discharge at Camp Dix, N. J., June 11, 1919.

EARL LIEM, (8)—Private, Bingham Lake. Son of Chas. A. Liem. Entered service Oct. 1, 1919 in Co. C, S. A. T. C. at Northfield, Minn. Discharged at Northfield, Dec. 19, 1919.

CHRIS A. LARSON, (9)—Private, Storden. Son of Anton Larson. Entered service May 27, 1919 in Co. 26, 160th Depot Brigade at Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred June 21, 1919 to Co. B, 316th Am. Tr., 91st Div. Sailed from Hoboken for France via England. Sailed from France April 8, 1919 and received his discharge at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 7, 1919.

RAYMOND W. LOWRY, (10)—Asst. Band Leader, Worthington. Son of C. W. Lowry, Windom. Enlisted April 25, 1917 in Hq. Co., 2d Minn. Inf. Trained at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Hq. Co., 136th Inf., 34th Div. Sailed from New York for Liverpool, England, to France. Promoted to Asst. Band Leader, June 1, 1917. Sailed from France, Feb. 22, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 17, 1919.

ARTHUR LEHNHOFF, (11)—Private, Storden. Son of Nicklos Lehnhoff. Entered service June 15, 1918 in Battery A, 40th Field Artillery, 14th Div. Trained at St. Paul at the U. of M. Transferred Aug. 13, 1918 to Camp Custer, Mich. Received discharge at Camp Dodge, Ia., Feb. 7, 1919.

CHRIS LOHSE, (12)—Wagoner, Westbrook. Son of John Lohse. Entered service Feb. 22, 1918 in Battery A, 130th F. A., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred Mar. 25, 1918 to 43d Rd., Eng., Oct. 15 to Co. 49, 20th Inf. Promoted to wagoner Nov. 1, 1918. Sailed from New York May 22, 1918 for Brest, France. Sailed from France, June 7, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, June 24, 1919.

LEO LOOF, (13)—Private, Mt. Lake. Son of John Loof. Entered service June 24, 1918 in Battery B, 331st Field Artillery, 86th Div. Trained at Camp Robinson. Sailed from New York, Sept. 15, 1918 for France via England. While there was transferred to Co. M, 7th Inf., 3d Div., Camp Anderach, Germany. Sailed from France Aug. 15, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Aug. 31, 1919.

ANTON M. LENHOFF, (14)—Cook, Windom. Son of Nicklos Lehnhoff. Entered service Sept. 19, 1917 in Co. B, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred Nov. 15, 1917 to Co. E, 313th Ammunition Train, 88th Div. Sailed from Hoboken Aug. 17, 1918 for France via England. Sailed from France May 29, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, June 11, 1919.

JENS LARSON, (15)—Corporal, Westbrook. Son of Nels Larson. Entered service April 29, 1918 in Co. A, 313th Ammunition Train, 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred May, 1918, to 90th Div. Camp Travis. Promoted to Corporal Oct. 19, 1918. Sailed from Hoboken June 29, 1918 for France. Participated in the St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Villers en Herve-Pavencelle Sector. Was with the Army of Occupation in France. Was wounded in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive Nov. 1st. Sailed from France May 26, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Grant, June 16, 1919.

LYMAN J. LINGBECK, (16)—Private, First Class, Jeffers. Son of John Lingbeck. Entered service May 10, 1918 in Headquarters Co., 77th Reg. Trained at Fort Totten, N. Y. Transferred to Headquarters Co., 47th Reg. Sailed from Camp Stewart, Va., for France, Oct. 10, 1918. Received his discharge at Camp Dodge, March 12, 1919.

CHRIS LOKEN, (17)—Private, Windom, Minn. Born Feb. 23, 1899. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Loken. Entered the service Feb. 23, 1918, in Co. E, 313th Supply Train at Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he trained for some time, and later was transferred to Camp Donahugh, Okla., to Co. C, 120th Machine Gun Bn., 35th Div. He left for France March 24, 1918. Was participant in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, when on Sept. 27th he was wounded, consequently being laid up in the hospital eight months. He arrived in N. Y. May 24th and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 27, 1919.

HALEFON C. LARSON, (18)—First Class Musician, Duluth. Son of Edward Larson of Windom. Enlisted April 19, 1917 at Duluth and served with the 125th F. A., formerly the Third Minnesota, as First Class Musician. This regiment was also overseas. Received his discharge Jan. 22, 1919.

EARL McCORMICK, (19)—Private, First Class, Bingham Lake. Son of John McCormack. Entered service May 2, 1918 in Co. C, 53d Reg., 6th Div. Trained at Camp Wadsworth. Promoted to First Class Private June 15, 1918. Sailed from New York for France via England. Participated in the Alsace-Lorraine and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Sailed from France Sept. 2, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 22, 1919.

JOHN E. MINION, (20)—Private, Bingham Lake. Son of N. Minion. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 in Co. B, 388th Inf., 97th Div. Trained at Camp Cody. Transferred to Co. B, 366th Machine Gun Co., 97th Div. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Dec. 13, 1918.



BURT G. MARCY, (1)—Wagoner, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Marcy. Entered the service Dec. 15, 1917 in Co. B, 6th Bn., 26th Eng. and trained at American University, Washington, D. C. Sailed for France Jan. 24, 1918 by way of Liverpool. Mr. Marcy was a passenger on the ship Tuscania which was sunk by a German torpedo in the Irish Channel, Feb. 5, 1918. One hundred twenty boys lost their lives but Mr. Marcy was one of the lucky ones. Received his discharge at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 8, 1919.

WALTER MILLER, (2)—Private, First Class, Windom. Son of Mrs. Hans Miller. Entered the service Jan. 23, 1918 from Cottonwood County and was sent to Camp Gretna, Co. M, 61st Inf. 5th Div. After about three months' training he was sent to France, Apr. 16, 1918 and participated in the battles of Vosges Sector, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Was gassed in the Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 12, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, July 28, 1919.

CLAUDE MEAD, (3)—Private, Windom. Son of Geo. and Lucy Mead. Enlisted in the service Oct. 23, 1919 in the 13th Prov. Kt. Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 11, 1919.

EDWIN E. MOORE, (4)—Sergeant First Class, Windom. Enlisted Aug. 3, 1917 in the 91st Aero Squadron at Ft. Worth. Transferred Oct. 15th to 130th Aero Sqd., Nov. 1st to 27th Aero Sqd., Feb. 23d to 137th Aero Sqd., Garden City, N. Y. Sailed from Hoboken Feb. 26, 1918 for France by way of Liverpool, England. Promoted to Corporal Sept. 15, 1917 and to Sergeant Oct. 16, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge April 15, 1919.

SIDNEY S. MATHISEN, (5) Second Lieutenant, Windom. Son of Geo. and Lilly Mathisen. Entered service Jan. 5, 1918 in Battery 1, O. C. T., Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred May 3 to Camp Jackson, S. C. Sailed from Hoboken to Bordeaux, France. Transferred Sept. 2, 1918 to Field Artillery Brigade, La Courtine, France. Promoted to Sergeant Apr. 19, 1918 and to 2d Lieut. June 1, 1918. Participated in the Forêt de Frebant and Vivrotte Woods engagements. Attended Saumur Artillery School, Saumur, France, for three months. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Mar. 18 1919.

HAROLD L. McCORMACK, (6)—Bingham Lake, Private, First Class. Son of John and Lillie McCormick. Entered service May 27, 1918 in 26th Depot Brigade at Camp Lewis. Transferred June 15, 1918 to Co. B, 346th A. T., 91st Div., Camp Lewis. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J. via Southampton, Eng., to Cherbourg, France. Sailed from France, April 6, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, May 7, 1919.

FLOYD MARSHALL, (7)—Private, 64 Windom, Minn. Born May 1, 1897. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl E. Marshall. Entered service April 16, 1917 in Co. F, First Minnesota, at Fort Snelling. He was one of the first men to enlist from our county and we are sorry to state that he was in the service but a short time when illness overtook him and the military authorities thought it best to release him from duty on account of his illness and he was discharged at Ft. Snelling July 3, 1917.

P. R. MITCHELL, (8)—Private, Jeffers. Entered service Sept. 23, 1917 in Co. A, 351st Supply Co. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

HERMAN O. MORTENSEN, (9)—Mechanic, Storden. Son of H. O. Mortenson, Copenhagen, Den. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf. 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred Nov. 21, 1917 to Co. B, 346th Inf., 87th Div., Camp Pike, Ark. Sailed from New York Aug. 24, 1918 for Liverpool, England. Sailed from France April 14, 1919.

JOHN P. MARKS, (10)—Private, Mountain Lake. Son of Henry and Mathilda Marks. Entered service April 27, 1918 in Co. K, 349th Infantry. Transferred May 12, 1918 to Camp Travis, Texas. Was discharged July 18, 1918 at Camp Travis on account of poor health.

LAWRENCE P. MORRIS, (11)—Private, Storden. Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Morris. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 in 13th Prov. Recruit Co. Lie. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison. Transferred Nov. 16, 1918 to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Discharged at Camp Forrest, Ga., December, 1918.

H. W. MITCHELL, (12)—Private, Windom. Son of Mrs. Mitchell. Entered service July 2, 1918 in Co. C, 412. Trained at Camp Humphrey, Va. Transferred Aug. 18, 1918 to 2d N. C. O. Mr. Mitchell was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 14, 1919.

OSCAR A. MYERS, (13)—Private, Son of Abram and Lucy Meyers. Entered the service at Windom, Minn., Aug. 17, 1917 and was sent to Fort Douglas in Co. B, 42d Inf., 12th Div. He with his Division was transferred to Camp Dodge, then to Tuckhoe Arsenal, then to Camp Devens, Mass., and finally to Camp Upton, Long Island. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 6, 1919.

LEO O. MORIARTY, (14)—Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Moriarty. Entered the service Oct. 23, 1918, at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Cody in Co. I, 387th Inf., 97th Div. and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Dec. 13, 1918.

DONALD B. MARCY, (15)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Marcy. Entered the service Aug. 14, 1918 in Co. E, I. C. of C. T. D. No. 2, Indianapolis, Ind., where he trained till he was discharged. Here he trained as mechanic and truck driver. He was discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., on or about Dec. 9, 1918. We are sorry that we are unable to get the exact date on this man.

OSCAR MONES, (16)—Private, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mones. Entered the service at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Air Service Mechanic School, Overland Building, at St. Paul, Minn., July 1, 1918 and was in Co. C, 1st Reg., 1st Bn. Was to have been transferred to Mincola, Long Island, the day the armistice was signed. Was discharged at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 26, 1918.

ELMER N. MAGNUSON, (17)—Private, Windom. Son of Ole and Bertha Magnuson. Entered service June 15, 1918 in Co. 3, U. of M. Training Detachment. Trained at St. Paul. Transferred Aug. 13 to 1st Replacement Reg. Eng. Washington Barracks. Sailed from New York Sept. 25, 1918 for France. Returned to America April 5, 1918. Was discharged at Ft. Snelling, May 12, 1919.

WILLIS N. NOBLE, (18)—Private First Class, Jeffers. Son of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Noble. Entered service Feb. 8, 1918 in Air Service. Trained at Jefferson Barracks. Transferred to Kelly Field Feb. 15, 1918; to Overland Building, St. Paul, Minn.; April 1st to 262d Aero Squadron, Scott Field. Sailed from Boston, Mass., for England. Sailed from England Nov. 21, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Dec. 21, 1918.

THOMAS C. NIELSEN, (19)—Private, Hinckley, Minn. Son of Henry Nielsen. Entered service May 29, 1918, in Co. C, 370th Am. Train, 91st Div. Trained at Camp Lewis, Wash. Sailed from New York July 12, 1918 for France. Was in active service in the Meuse-Argonne and Lys, Scheldt, Belgium. Was at 13th U. S. Staff Hospital Nov. 25 to Dec. 26, 1918 with lung trouble. Was then taken to 37th U. S. General Hospital, England, until Jan. 4, 1919. Was then sent to U. S. Hospital No. 29, Ft. Snelling, where he was discharged June 7, 1919.

HENRY H. NEUFELD, (20)—Private, Mountain Lake. Son of H. G. Neufeld. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 in Co. A, Casual Camp, Camp Cody, N. Mex. Trained at Camp Cody. Transferred from Co. A, Casual Camp to the Base Hospital, Nov. 8, 1918. Discharged at Camp Cody, Feb. 24, 1919.



OSCAR J. NELSON, (1)—First Lieutenant, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Nelson, Windom, Minn. Volunteered his service to his country ten days after war was declared. He enlisted in Co. G, 1st Minn., on May 15. He was transferred to First Officers' Training Camp, Fort Snelling, Minn., Commissioned 2nd Lieut. Inf. Aug. 15, 1917 and assigned to Co. E, 350th Inf., 88th Div. Promoted to First Lieut. Aug. 1, 1918 and sailed for France, Aug. 11, 1918. Saw some service in the Argonne Offensive. Lieut. Nelson was an expert with the bayonet and was employed as instructor of that art while at Camp Dodge.

EDWARD P. NELSON, (2)—Private, of Westbrook, Minn. Son of Peter Nelson, Westbrook, Minn. Entered the service May 26, 1918 at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., in Co. 26, Depot Brigade. Transferred to Co. A, 346th M. G. Bn., 61st Div. Sailed from N. Y. for France July 7, 1918 and participated in the battles of St. Mihiel, Argonne and Flanders, Belgium. Was injured in truck accident at Cosmes, France. Was discharged at Fort Snelling, May 22, 1919.

ALEX NELSON, (3)—Private First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Nelson, Windom, Minn. Entered the service May 11, 1918 in the Dept. of Chemical Warfare, and was sent to New York. Was employed in the manufacture of gas, gas masks and other work in connection with chemical warfare. Was discharged at N. Y. Jan. 31, 1919.

WALTER B. NELSON, (4)—Corporal, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Nelson of Windom, Minn. Volunteered April 16, 1917 in First Minn. at Fort Snelling, and was later transferred to Camp Cody in Co. G, 135th Inf., 34th Div. Sailed for France Oct. 12, 1918 but arrived too late to get into the big game, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 17, 1919.

CLARENCE T. NELSON, (5)—Cadet, of Windom, Minn. Born Aug. 1, 1894. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Nelson. Entered the service July 1, 1918 in 30th Aero Squadron. Trained at Mechanics School, St. Paul, Minn. Sept. 15, 1918 he was transferred to First Flying Co., Fort Crook, Nebraska. He was promoted from rank of Private to the rank of Cadet Sept. 15, 1918, and he was discharged at Fort Crook, Nebraska, Nov. 30, 1918.

ALBERT D. NELSON, (6)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Nelson, Windom, Minn. Enlisted in the S. A. T. C. at the U. of Minnesota. Was discharged at Carleton College, Dec. 10, 1918.

HOWARD E. NELSON, (7)—Corporal, of Westbrook, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Nelson, Westbrook, Minn. Entered the service Nov. 19, 1917, from Cottonwood County and was sent to Kelly Field, Texas, and was assigned to 665th Aero Squadron. July 8, 1918 was transferred to 317th Aero Squadron, Minneola Field, Long Island. Sailed for France by the way of England, and returned Nov. 26, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 20, 1918.

MILO S. NELSON, (8)—Private, of Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson, Windom, Minn. Enlisted in the S. A. T. C. at the U. of Minnesota. Was discharged at Minneapolis Dec. 14, 1918.

KRISTIAN V. NELSON, (9)—Private of Westbrook, First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andres Nelson. Entered the service April 29, 1918 at Windom, Minn., and was assigned to Camp Dodge, Iowa, in Co. F. On May 18, 1918 he was transferred to Co. I, 358th Inf., 90th Div., at Camp Travis, Texas. Sailed from N. Y. June 20, 1918 for France by way of England. Private Nelson participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and was wounded by shrapnel in the Meuse-Argonne. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 14, 1919.

HANS NELSON, (10)—Private of Westbrook, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andres Nelson. Entered the service from Cottonwood County on Oct. 23, 1918 and assigned to

Camp Cody in the 63d Depot Brigade and was later transferred to Camp Dodge in the 97th Div. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Dec. 13, 1918.

ERNEST WALTER NELSON, (11)—Private, Mountain Lake. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Nelson. Entered service Aug. 28, 1918 in Co. 8, Depot Brigade, Camp Grant. Transferred Sept. 18, 1919 to Co. 1, Infantry Replacement and Training Troops. Trained at Camp Grant. Was discharged at Camp Grant Jan. 30, 1919.

EDWIN J. NELSON, (12)—Private, Westbrook. Son of Hans J. Nelson. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. A, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to Aug. Remount Depot at Camp Dodge. Discharged at Camp Dodge April 17, 1919.

HELMER E. NELSON, (13)—Private, Westbrook. Son of Hans J. Nelson. Entered service Feb. 22, 1918 in Co. E, 103d Depot Brigade, 88th Div. at Camp Dodge. Transferred to Co. E, 33d Engineers, 76th Div., Camp Devens, Mass.; to Co. E, 304th Field Artillery, 77th Div., Camp Upton, N. Y.; to Utilities Detachment, Camp Upton. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 2, 1919.

ANDREW GEORGE NELSON, (14)—Chief Petty Officer, U. S. N. A. R. F., Westbrook. Son of Peter Nelson. Enlisted Jan. 25, 1918. Trained Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. Promoted Dec. 1, 1918 from M. M. 1C to Chief Petty Officer, including flying orders. Released on inactive duty Mar. 20, 1919.

RYDER A. NACKERUD, (15)—Corporal, Walnut Grove. Son of A. P. Nackerud. Entered service May 24, 1917 in Co. M, G. 1st Minn. Inf. Trained at Camp Cody. Transferred Aug. 15, to M. G. Co., 135th Inf., 34th Div. Discharged May 5, 1918. Re-enlisted May 26, 1919 in Field Art., Jefferson Barracks. Transferred to Camp Meade in oversize Regt. Dep. Promoted to Corporal June 10, 1919. Sailed from Hoboken for France.

HENRY A. NORSIDEN, (16)—Private, Walnut Grove. Son of Christ Norsiden. Entered service Oct. 21, 1918 in Co. C, 387th Inf. Trained at Camp Cody. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Dec. 14, 1918.

JACOB NEUFELD, (17)—Private First Class, Mountain Lake. Son of H. C. Neufeld. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge. Transferred to 352d Ambulance Co., 88th Div. Sailed from New York Aug. 13, 1918 for France via Liverpool, England. Was engaged in the Lorraine Sector. Sailed from France May 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 15, 1919.

CARL A. NORDVALL, (18)—Private First Class, Comfrey. Entered service May 25, 1918 in Co. 26, Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred June 7, 1918, to 161st Machine Gun Bn., 40th Div. and then to 318th Machine Gun Bn., 81st Div. Sailed for France Sept. 25, 1918. Participated in the Verdun Sector and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Sailed from France June 8, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 20, 1919.

JOHANNES NELSON, (19)—Private, Windom. Son of Nels Nelson. Entered service Feb. 3, 1918 in Co. N, 61st Reg. 5th Div. Trained at Camp Greene. Sailed for France April 16, 1918. Was engaged in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Was gassed in the Argonne Forest. Sailed from France Mar. 8, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, April 12, 1919.

FRANK J. NEUFELD, (20)—Cook, Mt. Lake. Son of J. J. Neufeld. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to Aux. Remount Depot. Discharged at Camp Dodge, June 14, 1919.



HENRY W. NESS, (1)—Private, Windom. Son of John Ness. Enlisted April 30, 1917 in 6th Field Battalion, Signal Corps, U. S. Army. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred May 15, 1917 to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Transferred May 27, 1918 to Camp Lewis, Wash. and Aug. 30th to Camp Dodge, Ia. Was discharged there Nov. 30, 1918.

HENRY C. NEUFELD, (2)—Second Lieutenant, Mountain Lake. Son of Cornelius Neufeld. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred July 3, to Ordnance Officers' Training School at Camp Raritan, N. J. Received overseas order on Oct. 15, 1918 and reported at Hoboken, N. J. Promoted to Corporal Oct. 8, 1917; to Ordnance Sgt., April 26, 1918 and to Second Lieut., Sept. 13, 1918. Received discharge at Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 11, 1918.

LESLIE E. NOBLE, (3)—Corporal, Jeffers. Son of D. E. Noble. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. C, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred Nov. 21, 1917 to Co. C, 346th Inf., 87th Div., Camp Pike, Ark. Transferred June 18, 1918 to Camp Dix, N. J. Sailed from New-York Aug. 23, 1918 for France via Liverpool, England. Was in the Army Candidate School at La Val Bonne Ain, France. Promoted to First Class Private Jan. 18, 1918 and to Corporal June 15, 1918. Sailed from France Feb. 16, 1918 and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 17, 1919.

MARTIN NIKLASON, (4)—Wagoner, Walnut Grove. Son of August Niklason. Entered service Mar. 12, 1918, in the Coast Artillery. Trained at Fort McKinley. Transferred June 1, 1918 to Battery D, 72d Artillery C. A. C. Sailed from Montreal for France Aug. 6, 1918. Sailed from France March 26, 1919 and received discharge at Camp Grant, Ill., April 17, 1919.

CORNELIUS J. NICKEL, (5)—Private First Class, Mountain Lake. Son of Jacob Nickel. Entered service Feb. 22, 1918 in 339th Field Artillery, 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge. Transferred April 9, 1918 to Med. Dept., 163d Depot Brigade and Aug. 28 to Med. Dept., 16th Div. Did not see overseas service. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Feb. 13, 1919.

O. C. OLSON, (6)—Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., McIntosh, Minn. Entered service June 15, 1918 in U. S. Naval Reserve Forces and was trained at Puget Sound, Wash. Transferred to Pelham Bay, N. Y. Nov. 21, 1918; Jan. 2, 1919 to Princeton, N. J., and then to 280 Broadway, New York City, and was discharged at N. Y. City, April 17, 1919.

OSCAR OLSON, (7)—Private, Storden. Son of H. Olson. Entered service May 27, 1918 in Co. B, 346th Machine Gun Co., 61st Div. Trained at Camp Lewis, Wash. Sailed from Hoboken for France, but too late to see any active service. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 25, 1919.

JOHN E. OELTJENBRUNS, (8)—Private, Mountain Lake. Son of John Oeltjenbruns. Entered service Aug. 28, 1918 in 161st Depot Brigade, at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred September, 1918 to Inf. Replacement Reg. and Sept. 27th to M. G. S. C., Camp Hancock. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Feb. 28, 1919.

MARTIN A. OLSON, (9)—Private, Heron Lake. Son of Andrew Olson. Entered service June 25, 1918 in Co. I, 342d Inf. 86th Div. at Camp Grant, Ill. Sailed from New York, Sept. 9, 1918 via England. Transferred Oct. 24, 1918 to 55th Inf., 7th Div., Camp Jasenville, France. Served in the Puvellerie Sector from Oct. 10 to Nov. 11, 1918. Sailed from France June 12, 1919 and arrived in New York. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 27, 1919.

OLE J. OLSON, (10)—Corporal, Heron Lake. Son of Tom M. Olson. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. K, 345th Inf., 87th Div. Trained at Camp Pike, Ark.

Promoted to Corporal Dec. 21, 1917. Sailed from New York Oct. 24, for France via England, but did not see any active service. Sailed from France Dec. 28, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 18, 1919.

GUY OLSON, (11)—No record could be obtained.

TEXNIE H. OLSON, (12)—Wagoner, Jeffers. Son of Pete Olson. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred Dec. 10, 1917 to Ammunition Train, Camp Dodge. Transferred April 12, 1918 to 307th Sanitary Train, Camp Gordon. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., May 10, 1918 for Le Havre, France, via Liverpool. Participated in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Marbache Sector Offensives. Sailed from France, April 25, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, May 19, 1919.

LARS TOBY OLSON, (13)—Private First Class, Storden. Son of Tom Olson. Entered service July 23, 1918 in Co. E, 54th Pioneer Inf. Trained at Camp Wadsworth. Transferred Aug. 20, 1918 to Camp Stewart, Va. Sailed from Newport News, Va. for Brest, France. Took part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Sailed from France June 13, 1919. Received his discharge at Camp Grant, Ill., July 5, 1919.

EDWIN B. OLSON, (14)—Mechanic, Westbrook. Son of Mons Olson. Entered service June 28, 1917 in 2d Recruit Co. Trained at Ft. Snelling. Transferred Sept. 26, 1917 to Co. L, 41st Inf. at Camp Crook. Promoted to Mechanic May 22, 1918. Received his discharge at Camp Funston May 17, 1919.

JOHN M. PEDERSON, (15)—Private, Storden. Son of Stefania Pederson. Entered service Aug. 9, 1918 in Co. K, 9th Battalion. Trained at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Transferred Oct. 8, 1918 to Co. D, 329th Inf., 83d Div., Nov. 24th to 4th Provisional Co., Dec. 10 to Co. L, 312th Inf., 78th Div. Sailed from Hoboken Sept. 28, 1918 for Brest, France. Sailed from Bordeaux, France, May 11, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 6, 1919.

THORVAL V. PETERSON, (16)—Private, Westbrook. Son of Carl Peterson. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 in 13th Prov. Ret. Co. Received training at Camp Forrest, Ga. Received discharge at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 7, 1919.

PETER H. PETERS, (17)—Mountain Lake. Son of Henry K. Peters. Entered service Sept. 4, 1918, Co. 23, 161st Depot Brigade. Received training at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to 10th Co. Training and Replacement Troops, and later transferred to 4th Co. Training and Replacement Troops. Transferred again to Officers' Training School. Was discharged at Camp Grant Dec. 9, 1919.

WILLIAM C. PETERSON, (18)—C. M. M., Westbrook. Son of Carl Peterson. Enlisted July 28, 1917 with the U. S. S. Carol. Received training at Norfolk, Va. Promoted July 28, 1917 to M. M. 2c., August 1, 1918 to M. M. 1st Class and August 1, 1919 to C. M. M. Sailed from Norfolk, Va. for Brest, France. Sailed from France Sept. 26, 1919 and was discharged at the Receiving Ship, New York, Oct. 16, 1919.

NELS H. PETERSON, (19)—Private, Windom. Son of Christ Peterson. Entered service Jan. 28, 1918 in Vet. Corps 306, Camp Greene, N. C. Received discharge at Camp Dodge, Ia., March 18, 1919.

RAY O. PARR, (20)—Private, Mountain Lake. Son of Hiram Parr. Entered service Jan. 23, 1918 in Battery A, 339th Field Artillery, 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred to Ft. Des Moines Sept. 3, 1918 and Nov. 20th to Ft. Snelling. Discharged at Ft. Snelling July 22, 1919.



PERCY T. PETERSON, (11)—First Lieutenant, Windom. Son of Mrs. G. A. Peterson. Enlisted June 14, 1917 with the Ambulance in the French Army. After six months' service with the French Army he joined the American Army in France in the Aviation Branch of the service. In all Lieut. Peterson served 22 months on the front, and participated in all stunts that Aviators are called upon to do, and received French Citation for Merit Service. Lieut. Peterson was connected with the 95th Air Squadron, attached to the First Army. Returned to the States the latter part of April, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 25, 1919.

ARTHUR C. PETERSON, (12)—Ph. M2, Windom. Son of Carl Peterson. Enlisted June 26, 1917. Trained at San Francisco, Cal. Transferred Nov. 18, 1917 to Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Promoted to Ph. M3 Aug. 7, 1918 and to Ph. M2 Feb. 15, 1919. Sailed with the U. S. S. Mongolia between the United States and France, transporting troops from October, 1918 to July 6, 1919, when he was discharged at Minneapolis, July 19, 1919.

ROSS B. PASSMORE, (13)—Private, Westbrook. Son of Charles Passmore. Entered service June 3, 1918 in Co. 27. Trained at Delro, Texas. Transferred Aug. 1, 1918 to 27th Trench Motor Battery, Bowery, Texas. Received discharge at Camp Bowery, Dec. 4, 1918.

HENRY H. PETERS, (14)—Private, Mountain Lake. Son of Henry H. Peters. Entered service May 2, 1918 in the 6th Div. Trained at Camp Wadsworth, and transferred to Camp Mills. Sailed from New York for France July 10, 1918. Participated in the Alsace, Meuse-Argonne and the Verdun Offensives. Was wounded in action Nov. 11, 1918. Sailed from France June 10, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 18, 1919.

EDWARD W. PIETZ, (15)—Private First Class, Westbrook. Son of Rudolph Pietz. Entered service Oct. 23, 1919. Trained at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 3, 1919.

ERNEST E. PIOTRASCHKE, (16)—Private, Windom. Son of Wm. Piotraschke. Entered service Sept. 4, 1918 in Co. 4 Inf. Training and Replacement Troops. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged Jan. 29, 1919 at Camp Grant, Ill.

HENRY B. PETERS, (17)—Private First Class, Windom. Son of Herman Peters. Entered service June 25, 1918 in Co. 20. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred from Co. 20 to Quartermaster Corps. Promoted to Private First Class Camp Supply Det. O. M. C. Received discharge at Camp Grant, Ill., March 25, 1919.

HERMAN M. PIESKES, (18)—Private, Jeffers. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. C, 350th Inf., 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred Nov. 23, 1917 to Camp Pike, Ark., to the 87th Div. Was transferred to Camp Greene, N. C. April 16, 1918 where he was until he was transferred overseas. Returned to the U. S. July 21, 1919 from Brest, France and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 8, 1919.

MARTIN ELMER PAULSON, (19)—Corporal, Walnut Grove. Entered service June 25, 1918 in Co. A, 86th Div. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred Oct. 10, 1918 to Co. G, 80th Div. Promoted to Corporal Aug. 11, 1918. Sailed for France Sept. 9, 1918 and served overseas until May 13, 1919. Received discharge at Camp Dodge, Ia.

ERNEST N. PETERSON, (10)—Private First Class, Westbrook. Son of Nils Peterson. Enlisted July 28, 1917 in Casual Co. A. Trained at Ft. Jay, New York. Sailed from New York for France, Oct. 3, 1917. Discharged at Camp Dodge, April 22, 1919.

MARTIN E. L. PEDERSON, (11)—Seaman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lars Pederson of Westbrook, Minn. Entered service May 13, 1918 in the 138th Regiment. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Transferred June 6, 1918 to Hamp-

ton Roads, Va., and to U. S. S. Illinois, July 11, 1918. Discharged at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 30, 1918.

LYNDON L. PURRINGTON, (12)—Private. Son of L. Purrrington, of Windom, Minn. Entered service Oct. 4, 1918 in Co. 12, 1st Regiment. Trained at the University of Minnesota. Discharged Dec. 19, 1918.

FERDINAND PIOTRASCHKE, (13)—Private, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Piotraschke, of Windom, Minn. Entered service June 24, 1918 in Co. L, 300th Regiment, 78th Div. Sailed from New York for France Aug. 31, 1918. Took active part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Was wounded in the battle of the Argonne, Oct. 16, 1918. Sailed from France Nov. 26, 1918 and received discharge at Fort Sheridan Aug. 30, 1919.

PETER N. PEDERSON, (14)—Sergeant, of Windom, Minn. Entered service Dec. 12, 1917. Received training at Camp Hancock, Ga. Transferred Jan. 27, 1918 to Co. 17, 2d Regiment, A. S. M. Camp Hancock, Ga. Sailed March 4, 1918 for France via England. Was in service with the 8th French Army from April 6, 1918 to Dec. 12, 1918. Promoted to Sergeant May 1, 1918. Sailed from France May 18, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 9, 1919.

OTTO A. PUFABLE, (15)—Bugler, of Jeffers, Minn. Son of Aug. Pufahl. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Pike, Ark. Transferred April 4, 1918 to Co. I, 47th Inf., Camp Greene, N. C. Sailed from Hoboken May 10, 1918 for France. Participated in the Aisne-Marne Offensive, Vesle Sector, Toulon Sector, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Was with the Army of Occupation from the time of the armistice until July 10, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Aug. 4, 1919.

HERMAN D. PETERS, (16)—Private, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peters. Entered the service May 27, 1918. Served with the 91st Div. Received training at Camp Lewis, Wash., and was later transferred to Camp Mills, New York. Sailed from New York for France (date not given). Saw some service overseas. Returned the latter part of April, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, May 7, 1919.

LEROY C. PIETZ, (17)—Private of Windom, Minn. Son of H. R. Pietz. Entered service Aug. 5, 1918 in the 618 Co. of the 14th Battalion of the Infantry. Trained at Camp Syracuse. Transferred Nov. 1, 1918 to O. M. C., Washington, D. C. While at Washington he was in the Allotment Branch of the O. M. C. and operated an ad dressograph machine. He was discharged at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1918.

FRANK J. POTTER, (18)—Cook-Sergeant, of Windom, Minn. Son of C. F. Potter. Enlisted at Redwood Falls, Minn., with Co. L, 136th Inf., 34th Div. July 17, 1917. Trained at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Transferred October, 1918 to 330th Inf., 83d Div. and a little later to the 7th Inf. and again in November, 1918 to 157th Inf. Sailed from New York, Oct. 12, 1918 for Le Havre, France and left France March 27, 1919. Took active part in the Lorraine Sector. Discharged at Camp Dodge, April 24, 1919.

HARRY C. PETERSON, (20)—Corporal, of Westbrook, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Theo C. Peterson. Entered Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and was assigned to duty with the 5th Med. Corps. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 23, 1917 for St. Nazaire, France and left France March 12, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, April 5, 1919.

ABRAM B. PANKRATZ, (19)—Private of Mountain Lake, Minn. Entered service July 23, 1917 and trained at service at Camp Dodge in the 351st Inf. Co. C. Transferred Oct. 25, 1917 to Co. C, 135th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. Mex., and again transferred to Camp Dix, July 25, 1918. Sailed from U. S. and arrived in France Sept. 17, 1918. Transferred Oct. 20, 1918 to 142d Inf., 36th Div. Camp Lemans, France. Promoted to rank of Corporal Aug. 10, 1918. Sailed from France April 10, 1919 and received his discharge at Camp Grant, Ill., May 7, 1919.



MARTIN PETERSON, (1)—First Class Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Peterson. Entered service April 29, 1918 in Co. I, 340th Inf., 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge. Transferred to Camp Travis May 18, 1918 to Co. C, 357th Inf., 90th Div. Promoted to rank of First Class Private September 1, 1918. Sailed from New York June 20, 1918 for France. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 26, 1919.

CHARLES LEE PETERS, (2)—Sergeant, of Minneapolis, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Peters. Enlisted July 9, 1917 in S. R. C. U. S. R. A., 2d F. S. Bn. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky. Transferred October 1, 1917 to Co. B, 300th F. S. Bn., 84th Div. Promoted to rank of Sergeant October 26, 1917. Sailed from New York September 9, 1918 for France via Glasgow, Scotland. Sailed from France April 21, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 16, 1919.

J. HOWARD PETERSON, (3)—First Musician, Windom. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Peterson. Entered service July 13, 1918 in Sixth Reg. Band. Trained at Great Lakes. Transferred November 2, 1918 to U. S. S. Mt. Vernon. U. S. S. Mt. Vernon did transport duty. Made fourteen trips across. Discharged at Minneapolis August 11, 1919.

WILLIAM A. PIPER, (4)—First Lieutenant M. C., Mount Lake, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Piper. Entered service October 26, 1919 in Co. 48. Trained at M. O. T. C., Fort Riley, Kansas. Discharged at Fort Riley, Kansas, December 6, 1919.

SHERMAN C. PORTER, (5)—Third Class Musician of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Porter. Enlisted April 10, 1917, in the band of the 3d Minnesota Reg., 34th Div. Trained at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Transferred July 1, 1918 to 8th Heavy Artillery Corps, 2d Army at Fort Sill, Okla. Promoted June 1, 1918 to Band Corporal. Sailed from Camp Upton, N. Y. for France September 28, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., January 22, 1919.

MAC A. POTTER, (6)—Seaman, of Jeffers, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Potter. Enlisted March 1, 1918 at Minneapolis Recruiting Station. Trained at Great Lakes. Transferred April 14, 1918 to Hampton Roads, Va., and on August 18, to U. S. S. Minnesota. Was torpedoed on the morning of September 28th when 75 miles from shore and got in without any help. No lives were lost. Was transferred again to U. S. S. Kansas October 6, 1918. Promoted to rank of seaman October 20 and then to Gunpointer first class. Was discharged at Great Lakes February 24, 1919.

LESTER L. PURKINGTON, (7)—Corporal, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Purkington. Entered service January 23, 1918 in Co. M, 61st Inf., 5th Div. Trained at Camp Greene, N. C. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., April 16, 1918 for Brest, France. Participated in the St. Mihiel, Violin Hill, Le Vognes, Argonne Forest and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Was gassed in the Argonne Forest October 12, 1918. Sailed from France January 10, 1919 and was discharged at Fort Snelling March 14, 1919.

HENRY H. PETERSON, (8)—Corporal, of Westbrook, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans H. Peterson. Entered the service February 22, 1918 in Co. E, 313th Supply Train, 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Promoted to rank of First Class Private March 18 and to Corporal April 18, 1918. Sailed from New York August 24, 1918 for France via Liverpool, England. Was with the A. E. F. and served in the Haute Center Sector from October 12 to November 4, 1919. Sailed from France May 21, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 28, 1919.

VALDIAMAR K. QUEVLI, (9)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Quevli. Enlisted March 9, 1918. Trained at Wilbur Wright Field. Transferred to 270th Air Squadron. Sailed from Camp Merritt for France June 22, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 21, 1919.

CHRIS J. QUADE, (10)—Private, of Comfrey, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Quade. Entered into the service Feb. 22, 1918 in Co. A, 55th Eng., 85th Division. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., and Camp Custer, Mich. Sailed from

Hoboken, N. J., for Brest, France. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

ABRAHAM H. QUTRING, (11)—Private, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Rev. Henry Qutring. Entered the service September 21, 1917 in Co. C, 351st Inf., 88th Division. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred Nov. 1, 1917 to Auxiliary Remount Dept., Camp Dodge. Discharged at Camp Dodge June 13, 1919.

HERMAN R. QUADE, (12)—Private, of Storden, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Quade. Entered the service September 21, 1917, in Co. C, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred Nov. 27, 1917 to Co. C, 316th Inf., 87th Div., at Camp Pike. On July 27, 1918 he was transferred to Co. E, 47th Inf., 4th Div. Sailed for France June 20, 1918 by way of Liverpool. Private Quade participated in the Aisne-Marne, Vesle Sector, Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne offensives, and was with the Army of Occupation seven months. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 4, 1919.

DICK CHRIS UHLENHOFF, (13)—Private. Son of Chris Uhlenhoff. Entered the service Oct. 27, 1918 from Cottonwood County and was sent to Camp Cody; in Co. F, 387th Inf., and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 12, 1918.

WILLIAM A. RADTKE, (14)—Sergeant First Class, O. M. C., Mount Lake, Minn. Son of Edward Radtke. Entered the service from Cottonwood Co. Sept. 21, 1917. Was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, in Co. A, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Transferred to Quartermasters Corps. Was promoted to Sergeant Sept. 4, 1918, and Sept. 27, to Sergeant First Class, O. M. C. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 14, 1919.

HENRY G. RAUSENBERGER, (15)—Private, Westbrook, Minn. Entered the service July 23, 1918, at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. in Co. A, 3d U. S. Pioneer Inf. He was later sent to Camp Stewart, and then was sent to France, sailing from Newport News. Sailed from France July 11, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 30, 1919.

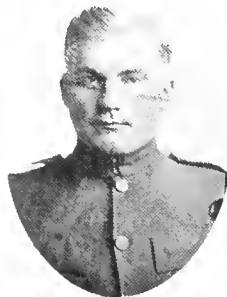
RICHARD C. REGIER, (16)—Private, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Regier. Entered the service September 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred April 8, 1918 to Medical Department. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. 7, 1919.

WILLIAM H. REGIER, (17)—Corporal, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Regier. Entered the service October 21, 1918 in Co. F, 387th Reg., 97th Div. Trained at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Promoted to rank of Corporal December 4, 1918. Discharged at Camp Cody Dec. 10, 1918.

GUSTAVE E. RUPP, (18)—Private, of Westbrook, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rupp. Entered into the service Feb. 22, 1918 in Battery A, 339th F. A., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred April 12, 1918 to Med. Det., 163d Depot Brigade, March 15, 1919 to Headquarters Co., 163d Depot Brigade, and on May 27th to Hqs. Det. Demobilization Group. Received his discharge at Camp Dodge, August 19, 1919.

PETER D. RENPEL, (19)—Machinist Mate First Class, U. S. Navy, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Dedrich Rempel. Entered the service June 28, 1918 at Dunwoody Naval Training Station. Transferred Feb. 17, 1919 to Bay Ridge Receiving Ship, N. Y. Transferred again on March 5, 1919 to U. S. S. Shoshone, N. Y. Promoted to Machinist Mate 2d Class Feb. 17, 1919, and to First Class June 15, 1919. Sailed from New York for St. Nazaire, France. Was in the transport service. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., August 8, 1919.

JACOB P. RATZLAFF, (20)—Private, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Ratzlaff. Entered the service June 25, 1918 in Co. 20, 161st Depot Brigade, 80th Div. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred July 7, 1918 to Co. C, 1st Dev. Battalion U. S. Army. Discharged September 5, 1918 on account of physical disability from Camp Dodge, Ia.



CHARLES D. RICHMOND, (11)—First Lieutenant, M. C., of Jeffers, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Richmond. Enlisted Jan. 28, 1918 in Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. Trained at Fort Riley, Kansas. Transferred to the 34th Division March 19, 1919. Sailed from Camp Dix Sept. 11, 1918 for France, where he spent about seven months in the hospital service. Returned to the States May 1, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Upton, N. Y., May 29, 1919.

JOHN N. ROSS, (2)—Sergeant, of Westbrook, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Ross. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 from Cottonwood County, and was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Transferred Nov. 21, 1917 to Co. D, 346th Inf., 87th Div. at Camp Pike, Ark. Transferred Sept. 18, 1918 to Inf. C, O. T. S. of the 88th Div. Promoted to Corporal October 30, 1917 and to Sergeant August 1, 1918. Date of discharge not given.

GEORGE D. RUHBERG, (3)—Private, of Storden, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ruhberg. Entered the service Feb. 8, 1918 in the 10th Casual, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred Feb. 22, 1918 to Aero Squadron 620, at Kelly Field; and again Mar. 29, 1918 to 325th Aero Squadron, at Morrison, Va. Transferred again June 5, 1918 to 325th Aero Squadron, Mulberry Island. Sailed from New York, July 26, 1918 for France via Liverpool, England. Returned to the States Dec. 1, 1918 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 20, 1918.

CLAUDE E. ROGERS, (4)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Rogers. Enlisted Dec. 14, 1917 in Truck Co. 4, 23d Engineers. Trained at Camp Meade, Md. Sailed for France Mar. 30, 1918 and participated in the battles of St. Mihiel, Sept. 12, to Sept. 16, and the Meuse-Argonne from Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918. Sailed from France June 7, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 18, 1919.

RALPH R. ROEMER, (5)—Fireman U. S. Navy, of Jeffers, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Roemer. Enlisted May 7, 1917. Received training at the Great Lakes Training Station, also at Philadelphia, Penn., and was transferred Sept. 8, 1917 to U. S. S. New York. Sailed from New York Harbor for duty in the North Sea. Participated in twenty-one engagements with German submarines. His ship was damaged once by being rammed in the propeller blades by an enemy submarine. He served thirteen months with the British Grand Fleet. Was also on the scene of the surrender of the German high seas fleet. Discharged at Hampton Roads, Va., May 31, 1919.

BJARNE RAVN, (6)—First Lieutenant, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Ravn, Merrill, Wis. Enlisted June 26, 1919 and entered the service Sept. 4, 1919, in M. O. T. G. at Camp Greenleaf. Transferred to Evacuation Hospital Group, Camp Greenleaf, Oct. 11, 1919. Discharged at Camp Greenleaf Dec. 9, 1919.

MEAD E. ROGERS, (7)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Rogers. Enlisted Oct. 23, 1918 in 13th Prov. Rct. Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 7, 1919.

ERIC E. RECTOR, (8)—Sergeant, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Rector. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred November, 1917, to Co. D, 346th Inf., 87th Div. and again in April, 1918 to Co. L, 30th Inf., 4th Div. Sailed for France, May 19, 1917. Participated in the Aisne-Marne Offensive, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, and with the Army of Occupation. Was wounded in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne Oct. 12, 1918. Made Sergeant Sept. 8, 1918. Sailed from France July 30, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Aug. 13, 1919.

ARTHUR L. RENQUIST, (9)—Corporal, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Renquist. Enlisted April 17, 1917 in First Minnesota G., 34th Div., Fort Snelling. Transferred to Camp Cody, July 25, 1918 in Co. M, 161st Inf., 41st Div. Sailed for France July 29, 1918 and returned to the U. S. in May, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Mills, New York, June 23, 1919.

JOHN E. RAND, (10)—Private First Class, of Jeffers, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rand. Entered the service Sept. 14, 1917 in Minnesota 2d Field Artillery. Transferred Jan. 18, 1918 to the 61st Inf., 5th Div. at Camp Greene, N. C. Sailed for France the fore part of 1918 and participated in the Vogé Mts., St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne drives. Wounded in the Meuse-Argonne drive Oct. 16, 1918. Discharged at Camp Grant May 28, 1919.

GEORGE H. RAND, (11)—Corporal, of Jeffers, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rand. Entered the service Feb. 12, 1918 in Co. L, 38th Inf., 4th Div. Camp Green, N. C. Sailed for France May 7, 1918 by way of London, Eng. Participated in the St. Mihiel, Toulon, Marne and Argonne offensives. Received citation for bravery in the Argonne offensive. He was with the Army of Occupation nine months. Sailed from France July 24, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Aug. 8, 1919.

PAUL REESE, (12)—Private First Class, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Reese. Entered the service Feb. 25, 1918 in Med. Dept., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred Sept. 25, 1918 to Evacuation Hosp. No. 25, again May 1, 1919, to Hosp. Train No. 8, and Aug. 15, 1919 to Hosp. Train No. 69. Sailed for France Nov. 12, 1918, and returned from France Oct. 25, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Nov. 10, 1919.

WALTER E. RISTVEDT, (13)—Seaman Second Class, of Westbrook, Minnesota. Son of Mrs. John Ristvedt. Entered the service May 19, 1918 and trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Camp. Transferred June 7, 1918 to Brooklyn, New York, and on June 11, 1918 to Philadelphia. Sailed from Philadelphia for Queenstown, Ireland June 13, 1918, and served seven months in European waters during the war and made three trips with troop transport. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 28, 1919.

FRANK A. RANDALL, (14)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of John S. Randall. Entered the service Feb. 22, 1918 in Co. M, 350th Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred April 6, 1918 to Co. A, 117th Inf., 30th Div., Camp Sevier, S. C. Sailed from Hoboken for France via England, May 11, 1918. Served in the Front Line Trenches at Ypres, Camel Hill No. 60 and Hindenburg Line. He was gassed in a battle at Brancourt, Oct. 8, 1918. Private Randall and A. G. Mite, Rifle Grenadiers, knocked out a German Machine Gun Nest, and opened the way for the 117th Inf. to pass through near Brancourt, France, Oct. 8, 1918. Returned to the U. S. March 16, 1919 and discharged at Camp Dodge, April 10, 1919.

ALBERT M. RENQUIST, (15)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Renquist. Entered the service June 25, 1918 in Co. A, 342nd Inf., 86th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. Sailed from New York, Sept. 9, 1918 for France via Liverpool, Eng. Transferred to Machine Gun Co., 50th Inf., 7th Div., Camp Bordeaux, France. Participated in two engagements, the Privencelle Sector. Returned to the U. S. June 17, 1919 and discharged at Camp Dodge, July 5, 1919.

KLAAS ROL, (16)—Sergeant, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Klaas Rol. Entered the service May 2, 1918 in Co. F, 6th Communication Train, 6th Div., S. C. Sailed from New York, July 10, 1918 for Le Havre, France. Participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was promoted to the rank of horse shoer, June 15, 1918 and to Sergeant Nov. 19, 1918, was taken sick with pneumonia March 5, 1919 and sent home as a Casual and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 17, 1919.

H. L. SAMPSON, (17)—Private, of Westbrook, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sampson. Entered the service Aug. 27, 1918 in Co. 8, 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred Sept. 27, 1918 to Camp Hancock, Georgia, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Feb. 28, 1919.

GRANT SMITH, (18)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith. Entered the service Nov. 11, 1918 in the U. S. Marines at Minneapolis, Minn., and was transferred to Paris Island, 442d Co., Bn. B. U. S. M. C. At the time of this publication is still in the service with Marine Corps in Italy.

WILL SORTORIUS, (19)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sortorius. Entered service June 26, 1918 in Co. L, 342d Inf., 86th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. Sailed from New York Sept. 9, 1918 for France. Participated in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive Nov. 7 to 11, 1918. Returned to the States and received his discharge at Camp Grant, June 10, 1919.

REMMER E. SAXTON, (20)—Corporal, Jeffers, Minn. Son of John Saxton. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. K, 345th Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred Nov. 25, 1917 to the 87th Div., Camp Pike, Sailed from N. Y. for France via Liverpool, Eng. Served as Munition Tester and Convoyer from Advance Depot No. 4. Returned to U. S. Dec. 28, 1918 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1919.

HONOR ROLL



HARRY SOLEAL, (1)—Sergeant, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Solem. Entered the service April 8, 1918 in Aviation School at Cincinnati, Ohio, attached to the 41st Division. Transferred June 10, 1918 to Camp Jackson, S. C. in the Art Replacement Camp. Sailed from Camp Merritt, N. J. June 20, 1918 for France. Promoted to the rank of Sergeant Sept. 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 20, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 22, 1919.

SIMON C. SNYDER, (2)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Snyder. Entered the service April 8, 1918 in the U. of C. Cincinnati, Ohio. Transferred July 20, 1918 to Headquarters Co., 147th F. A., 32d Div. Sailed from New York for France via England. Returned to the U. S. May 1, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, May 25, 1919.

DEWEY E. SEVERSON, (3)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of E. J. Severson. Entered the service Oct. 11, 1918 in Co. S, Reg. 1, University of Minn., S. A. T. C., Minneapolis, Minn. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 11, 1918.

SAM SMEDEGAARD, (4)—Gunner, of Westbrook, Minn. Enlisted in Minneapolis, Minn., in the Canadian Artillery. Sailed from Montreal, Canada, for England where he received his training and then was sent to France, where he participated in the Valenciennes, Amiens, Hill No. 70 and Vimy Ridge Offensives. Gunner Smedegaard was wounded in the battle of Amiens Aug. 3, 1918 and was discharged at Winnipeg, Canada, March 30, 1919.

HENRY J. SCHMIDT, (5)—Private, of Jeffers, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schmidt. Entered the service Feb. 18, 1918 in Co. I, 4th Div., Camp Green, S. C. Sailed from New York for Calais, France and participated in the Battle of Chateau-Thierry. Wounded in the battle of Chateau-Thierry on Aug. 4, 1918, disabling him for three months after which he returned for active duty to his company. He returned to the U. S. March 5, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Zachary Taylor April 10, 1919.

PAUL H. SENST, (6)—Corporal, of Jeffers, Minn. Son of Otto Senst. Entered the service Dec. 10, 1917 in Med. Dept., Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 28, 1919.

FREDERICK W. SCHNEIDER, (7)—Private, of Westbrook, Minn. Son of Fred Schneider. Entered the service June 25, 1918 in Co. M, 341st Inf., 86th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred latter part of October, 1918 to Co. I, 317th Inf., 86th Div. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., for Le Havre, France via Liverpool, Eng. Participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensives. Sailed for the U. S. May 29, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 16, 1919.

EDWIN HENRY SCHRICHER, (8)—Private, of Westbrook, Minn. Son of Mr. John Schricher. Entered service June 25, 1918 in Co. K, 342d Inf., 86th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred Aug. 24, 1918 to Camp Upton, New York. Sailed from New York Sept. 9, 1918 for Liverpool, Eng., and sailed from France July 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 16, 1919.

SEGARD CARL SKABRUD, (9)—First Class Private, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Skabrud. Entered the service from Cottonwood Co., Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. D, 321st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Auxiliary Remount Depot 322, at Camp Dodge. Was employed as horseman, and breaking mules. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Mar. 25, 1919.

FRED SARTORIUS, (10)—Infantry, Windom, Minn. Son of W. M. Sartorius. Entered the service June 25, 1918, in Co. A, 14th Battalion, at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred July 16, 1918 to Ft. Niagara, N. Y., and Aug. 17, 1918 to Curtis Bay, Md., and then to Camp Mead, Jan. 15, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1919.

HARRY P. SCHMOTZER, (11)—Private, Jeffers, Minn. Son of Mrs. John Schmotzer. Entered the service Oct.

23, 1918, from Cottonwood Co. and was sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., in the 13th Prov. Rel. Co. and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, in the fore part of January, 1919. He again re-enlisted Feb. 7, 1919, in the Merchant Marine, and at the time of this publication is still in the service, with the rank of Petty Officer.

CONRAD STEEN, (12)—Bugler, Walnut Grove, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Steen. Entered the service July 13, 1918 from Cottonwood Co., in Battery B, 5th Reg. at Camp Zachary Taylor. He was later transferred to Co. E of the same regiment in the Field Artillery. Was discharged at Camp Taylor Dec. 14, 1918.

JACOB A. SCHMIDT, (13)—Private, Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schmidt, entered the service April 29, 1918 in Co. H, 349th Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred May 3, 1918, to 352d Reg. Hospital, 88th Div., and in June in the 166d Depot Brigade, and on Sept. 10, 1918, to the Quartermasters' Dept. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 13, 1919.

CLAYDE H. SHANER, (14)—Private, Storden, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shaner. Entered the service July 29, 1918 in Co. A, 211th Engineers at Camp Forrest, Ga. Was transferred Sept. 12, 1918 to Co. J, 1st Training Bn., and on Oct. 12, 1918 to Camp Hospital at Camp Forrest, Ga. Received his discharge at Camp Forrest, Ga., Dec. 24, 1918.

PERCY E. SHANER, (15)—Corporal, Storden, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shaner. Entered the service June 26, 1917 from Cottonwood Co. and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and then to Camp Fort McPherson, Ga. Jan. 6, 1918 he was transferred to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and on April 12, 1918 to Camp Joseph E. Johnston. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Mar. 27, 1919.

RAY F. SMITH, (16)—Private First Class, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smith. Enlisted July 13, 1917 in Ambulance Co. 15, 2d Div., at Ft. Benjamin Harrison. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 1, 1917, for Brest, France. Participated in the following Offensives: Verdun and Toul Troyas Sector; Chateau-Thierry, Sonson, Marbache Sector, Blaine Mont Champagne advance, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, and served about 6 months with the Army of Occupation. Returned to the U. S. April 20, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 29, 1919.

COURTNEY E. SOULE, (17)—Private, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Soule. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 from Cottonwood Co., and was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia. in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Transferred to Co. I, 346th Inf., 87th Div., at Camp Pike. On April 15, 1918 to Co. D, 36th Inf., 4th Div. at Camp Greene, N. C. Sailed for France June 4, 1918. Participated in the Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives, and was wounded in the Argonne on Oct. 10, 1918. Returned to the U. S. Mar. 11, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 1, 1919.

PERCY SANDS, (18)—Mechanic, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sands. Entered the service Feb. 22, 1918 in Co. E, 313th Am. Tram, 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred Mar. 24, 1918 to the 33d Engrs. at Devens, Mass., and on Sept. 1, 1918 to the 5th E. I. R. Co. I at Humphreys, Va. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 8, 1919.

CLAUDE W. SHANER, (19)—Private First Class, Storden, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shaner. Entered the service May 1, 1918 and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. From there he was transferred to a Camp in San Francisco, Cal. No date was given as to when he was discharged.

JOHN H. SOLEM, (20)—Corporal, Windom, Minn. Entered the service May 17, 1918 in the 16th Aero service and was sent to Camp Sevier, S. C., and later was sent to Camp Mills, N. Y. Sailed from New York for France via England, Aug. 20, 1918. Returned to the U. S. and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 17, 1919.



EMIL M. SYKORA, (1)—Private, Storden, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sykora. Entered the service June 15, 1918, in Co. 2, at the University of Minnesota. Was transferred Aug. 14, 1918, to Co. E, 311th Eng. 86th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. Sailed from New York for France via Liverpool Sept. 9, 1918. Private Sykora was injured while in France by being run over by one of the large army trucks. Sailed for the U. S. June 16, 1919, and was discharged at Ft. Snelling, Minn., July 31, 1919.

ABRAHAM D. STOESZ, (2)—Son of Detrich Stoesz, Mountain Lake, Minn. Entered the service Oct. 23, 1918, and was sent to Camp Cody, New Mexico, and was rejected on account of physical disability.

LORENZ E. SEVERSON, (3)—Private, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Severson. Entered the service June 21, 1918, in Co. H, 344th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred Mar. 19, 1919, to Co. H, 4th Provisional Forwarding Camp, A. E. C. and then to Co. H, 12th Bn. and in June, 1919, to Casual Co. 1272. Sailed for France from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 22, 1918, and returned to the U. S. June 29, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 16, 1919.

OBERT SANDS, (4)—Private First Class, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sands. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred Nov. 1, 1917, to Quartermaster Corps, Camp Cody, New Mex., and received his discharge at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 3, 1919.

LESLIE J. SIGSTAD, (5)—Private, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sigstad. Entered the service Aug. 15, 1918, and was trained at the University of Minn. Transferred Oct. 16, 1918, to Camp Pennman, Va., on Jan. 12, 1918, to Camp Curtis, Mich., and on Jan. 22, 1919, to Ft. Wingate, New Mexico. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 3, 1919.

FRANK A. SCHOTTLE, (6)—Wagoner, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Schottle. Entered the service April 8, 1918, in Co. C, Corps, Artillery Park Div., at Cincinnati, Ohio. Transferred June 11, 1918, to Camp Jackson, S. C., and July 15, 1918, to Camp Wadsworth. Sailed for France Aug. 28, 1918, and participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned from France June 24, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 11, 1919.

JOHN F. SANGER, (7)—Private, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sanger. Entered the service Sept. 10, 1918, in the Minnesota Clerical Dept., at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and was transferred to Worthington, Minn., to assist the Nobles Co. Draft Board. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 23, 1918.

RICHARD SCHOPFER, (8)—Private, Jeffers, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schopper. Entered the service June 23, 1918, in Co. 29, Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred Aug. 17, 1918, to the 14th Co. Cavalry, Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 15, 1919.

CLARENCE SCRIVENER, (9)—Private, Storden, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Scrivner. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. B, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred April, 1918, to Co. B, 130th M. G. Bn., 35th Div. Sailed for France with his Division and participated in the following offensives: Alsace Lorraine Sector, and on July 30, 1918 met strong landing party, the Verdun sector, and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. Returned to the U. S. April 14, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 3, 1919.

ARTHUR P. STEINKE, (10)—Private, Dundee, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gust. Steinke. Entered the service from Cottonwood Co. in the ninety-third division, at Camp Grant, Ill. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 6, 1919.

FRED STENKE, (11)—Wagoner, of Mountain Lake, Minn., son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Stenke. Entered the ser-

vice April 28, 1918, in 338th Artillery. Sailed from Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred May 18, 1918 to Supply Train, Camp Travis, Texas. Sailed from New York June 14, 1918 to Le Havre, France, via Liverpool, England. Participated in the St. Mihiel and Verdun offensives. Returned to the States May 28, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 14, 1919.

ANDREW H. STIEGELMEYER, (12)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stiegelmeier. Entered the service June 25, 1918 in Co. 29, 86th Div. at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred July 15, 1918 to Camp Robinson to the 86th Div. Sailed from U. S. for France Sept. 17, 1918. Returned to the States Jan. 29, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Feb. 18, 1919.

GLENN H. SHOEN, (13)—Private, of Comfrey, Minn. Entered the service June 25, 1918. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill. in the 311th Sanitary Train of 344th Ambulance Co. from which he was transferred to Co. C, 36th Bn., U. S. Guards and stationed at Fort Sheridan until discharged Jan. 23, 1919.

ARTHUR R. STULTS, (14)—Mess Sergeant, of Storden, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Stults. Entered into the service June 17, 1918 in Co. A, 127th Engineers. Trained at Camp Humphreys, Va. Sailed from Hoboken Sept. 29, 1918 for France. Returned to the States July 5, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 27, 1919.

ERNEST H. SCHROEDER, (15)—Private, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schroeder. Entered the service May 31, 1918 in Troop D, 315th Cavalry. Trained at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Transferred August 18, 1918 to Battery D, 71st F. A., 14th Div. at Camp Henry Knox, Ky., where he was discharged Jan. 31, 1919.

GUY F. SYLVESTER, (16)—Private, of Bingham Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sylvester. Entered the service June 23, 1918 in the Depot Brigade and was trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred July 13 to 332d Machine Gun Bn. Sailed from New York Sept. 14, 1918 for Southampton, England, where he spent two and one-half months before he went to France. Spent three and one-half months in France, returning to the States Feb. 6, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant, March 10, 1919.

FRANK SHULTE, (17)—Private, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Shulte, Wellsburg, Ia. Entered the service Aug. 28, 1918 in Co. 1, First Division at Camp Grant, Ill. Received his discharge at Camp Grant Jan. 6, 1919.

WALTER R. SMITH, (18)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith. Entered the service May 27, 1918 in Co. D, 316th Ammunition Train, 91st Div. Trained at Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred Aug. 7, 1918 to 7th Div. at Camp Merritt, N. J. Sailed from New York Aug. 18, 1918 for Brest, France. Returned to the States June 12, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 30, 1919.

EVERETT L. STINES, (19)—Private First Class, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Stines. Entered the service Jan. 20, 1918 in Co. C, 9th Field Signal Bn. attached to Hdq. Co., 61st Inf., 5th Div. Trained at Camp S. F. B. Morse, Leon Springs, Texas. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., for St. Nazaire, France. Participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Sailed from France July 14, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Aug. 4, 1919.

LARS L. SVALLAND, (20)—Private, of Heron Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lars Svalland of Bergen, Norway. Entered the service Oct. 23, 1918 in Co. F, 387th Inf., 97th Div. at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 13, 1918.



CLARENCE E. SEVERSON, (1)—Corporal, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Severson. Entered the service in Headquarters Co., 340th Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Was transferred May 15, 1918 to Co. K, 300th Inf., 90th Div., at Camp Travis, Texas. Sailed from New York for France June 14, 1918 and participated in the Villers-en-Haye Aug. 24 to Sept. 11, 1918; St. Mihiel offensive Sept. 12 to 16, 1918; Pavenelle Sector Sept. 17, to Oct. 10, 1918; Meuse-Argonne offensive Oct. 12 to Nov. 11, 1918. Received citation for the part taken in capturing the LeGrand Carre Farm, in the Argonne offensive, Nov. 11, 1918. Promoted to rank of First Class Private Oct. 18, 1918 and to Corporal Nov. 18, 1918. Returned to the States May 27, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 14, 1919.

MORRIS B. SEVERSON, (2)—Private, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Severson, entered the service Aug. 6, 1918 in Co. I, 7th Inf., 3d Div., at Camp McArthur, Texas. Transferred Oct. 9, 1918 to Co. G, 331st Inf., 3d Div., at Camp LaSuzee, France. Arrived in France Oct. 4, 1918, and after the signing of the Armistice, served with the Army of Occupation for about seven months, and on Aug. 4, 1919, joined the Band, 3d Army Composite Reg. Returned to the U. S. Sept. 1, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 27, 1919.

ALMER G. SEVERSON, (3)—Sergeant, of Windom, Minn. Son of Julius Severson. Enlisted April 19, 1917 in Co. G, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Promoted to rank of Corporal Oct. 20, 1917 and to Sergeant June 1, 1918. Sailed from New York Oct. 12, 1918 for France. Returned to the States March 21, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 21, 1919.

HAROLD E. STEDMAN, (4)—Private, of Windom, Minn. Born April 27, 1896. Son of Edgar Stedman. Entered service Dec. 22, 1917 in 81st Co., U. S. M. C. Trained at Paris Island and transferred in March, 1918, to Co. 22, 1st Reg. U. S. M. C., League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and again on May 20, 1919 to Searchlight Platoon, St. Thomas V. I. of U. S., Danish W. Indies. Discharged in U. S. Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Johns Creek, Va., Aug. 30, 1919.

CLARENCE J. SCHOTTLE, (5)—Private, of Windom, Minn., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schottle. Entered the service May 20, 1918 in the 101st Marine Corps at Paris Island, S. C. Transferred June 16, 1918 to Norfolk, Va. Discharged at the Marine Barrack, Norfolk, Va., May 10, 1919.

THEODORE G. THOMPSON, (6)—Corporal, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thompson. Entered the service June 25, 1917 in Co. F, 130th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J. via Liverpool, England for Le Havre, France. Sailed from St. Nazaire, France, Jan. 11, 1919 and arrived at Hoboken, N. J. Promoted to rank of Corporal Sept. 15, 1918. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 8, 1919.

EVERETT E. TURNBULL, (7)—Mechanic, Jeffers, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Turnbull. Entered the service at Windom, Minn., May 25, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. On Sept. 1, 1918 was transferred to the 13th Field Artillery in the 4th Division. Sailed from Hoboken for France via England, where he participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and was with the Army of Occupation from Nov. 11, 1918 to March 11, 1919, returning to the States April 7, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 7, 1919.

WILLIAM H. TURNBULL, (8)—Corporal, Jeffers, Minn. Entered the service Aug. 15, 1918 from Cottonwood Co. and was sent to the University of Minnesota in the Mechanical Division. Nov. 15, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga., in the M. T. C. Div. and on Dec. 28, 1918 to the Motor Transport Division. Private Turnbull was sick a great part of the time he was in the service and was thus prevented from going to France. Received his discharge at Camp Hancock, Ga., March 15, 1919.

ERNEST H. TURNER, (9)—Corporal, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Turner. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. C, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred Nov. 20, 1917 to 87th Div., at Camp Pike, Ark. Was transferred with the 87th Div., to Camp Dix, N. J., June 19, 1918. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., for France via Liverpool, Southampton and Le Havre, France. Returned to the States April 16, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 7, 1919.

WILLIAM C. TAYLOR, (10)—Cook, of Windom, Minn. Born March 14, 1896. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver B. Taylor, Paris, Ill. Entered the service June 25, 1918 in Co. K, 342d Inf., 171st Div. Trained at Rockford, Ill. He sailed from N. Y. Sept. 9, 1918, for Liverpool, England, and later to France. He left France June 16, 1919. He was promoted to rank of Cook Oct. 20, 1918. It also appears that he participated in action on the Proville Sector Oct. 20 to Nov. 11, 1918. He was discharged at Rockford, Ill., July 8, 1919.

ANDREW T. THOMPSON, (11)—Private, of Storden, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew T. Thompson. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. C, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Ia. Transferred Oct. 20, 1917 to Wagon Co. 1, 313th Am. Train. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Dec. 20, 1917.

AARON P. TIESSEN, (12)—Private, of Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Tieszen. Entered the service July 23, 1918 in Co. F, 4th Pioneer Infantry. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 10, 1919.

BERT H. TIBBEDEAUX, (13)—Machinist Mate, 2d Class, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tuffel Tibbedeaux of Jeffers, Minn. Entered the service Jan. 18, 1918 in 35th U. S. Naval Air Station. Trained at Pensacola, Fla. Transferred Feb. 6, 1918 to Co. 9, Aviation Unit at Hampton Roads, Va. Transferred again to Aviation Unit, Co. C, Great Lakes, and again Sept. 28, 1918 to 6th Naval Air Squadron at Pensacola, Fla. Promoted to Machinist Mate 2d class, Dec. 1, 1918. Discharged at Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 12, 1919.

JOHN H. THIESSEN, (14)—Private, of Mountain, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thieszen. Entered the service Dec. 21, 1917 in Co. B, 10th Div., at Camp Dodge, Ia. Discharged at Camp Dodge Jan. 21, 1919.

ALFRED THOMPSON, (15)—Private, of Westbrook, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Thompson. Entered the service Oct. 23, 1918 in 13th Prov. Rect. Co. at Camp Forrest, Ga. Transferred Dec. 12, 1918 to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Discharged at Camp Oglethorpe Feb. 28, 1919.

PALMER M. THOMPSON, (16)—Private First Class, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thompson. Entered the service May 30, 1917 in Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. Mex. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J. June 28, 1918 for France. Transferred to 318th Inf. Supply Co., 80th Div. Was in action in the Meuse-Argonne from Oct. 20 to the signing of the Armistice. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 10, 1919.

OTTO CHARLES TOSCH, (17)—First Class Seaman, Mankato, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Tosch. Entered the service from Cottonwood Co. Mar. 10, 1918 in the U. S. Navy and was trained at Cape May, New Jersey. Was then transferred to the U. S. S. Edeora, a submarine patrol ship, which had charge of six American Submarines, which were employed as convoys to and from the war zone. He never landed on foreign soil. Was discharged at the Philadelphia Navy Yard Mar. 25, 1919.

ARTHUR E. TILLISCH, (18)—First Class Private, Windom, Minn. Son of Jacob Tillisch. Entered the service from Cottonwood Co. Sept. 3, 1918 in Co. E, 5th Training Reg., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred Oct. 17, 1918 to the Aux. Remount Depot, and received his discharge at Camp Grant, Ill. Date not given.

CLARENCE TORKELSON, (19)—Private, Lamberton, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Torkelson. Entered the service from Cottonwood Co. Jan. 25, 1918, in the 161st Depot Brigade at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred July 16, 1918 to Co. M, 341st Inf., 86th Div., Camp Grant, Ill., and on Oct. 8, 1918 to Co. E, 353d Inf., 89th Div., Camp Upton, N. Y. Sailed from New York for Le Havre, France, via Liverpool, England. Private Torkelson participated in the battle of Argonne Forest and was wounded on Nov. 1, 1918. Returned to the U. S. Jan. 12, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 2, 1919.

ADOLPH TORKELSON, (20)—Private, First Class, Lamberton, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Torkelson. Entered the service July 23, 1918 in Co. F, 4th Reg., 67th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and was later transferred to Co. A, 3d Reg., 67th Div., at the same camp. Sailed from Newport News Aug. 30, 1918, for France, and participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, returning to the U. S. and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 29, 1919.



HENRY W. TEICHROEW, (11)—Musician, Second Class, Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Teichroew, entered the service July 26, 1918 from Cottonwood Co. in Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf. at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Sailed from Newport News for Brest, France, Aug. 30, 1918, and participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive from Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918. Also served with the Army of Occupation from November, 1918 to June, 1919. Returning to the U. S. June 13, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, (2)—We were unable to get record of Mr. Thompson, except that he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, and that he served on the U. S. S. Trippe, and was in the convoy service, making a number of trips across with troops bound for France.

ROBERT L. THRAM, (3)—Private, First Class, Sanborn, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thram. Entered the service from Cottonwood Co., in Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Camp Dodge, Iowa. Was transferred to the 87th Div. Nov. 25, 1917 at Camp Pike, and in April to Camp Greene, S. C. in the 4th Div., sailing with the 4th Div. for France on May 10, 1918. Participated in the 2d battle of the Marne River, and the battle of the Vesle River, and the St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives, returning to the U. S. July 16, 1919, and re-enlisted in the Regular Army.

ELMER A. TENJUM, (4)—Sergeant First Class, Windom, Minn. Son of Mrs. E. A. Tenjum. Enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 15, 1917 and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and then to Gerstner Field, La., in the 15th Co. Depot Brigade, and on Sept. 20, 1918 to the 200th Aero Sqdn. and then to the 1101st Rep. Sqdn., sailing for France from N. Y. Aug. 13, 1918, and stationed at Marseille Casual No. 5. Promoted to Corporal Mar. 8, 1918 and to Sergeant First Class Nov. 1, 1918. Returning to the States on June 11, 1919, and was discharged at Mitchell Field, L. I., N. Y. July 11, 1919.

LELAND STANFORD VAN NEST, (5)—Second Lieut. Inf., Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Van Nest, entered the service April 8, 1918, at Windom, Minn., and was sent to the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, in training detachment. Transferred to Camp Gordon, June 22, 1918, in the G. O. C. S. Promoted to Second Lieut. Aug. 18, 1918, and to ?

ISAAC J. VOTH, (6)—Cook, Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Jacob Voth. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, in Co. B, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Transferred to Aux. Remount Depot, Oct. 1, 1917, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 3, 1919.

JAY CLINTON VILLA, (7)—Private, Westbrook, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Villa. Entered the service Oct. 12, 1918, in Co. 2, 2d Regiment, S. A. T. C., at the University of Minnesota, and was discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 12, 1918.

FOREST E. VILLIER, (8)—Private, Windom, Minn. Entered the service Jan. 8, 1918, in Co. M, 61st Inf., 5th Div. at Camp Green, S. C. Private Villier was in the hospital from April 13, 1918, until Dec. 17, 1918, which prevented him going across with his Div. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1919.

EARL VANDERMOON, (9)—Private, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Vandermoon. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Here he was assigned to 322d Remount Co. He remained at Camp Dodge until he was discharged May 23, 1919.

LEO VANDERMOON, (10)—Private First Class, son of Mr. H. Vandermoon. Entered the service June 12, 1918, and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, in Bakery Co. 88th Div. Sailed for France from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 11, 1918,

and served with the Army of Occupation returning to the States Aug. 1, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 16, 1919.

PAUL A. VIEREGGGE, (11)—Private, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Viereggge. Entered the service July 15, 1918, and was sent to Dunwoody, and was transferred to Camp J. E. Johnston in the M. I. C. on Sept. 13, 1918, and to Camp Dix in the M. I. C. on Jan. 2, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dix, May 18, 1919.

DAVID VOGT, (12)—Musician, Second Class, Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Jacob Vogt. Entered the service May 7, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn., in the U. S. N. R. F. 4, and was sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Transferred July 5, 1918, to Div. B. A. Battalion Band. Took part in the tour through the east with Sousa Band to help promote the sale of bonds during the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, and also went with Sousa to play at Toronto, Canada, with a two hundred piece band to help the Canadians sell their bonds. Was discharged at Great Lakes, Ill., Dec. 20, 1918.

LOUIS P. VOLLMER, (13)—Private, Eden Valley. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Vollmer. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. C, 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred Nov. 20, 1917, to Camp Pike in the 87th Div. and on June 19, 1918 to the 26th Div., sailing from N. Y. for France June 19, 1918. Returned to the U. S. May 7, 1919, and was discharged at Fort Snelling June 28, 1919.

RAY F. WALKER, (14)—M. S. E. A. M. Observer. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Walker. Entered the service June 1, 1918 in Co. C, 872, A. M. T. S., at St. Paul, Minn. Transferred Oct. 21, 1918 to Langley Field, Va., in the 626th Aero Squadron, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 22, 1919.

HENRY D. WALL, (15)—Private, Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wall. Entered the service Aug. 9, 1918 at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, in Co. K, 9th Bn. Inf. Replacement Troops. Was then transferred to the 1st Co. School Troops, Central Inf. Officers' Training School, and later to Co. D, 7th Bn. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 23, 1918.

FRANK J. WOLF, (16)—Private, Windom, Minn. Son of John Wolf. Entered the service on the third day of Feb., 1918, at Windom, Minn., in the Vet. Det. 300, and was sent to Camp Green, S. C., where he received his training, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 18, 1919.

HELMER S. WESTER, (17)—Private, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wester. Entered the service Sept. 4, 1918 at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., in Co. 7, Replacement Co. and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 4, 1919.

PETER J. WIENS, (18)—Corporal, Windom, Minn. Son of John Wiens. Entered the service June 24, 1918, at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he received training, and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 23, 1919.

CARL O. WAHL, (19)—Private, Westbrook, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob P. Wahl. Entered the service June 24, 1918, and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., in the 20th 161st Depot Brigade, and then transferred to the M. P. Provost Guard Co. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 14, 1919.

JOHN A. WARKENTIN, (20)—Private, Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob B. Warkentin. Entered the service Oct. 13, 1918, in the S. A. T. C. at the University of Minn. and was discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 13, 1918.



MERVIN D. WELD, (1)—Sergeant, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. D. U. Weld. Entered service April 25, 1917, in Co. H, 18th Inf., First Div. Trained at Douglas, Arizona, and transferred in October, 1917 to Co. K, 160th Inf. Was promoted to rank of Corporal Oct. 8, 1917, and later, Nov. 11, 1918, promoted to rank of Sergeant. He sailed from Hoboken June 14, 1917. His company was the first American company to get into the trenches and also the first to kill a Hun. He went into the trenches late in October and came out in early November and shortly took sick with spinal meningitis and was confined to the Hospital more or less for about a year. And after being dismissed from the Hospital he was assigned to duty as Sergeant in charge of men on guard duty about punishment barracks. He returned to the United States March 16, 1919. He, however, had an opportunity to return as a Casual but wanted to stay till the game was over. He was discharged at Camp Dodge April 8, 1919.

OLIVER B. WOOGIE, (2)—Private, Jeffers, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Woogie. Entered the service June 25, 1918 at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill. in Co. F, 343d Inf., 86th Div. Was transferred to Co. L, 111th Inf., 28th Div. and also in the 100th Inf., same Division. Sailed for France from Camp Mills, N. Y., landing at Le Havre, France. Saw active service from Oct. 9, 1918 till Nov. 11, 1918, part of this time being spent on the Metz Front. Returned to the States, April 23, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 15, 1919.

BEN E. WOOGIE, (3)—Private, Jeffers, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Woogie. Entered the service June 25, 1918, at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill. in Co. C, 342d Inf., 86th Div., was transferred to Co. L, 55th Inf., sailing for France from New York in the fall of 1918. Returned to the States June 8, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 27, 1919.

OREN WILSON, (4)—Seaman, Sanborn, Minn. Entered the service Feb. 25, 1918, and was sent to the Great Lakes N. T. S. Was transferred to the Receiving Ship Philadelphia, May 14, 1918, and on Aug. 7, 1918 to the U. S. S. Washington. Sailed from N. Y. for Base 7 in France, arriving there May 30, 1918. Returned to the States Mar. 20, 1919 and was discharged at the Great Lakes N. T. S. Aug. 6, 1919.

GEORGE CONRAD WEISER, (5)—H. A. I. C. U. S. N. R. F., Windom, Minn., son of Dr. and Mrs. F. R. Weiser. Enlisted in the Hospital Apprentice 1st class United States Naval Reserve Force, and was called to active duty at Dunwoody Naval Training School, U. of Minn. Released from active duty, at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 20, 1918. Enlistment expires Dec. 13, 1921.

FRANK WRIGHT, (6)—Private, Jeffers, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wright. Entered the service June 25, 1918, in E. Battery, 86th Field Artillery at Camp Robinson, and was transferred to Co. M, I. N. F. Third Division. Sailed for France Sept. 17, 1918 and served with the A. E. F. on the Defense Sector, and with the 2d Army Area, Oct. 12, 1918 to Nov. 11, 1918. Returned to the U. S. Aug. 15, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

CASTLE B. WILSON, (7)—Private, Westbrook, Minn. Son of Levi and Loda Wilson. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917 at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, in Co. A, 351st Inf., 88th Division. Transferred to Camp Pike, Ark., in Co. I, 345th Inf., 87th Division. Sailed from New York for France Aug. 24, 1918. Returned to the States, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1919. Was promoted to Corporal April 10, 1918.

GEORGE R. WALL, (8)—Private First Class, Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Henry H. Wall. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, in Co. B, 351st Inf., 88th Division. Later he was transferred to the Remount Depot, and then to 313th Supply Train, 88th Division. Sailed for France via Liverpool and participated in the Haute-Alsace offensives. Returned to the U. S. May 24, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 15, 1919.

CLAUS A. WIEBE, (9)—Private, Delft, Minn. Son of Abr. and Sarah Wiebe. Entered the service Oct. 23, 1918, at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Cody, New Mex. in Co. F, 387th Inf., 97th Division, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1918.

EMIL J. WITT, (10)—Private First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Witt, Lamberton, Minn. Entered the service at Windom, Minn., Mar. 12, 1918, and was sent to Fort Screven, Ga., in Bat. C, 75th Artillery. Sailed

from New York for France Oct. 5, 1918, landing at Brest. Returned to the U. S. Feb. 27, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Mar. 31, 1919.

THEODORE O. WEDEL, (11)—Second Lieut., Const. Artillery, Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wedel of Newton, Kansas. Entered the service from Cottonwood Co., June 25, 1918 and was sent to the 15th Co. at Chesapeake Bay, Fort Monroe, Va. Transferred July 7, 1918 to the Third Officers' Training Co. at Fort Monroe, and on Sept. 25, 1918 was transferred to Fort McArthur, Los Angeles, Cal., where he was employed as instructor in Officers' Training School. Promoted to 2d Lieut. C. A. Sept. 25, 1918, and was discharged at Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 20, 1918 and since his discharge is employed as instructor at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

CLARENCE L. WESTGOR, (12)—Corporal, Storden, Minn. Son of Henry Westgor. Entered the service June 25, 1918 and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill. in Co. 20, 101st Depot Brigade. On July 15, 1918 he was transferred to Fort Niagara, N. Y., in Co. A, 14th Bn., U. S. G. and later at Camp Curtis Bay, Md. Was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1919.

FRED J. WERNER, (13)—Private, Jeffers, Minn. Son of F. J. Werner. Entered the service July 15, 1918 from Cottonwood Co. and was sent to Dunwoody Training School. Transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 13, 1918 in the 11th Depot Bat. Signal Corps. Sailed for France Nov. 2, 1918 landing at Brest, and was transferred to 3rd Army Headquarters, Germany, and Jan. 1, 1919 to 8th Field Sig. Bat. 4th Div. Headquarters at Neiderbriesig, Germany. Returned to the U. S. July 19, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 5, 1919.

HENRY AGUSTAS WHITE, (14)—Private First Class, St. Paul, Minn. Son of Henry White. Entered the service from Cottonwood Co. May 2, 1918 and was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., in Co. B, Military Police. Transferred Sept. 28, 1918 to Co. D, 1st Army M. P. and then to 205th M. P. Sailed for France July 2, 1918 and landed at Le Havre. Participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned to the U. S. June 22, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 12, 1919.

F. H. WARNER, (15)—First Class Private, Sanborn, Minn. Entered the service from Cottonwood Co. and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill. in 20th Co. Depot Brigade. Transferred to Ft. Niagara, N. Y., in Co. A, 14th Bn. U. S. G., Aug. 15, 1918. Was transferred to Curtis Bay, Md., for guard duty at ordnance department near Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1919. Was sent to Camp Mead and then to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he was discharged Jan. 31, 1919.

LEO WARREN, (16)—Private, Jeffers, Minn. Entered the service July 18, 1918, in Co. 257, Reg. U. S. Marines at Paris Island, S. C. Transferred to Co. D, 5th Div., and later to Machine Co. Sailed for France Oct. 16, 1918 and landed at Brest. Returned to the U. S. July 29, 1919 and discharged at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 11, 1919.

SEYMOUR WOODRUFF, (17)—Private, Mountain Lake, Minn. Son of A. E. Woodruff. Entered the service Oct. 21, 1918 in Co. B, S. A. T. C., University of Chicago. Was discharged at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11, 1918.

REUBEN C. YARGER, (18)—Corporal, Storden, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Yarger. Entered the service Feb. 8, 1918 in the 619th Aero Supply Squadron at Kelley Field, Texas. Transferred Mar. 28, 1918 to Waco, Texas, and May 21, 1918 to Acceptance Park and Test Field at Detroit, Mich. Was promoted to Corporal in November, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 4, 1919.

FRED HUGH YARGER, (19)—General Electrician, Storden, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Yarger, entered the service of his country July 12, 1917 at Des Moines, Ia. and was sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Ill. Transferred Mar. 15, 1918 to the Philadelphia Navy Yards and on Mar. 22, 1918 to the U. S. S. New Hampshire, on which he spent eight months' service in foreign waters. Returned to the U. S. and was sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station where he received his discharge June 25, 1919. He was promoted to the rank of 3rd class Petty Officer Sept. 1, 1918 and then to rank of General Electrician.

HENRY YOUNG, (20)—Private First Class, Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchel Young. Entered the service Sept. 21, 1918 at Windom, Minn., and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, in Co. D, 345th Inf., 88th Division. Transferred Mar. 25, 1918 to Camp Pike, Arkansas, in Co. L, 351st Inf., and then to San Antonio, Texas, where he remained until after the close of the war. Received his discharge at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1919.



ALFRED RUDOLPH IVERSON, (1)—Son of Andrew Iverson, was born Jan. 1, 1886. Enlisted in the Y. M. C. A. as secretary on June 20, 1918. From July 1 to Aug. 23, 1918 he spent in preparing for his work, sailing for Italy by way of France, Aug. 23, 1918. He arrived in Italy just in time to witness the great Drive; River offensive when the Italians drove the Austrians back and forced them to surrender. He spent about nine months in Italy returning to the States June 30, 1919, and for some time after this he served as Y. M. C. A. Troop Train Secretary.

EDWARD YOUNG, (2)—Sergeant, of Windom, Minn. Born Dec. 3, 1888. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Young. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917, in the 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge and Nov. 22 was transferred to Camp Pike in the 87th Div. and later sent to Camp Dix in the same outfit. Left U. S. for France Aug. 24, 1918. He trained at Officers' Training School in France and completed the course but did not receive commission because of the signing of the Armistice. He also served as instructor in gas, bayonet and hand grenades. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal Nov. 29, 1917, and to the rank of Sergeant Jan. 9, 1918. He sailed from France March 22, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge April 21, 1919.

MINNIE B. SCHMITZ, (3)—Head Nurse, Jeffers, Minn. Joined the Red Cross Sept. 1, 1918. She served as Head Nurse in Army Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex. At this hospital over two thousand patients at one time were enrolled, these being either men gassed or tubercular. During the "flu" epidemic of Oct. and Nov., 1918, she took the place of a doctor and she filled the place well. She would go out day and night on duty and as a result she has for a record out of one hundred and eleven cases not a single death. This work was done around and in Jeffers, Minn., her home town. She was discharged at Fort Bayard, N. Mexico, Nov. 1, 1919.

DELBERT F. YERKES, (4)—Corporal, of Windom, Minn. Born Aug. 30, 1887. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Yerkes. He enlisted April 16, 1917 in Co. G, 35th Inf., 34th Div. Trained at Camp Cody, N. Mex., and was moved to Camp Dix, N. J., later being transferred to Hoboken to go across and left Sept. 13, 1918 for Liverpool, Eng., and later went to France. He sailed from Brest, France Jan. 6, 1919. He was promoted to rank of Private First Class in July, 1917, and to rank of Corporal in November, 1917. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 17, 1919.

PHEL G. REDDING, (5)—On June 28, 1868 he volunteered for service during the Spanish American war and became a member of Co. H, 14th Minn. Volunteer Inf. and served with this organization till they were mustered out Nov. 5, 1898. At the time our country entered the World War Mr. Redding was too old to get into the army and being anxious to have some part in active service he enlisted with the Y. M. C. A. for four-

year service on June 28, 1918, just twenty years after his first enlistment, and sailed from New York for France on Aug. 15, 1918. After serving as moving picture director in a number of large camps in France and with the Army of Occupation in Germany he sailed from Brest, France on April 19, 1919, and for the second time received an honorable discharge from the service of country in New York on May 1, 1919.

GERALD CAMPBELL, (6)—Private of Windom, Minn. Son of Mrs. Campbell. Entered the service Nov. 17, 1918 at Minneapolis, Minn., and transferred to Paris Island, 442d Co., En. B. U. S. M. C., and he is still in the service at the time of this publication.

ARIE HEIJN, (7)—Private of Windom, Minn. Born April 14, 1887. Son of Cornelius Heijn, Apeldoorn, Holland. He entered the service in May, 1919. He was discharged at Cincinnati, Ohio in June, 1919.

JAMES A. FRANTSON, (8)—Private, Windom, Minn. Born Oct. 15, 1896. Son of E. J. Frantson. Entered the service Oct. 23, 1918 in Co. E, 387th Inf. Trained at Camp Cody, N. Mex. He was the only one receiving danger card that pulled through at the time he was in the hospital with the "flu." And he was discharged at Camp Cody, Dec. 9, 1918.

EMIL SYKORA, (9)—Private, Storden, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sykora. Entered the service June 15, 1918 in Co. 2, at the University of Minnesota. Was transferred Aug. 14, 1918 to Co. E, 311th Eng., 86th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. He sailed from New York for France via Liverpool Sept. 9, 1918. Pvt. Sykora was injured while in France by being run over by one of the large army trucks. He sailed for the United States June 10, 1919 and was discharged at Ft. Snelling, Minn., July 31, 1919.

EDWARD LAACKMANN, (10)—Fireman, First Class, Windom, Minn. Son of Eugen and Anna Laackmann. Enlisted in the service April 12, 1917, in the Navy Engineers' Force, Minneapolis, Minn. Trained at Great Lakes Training Station and on the Ship "Wisconsin." He was transferred to "New York" and later to the "Susquehanna" and still later to the "Martha Washington." He made sixteen trips across the Atlantic and was in England, France and Holland. And he was discharged at New York Dec. 17, 1919.

WILLIAM DIETCHMAN, (11)—Private, Windom, Minn. Son of Mrs. Dietchman of Windom, Minn., entered the service July 24, 1918, at Windom, and was sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., in Co. F, 4th Pioneers, and was later transferred to the 3rd Pioneers and the fore part of September was transferred to Camp Stewart, for overseas duty, when he was taken sick with flu-pneumonia and was sent to the hospital, while his Division sailing for France the same day that he went to the hospital. He received his discharge at Camp Grant, Ill., Dec. 26, 1918.

In the Service

The publisher was unable to obtain photographs or records of the following men of Cottonwood County who were in the service. Many of them were transients, boys who had no parents or relatives in the County. Of a few there were no acceptable photographs to be had. Another handful was indifferent to the work and preferred not to

appear among the likenesses of Cottonwood County's fighting men. That they may receive the credit which is theirs for their service, of whatever nature it may have been, we publish below the names of those of whom we were unable to obtain photos or record.

Anderson, Andrew Barker
Anderson, Lionel E.
Anderson, Harold
Anderson, Carl Christian
Anderson, Rudolph
Anderson, Eric
Anderson, Gustav
Andor, Lars
Ahn, Hugo
Abele, Joseph
Asquith, Ralph
Bashans, John
Beetsch, Ben
Bray, James Ellert
Boyes, Nelson
Brooks, Clyde
Borsness, Martin
Bendixen, Richard
Balzer, Frank L.
Burns, Chas. L.
Butler, Geo. V.
Bergen, Jacob A.
Buhr, Peter
Butler, H. C.
Burk, William John
Beim, Paul
Bergen, John A.
Balzer, J. S.
Christopherson, Henry Carl
Crumlet, David L.
Cox, Alva
Coller, Fred A.
Carter, Thomas
Crumlet, Dewitt C.
Cook, Geo.
Christopherson, Roy
Dick, Jacob R.
Dahl, Evert C.
Deitchman, Wm. J.
Dick, Claus K.
Dearth, Henry W.
Derksen, Peter S.
Dick, Frank N.
Duffy, Martin W.
Dewey, Lynn J.
Derksen, Geo. E.
Davis, Guy L.
Dhobolt, Floyd
Dewey, Michel
Ewert, Jacob J.
Engleman, Joseph
Elg, Floyd
East, David E.
Fuller, Joseph A.
Geske, Fred
Glasser, Harry
George, Charles
Goodman, Alfred
Hollingsworth, Nate
Hummel, Lester
Haines, John J.
Heibert, Frank J.
Hawks, Chas. G.
Huckstad, Geo.
Herber, Elias
Hollister, Ronald L.
Hamberg, John A.
Hedgaard, Nels P.
Hayes, Albert J.
Hjermstad, Harry M.
Hvitved, Peter
Hanson, Jens A.
Heinetz, Jacob

Hoyt, Willis Paul
Hakale, Ed.
Hoyek, Wm.
Heintz, A. D.
Harper, Oscar
Hanson, Henry
Hanson, John M.
Hard, Amos L.
Hanson, Albert
Halvorson, Halvor
Halvorson, Geo.
Isaacsen, Abr. John
Iverson, John
Iverson, Julius
Johnson, Aldin Henning
Johnson, Nikolai
Johnson, Arthur H.
Jacobson, Lawrence
Jensen, Herman C.
Jacobson, Norman
Janzen, Wm.
Jorgenson, Nels
Jones, Rudolph
Johnson, Abner L.
Johns, Wm. E.
Jacobson, Leslie
Klaassen, Aron C.
Kruiger, Kurt H.
Kieffer, Geo. E.
Kinsman, Virgil B.
Kasper, Wm. Aug. H.
Knutson, Erwin
Kennedy, David
Kremm, Ernest
Krupker, Herman
Langeman, Aug.
Loewen, Jacob
Larger, Andy
Lack, Ben E.
Leitz, Geo. John Lewis
Larson, Albert N.
Leifson, Nathan
Larson, Raymond
Loken, Oscar
Loken, Clarence
Lenhoff, Steve
Lane, John M.
Lees, Percy
Ludvigson, Theo
Meyers, Gottfred
Massahos, Nick
Moreck, Josva
Miller, Frank Arden
Mitchell, Chas. E.
Madsen, Alex.
Meier, Andrew
Mekany, John T.
Montgomery, Harry
Martins, Cornelius P.
Madson, Mads I.
Morphew, H.
Morfitt, Earl
Moriarty, John
Moreland, Edward M.
Moen, Esten
Marsh, Elmer C.
Mitchell, Hugh
Nehlsen, John
Nichols, Willis Henry
Nelson, Peter
Neilson, Henry
Nelson, John Elmer

Nelson, Ernest Walter
Nelson, Earl Noble
Ohrn, Nyert
O'Brien, James W.
Olson, Cleman
Olson, Roy C.
Ott, Geo. J.
Olson, Edw.
Peterson, Lewis Geo.
Prull, Lewis
Peterson, Geo.
Parmley, Robert C.
Pearson, Per David
Papageorge, Kimon
Peterson, Walter Chas.
Peterson, Alfred
Pasky, John
Powell, Clyde
Purrrington, Dale C.
Quiring, Jacob L.
Rahn, Jacob G.
Renberg, Roy
Rindlett, Fred P.
Rawley, Elmer J.
Randall, Frank W.
Rittenhouse, Vern D.
Ristedt, Arthur
Rubberg, Dewey
Radke, Fred
Radke, Otto
Stage, Chas.
Severson, Burton E.
Schimnowski, Henry A.
Schmidt, Carl Edwin
Sheppard, Bertie
Sinnamon, Homer
Sinnamon, Howard
Schmotzer, H. P.
Stocz, Jacob
Shoven, Walter T.
Schroeder, G. G.
Schimnowski, Wm.
Schroeder, Wm. F.
Story, Floyd
Shaner, Earl
Thorsen, Sam
Thorn, Harold
Thicissen, David N.
Thompson, Frank
Thompson, Milo J.
Thompson, Palmer
Toews, John J.
Ulrich, Robert
Volkart, Arnold W.
Vroman, Clinton H.
Van Norman, Paul
Wilson, Thomas
Wall, John
Westlund, Chas.
Wicklund, Harry E.
Wright, Joe Harold
Wickert, Harvey
Wellhausen, Ernest
Wall, Peter J.
Warkentine, Geo. P.
Wolf, Frank J.
Wolf, Elmer
Wiebe, C. A.
Youngren, Carl A.
Yoder, Frank L.
Yeaple, Whitney
Zettler, Winford
Zettler, Carl W.

SEVERT E. ANDERSON, Sergeant. Entered the service June 28, 1917, in Co. M, 41st Inf., 10th Div., Regular Army. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred July 15, 1917 to Fort Snelling; Sept. 28, 1917 to Fort Crook, Nebr.; June 6, 1918 to Camp Funston, Kansas. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 25, 1919.

HALVOR BANG, Private. Son of Olaf and Lena Bang of Storden. Entered the service July 15, 1918 in Co. B, Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn. Transferred Sept. 13, to Air Service Mechanic School, Overland Building, St. Paul. Discharged at St. Paul, Dec. 13, 1919.

EDWARD P. BUIHR, Mt. Lake. First Class Private, son of Peter and Katie Buihr. Entered the service April 15, 1917, in Co. A, 140th Inf., 5th Div., Trained at Fort Sill, Okla. Discharged at Fort Sill, Feb. 8, 1918.

FRANK BALZER, JR., Mt. Lake, Private, son of Frank and Agatha Balzer. Entered service April 6, 1918, in Train Detach., Cincinnati, Ohio. Transferred August 21, 1919 to Camp Lee, Va., COTS Inf. Discharged at Camp Lee, Va., Nov. 31, 1918.

D. C. BALZER—Mt. Lake, Private, son of Frank and Agatha Balzer. Entered service May 27, 1919 in Co. 26, 160th Dep. Brig., Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred July 5, 1919 to Headquarters Co., 160th Dep. Brig. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Feb. 1, 1919.

DE WITT C. CRUMLETT—Comfrey. Private, son of Edward H. W. Crumlett. Entered service Dec. 15, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, in the Signal Corps, aviation section. Transferred to Kelly Field, Texas, Jan. 12, 1918. Transferred May 21 to 328th Air Sqd., Udon, N. Y.; June 16th to 5th Prov. Sgd., Wilbur Wright Field, Ohio; Aug. 6th to Sgd. C, Selfridge Field, Mich. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 26, 1918.

FRED A. COLLIER—Windom. Private, son of George and Helen Collier. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 in Co. F, 387th Inf., Camp Cody. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 15, 1918.

JACOB R. DICK—Mt. Lake. Teamster, son of Peter and Mary Dick. Entered service June 26, 1918, in Co. 26, 161st Depot Brigade, 86th Div., Trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred July 9, 1918 to Auxiliary Remount Depot, Camp Grant. Discharged at Camp Grant April 25, 1919.

PETER S. DERKSEN—Mt. Lake, Private First Class, son of Jacob and Sarah Derksen. Entered service Sept. 5, 1918, in Co. 23, Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged at Camp Grant May 29, 1919.

ARTHUR J. DICKMAN—Mt. Lake, Private, son of Lake and Elizabeth Dickman. Entered service Sept. 23, 1918 in Co. 26 Engineers at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged Feb. 3, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

SIMON C. DAHL—Windom, Private, son of Soren C. Dahl. Entered service Oct. 23, 1919 in 13th Prov. Recruit Co., 82d Eng. Trained at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Jan. 6, 1919.

CLARENCE ERICKSON—Private of Windom, Minn. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Erickson. Entered service June 25, 1918 in Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill., and later was transferred to Camp Upton, Replacements Troops. Sailed Aug. 26, 1918 for France via England and saw action at Metz. He was discharged at Camp Dodge June 25, 1919.

HOWARD GALLSER—Mt. Lake, Private. Son of Louis and Kate Gallser. Entered service June 25, 1918 in Co. 26, Depot Brigade, 86th Div., Trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred Aug. 2, 1918 to Co. C, 343d Inf., 86th Div. Sailed from New York Sept. 12, for Southampton, England. Discharged at Camp Grant Jan. 17, 1919.

ERNEST GINGERY—Jeffers, First Class Private. Son of Joseph Gingery. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918. Trained at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged Jan. 7, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Ia.

FRANK N. HURD—Windom, First Lieut. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1917 in Co. 1, Sig. Corps, Regular Army. Trained at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas in the Officers' School. Sailed for France Apr. 7, 1918. Wounded at the battle of Argonne Sept. 13, 1918. Participated in the Vosges, Meuse, Argonne and St. Mihiel drives. Promoted to rank of First Lieut. Oct. 1, 1917, and assigned to Co. B, 5th Field Sig. Bn. Discharged at Camp Dodge Jan. 22, 1919.

DAVE R. HEFFELE—Mt. Lake, Private First Class, son of Reinhart and Katie Heffele. Entered service May 2, 1918, in Co. E, 53d Inf., 6th Div., Trained at Camp Wadsworth. Transferred May 26, 1918 to 6th Div., Military Police. Sailed for France July 7, 1918. Participated in the Argonne Forest and Alsace Lorraine drives. Discharged at Camp Grant June 25, 1919.

PAUL F. IMME—Sanborn, Sergeant. Son of Chas. Imme. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 in Co. A, 351st Inf. Trained at Camp Dodge. Promoted to Sergeant First Class Mar. 20, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge April 29, 1919.

ELLSWORTH J. JOHNSON—Windom, Private, Medical Department. Enlisted in the Reserve Corps of the Army of the U. S. Jan. 4, 1918. Transferred to S. A. T. C. U. of M., Oct. 22, 1918. Discharged Dec. 15, 1918.

BEN H. JASS—Mt. Lake, Private. Son of Carl and Augusta Jass. Entered the service May 26, 1918 in Co. 26, Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred June 22, 1918 to Headquarters Co., 362d Reg., 91st Div. Sailed from Hoboken to Liverpool for Le Havre, France. Partook in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest drive. Wounded in the Argonne Sept. 29, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge April 29, 1919.

GEORGE H. KREUGER—Westbrook, Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Kreuger. Entered service Oct. 11, 1919 in Co. 2, 2d Reg. Trained at U. of M. Discharged Dec. 12, 1918.

ARTHUR W. KYAR—Sanborn, Private. Son of John C. Kyar. Enlisted Apr. 28, 1917 in Bat. B, 52d Coast Artillery. Transferred May 2, 1917 to Jefferson Barracks; May 10 to Fort Terry, N. Y.; June 1917 to Fort Adams. Sailed for France Aug. 18, 1917. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Jan. 25, 1919.

RAYMOND W. KYAR—Sanborn, Private. Son of John C. Kyar. Entered service June 12, 1917 in Co. B, 36th Reg. Inf., 12th Div. Transferred June 13, 1917 to Jefferson Barracks; June 25 to Fort Snelling; Aug. 5, 1918 to Camp Devens, Mass. Discharged at Camp Dodge Feb. 5, 1919.

FRANK P. MARTINS—Mt. Lake, Private. Son of Peter and Katie Martins. Entered service May 27, 1918 in Co. 26, Depot Brigade, 13th Div. Trained at Camp Lewis. Transferred June 28 to 44, 75th Inf. Discharged at Camp Lewis, May 24, 1919.

WILLIAM J. MARIENAN—Private. Son of John and Anna Marienan. Entered the service May 2, 1918 in Co. K, 53d Inf., 3d Reg., 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth. Sailed for France by way of Glasgow. Returned from France June 2, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge June 23, 1919.

DEWEY M. MITCHELL—Private. Entered the service April 16, 1917 in Co. F, 135th Inf., 34th Div. at Camp Cody, Dec. 2, 1917. Was transferred to Ambulance Co. 26, 3d Div. Went to France by way of Liverpool, on June 13, 1918. Participated in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives, and was with the Army of Occupation from Nov. 11 to May 17, 1919. Was discharged at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 8, 1919.

PETER PETERSON—Corporal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Peterson, Windom, Minn. Entered the service Feb. 23, 1918 in Co. E, 313th Supply Tr., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge. Sailed for France by way of Liverpool Aug. 24, 1918. Saw service in the Alsace Lorraine Sector. Promoted to Corporal April 24, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge, May 23, 1919.

SAMUEL A. RASCHEY—Private. Son of Fred and Anna Raschey. Entered the service Feb. 22, 1918 in Battery A, 339th Field Artillery, Camp Dodge. Transferred April 12, 1918 to Co. G, 35th Div., 139th Inf. Participated in the Argonne and the Alsace-Lorraine Offensive. Wounded in the Argonne Sept. 29, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge April 25, 1919.

DONALD BRANDT ROBINSON, Windom. First Lieut. Signal Corps. Son of G. W. Robinson. Commissioned June 21, 1917 in Co. B, 22d Field Signal Bn. Trained at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. Transferred Oct. 6, 1917 to 390th Field Signal Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky. Sailed for France Sept. 9, 1918 by way of Glasgow, Scotland. Transferred to Valnation Board, Peace Conference, Paris, France. Promoted to Captain Nov. 2, 1917. In command 390th Signal Bn. from July 16th to Sept. 2, 1918. From Oct. 6th to Dec. 20, 1918. Acting Division Signal Officer, 84th Division at Neuve, France from Oct. 6th to Nov. 5th. Discharged at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., May 5, 1919.

LEWIS SCHLAD—Private, of Springfield, Minn. Son of Adolph Shad. Entered service June 5, 1917 in the 86th Div. Trained at Camp Grant for a while and later transferred to Camp Upton, N. Y., in the 86th Div. and evidently soon went overseas for he was wounded in battle Oct. 20, 1918. May 15, 1919 he left Germany and was evidently on post duty somewhere along the Rhine after getting over his wound. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 31, 1919.

DAVID SCHWEIMER—Mt. Lake, Private. Son of David and Katie Schwemer. Entered service Mar. 29, 1918. Trained at Camp Dodge. Transferred to Medical Corps, Ft. Riley, May 22, 1918; May 25 to Base Hospital, Camp Cody, New Mexico. Discharged at Camp Cody, Jan. 24, 1919.

LESLIE W. SORENSON, Storden. Private. Entered the service July 15, 1918, in Co. B, 1st Reg., 871st Aero Squadron, Overland Building, St. Paul. Was discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 10, 1918.

B. R. SCHROEDER—Ensign, U. S. N. R. F. Entered the service April 29, 1918. Trained at Municipal Pier, Chicago. Was promoted to Ensign Dec. 27, 1918. Transferred to Cleveland Aug. 4th, then to Pelham Bay Park Nov. 4, 1918. Discharged at New York City Mar. 25, 1919.

HENRY SOLEM—Private. Entered the service Feb. 22, 1918 in Co. D, 313th Engineers, 88th Div. at Camp Dodge. Sailed for France May 10, 1918. Was transferred to Co. D, 33d Eng. While in France he was employed at building railroads and hospitals. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 13, 1919.

ABRAHAM L. THOMPSON—Private. Entered the service Sept. 27, 1918 in Co. 8, 101st D. B. at Camp Grant. Later was transferred to I Bn., 1st Co. Inf. Reg. and Transfer Troops. Transferred to Headquarters Co., 101st D. B. Mar. 3, 1919. Promoted to Co. Cook Oct. 15, 1918. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 5, 1919.

JOHN L. WILLIAMS—Eng. 2 C. Volunteered his services to the Government May 30, 1917. Trained at Newport, R. I., on Receiving Ship "Boston." Transferred to training station, Hingham, Mass., then to the U. S. S. Minnesota. Was engaged in the Transport service, making three trips across. April 18 was promoted to fireman second class; June 1, 1918 to fireman first class; Jan. 1, 1919, to engineer second class. Was discharged at Minneapolis Aug. 2, 1919.

IRVING N. WILSON, Private. Entered the service July 29, 1918, in Co. I, 2d Recruiting Battalion, Camp Forrest, Ga. Transferred Aug. 27, 1918 to 212th Eng., 12th Div., Camp Devens; Oct. 19, 1918, to Munition Factory, Watertbury, Conn.; Dec. 21, 1918 to 4th Co. at Fort Slocum. Discharged at Ft. Slocum, Jan. 6, 1919.

GUNNER NICKLSON—Corporal, of Walnut Grove. Son of August and Anna Nicklson. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917, in Co. D, 351st Reg., 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge till Oct. 1, when he was transferred to a Quarantine Camp. He was promoted to rank of Corporal April 23, 1918. And he was discharged at Camp Dodge May 31, 1919.

EMIL THORESON—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Mrs. Carrie Thoreson. Entered service June 15, 1918 in Co. A, 138th F. A. Trained at the University Farm, University of Minnesota, Det. No. 1, St. Paul, Minn. It appears he was transferred to Camp Shelby and later to Camp Upton, N. Y. He saw overseas duty and returned to the United States by way of Brest Feb. 2, 1919. And he was discharged at Camp Grant Feb. 27, 1919.

OTTO LEE ZIMMERMAN—Private, of Windom, Minn. Son of Otto Zimmerman. Entered the service June 25, 1918 in Co. L, 342d Inf., 86th Div. at Camp Grant, Ill. Was later transferred to Co. C, 353d Inf., 86th Div. He sailed from U. S. Sept. 9, 1918 for France via England. Was with the A. E. F. and participated in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Left France May 15, 1919, and received his discharge at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 31, 1919.

To My Soldier

I'm feeling pretty worried over all the things I hear,
Of the shrapnel and the cannons that are roaring 'round you, dear;
Of the Zeppelins and the aeroplanes and the snaky submarines,
But worst of all the things I hear that nearly turn me green,
Is fear of all the damsels you'll be meeting over there;
The Parisians and the Belgian maids with their fascinating air,
To be a loyal lover, don't forsake the girl back home,
No matter how they smile on you, don't let your fancy roam,
For the French girls may be pretty and the nurses may be kind,
But do not be a traitor to the girl you left behind.

I know that you are loyal to the old Red, White and Blue;
And I hope that you'll be loyal to your little sweetheart, too,
Against the hun they spell with U, you'll hold your own, I know,
But I fear you may be ambushed by the hons they spell with O,
Stand guard against temptation, don't surrender to their charms,
And wait till you come back to me, before enfolding arms,
Leave the French girls for the French men and the nurses to the Docs;
But the soldier boy in khaki, for the girl who knit the socks,
For the French girls may be pretty and the nurses may be kind,
But do not be a traitor to the girl you left behind.

—Your Sweetheart.



Ninety boys left for Camp Dodge, Iowa, September 24, 1917.

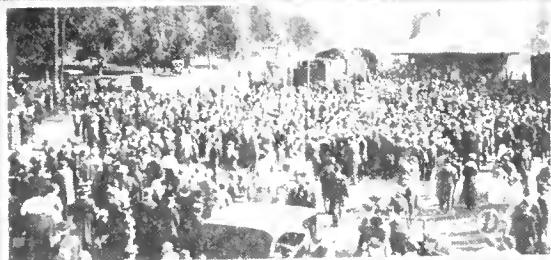
Frank Hengtgen, Storden
Edward Jensen, Sanborn
Earl Vandermon, Windom
Edward Ludvigson, Westbrook
Oscar Abrahamson, Windom
Andrew Thompson, Storden
Roy Haynes, Mt. Lake
Ernest Turner, Bingham Lake
Hans Gilbertson, Jeffers
Jacob E. Goossen, Mt. Lake
Herman Pieske, Sanborn
Jacob H. Neufeld, Mt. Lake
Forrest Soule, Windom
George Huckstedt, Mt. Lake
John Broers, Dundee
Edwin Nelson, Westbrook
Harvey Wickert, Heron Lake
Elias Herber, Catawa, Wis.
Rasmus Hanson, Westbrook
Isaac J. Voith, Mt. Lake
Carl Youngren, Comfrey
Otto Grams, Westbrook
Frank Becker, Dundee
Louis Vollmer, Jeffers
Jacob Eitzen, Mt. Lake
Clyde Brooks, Jeffers
Peter LaMaack, Dundee
Paul Mitchell, Bingham Lake
John Khewer, Mt. Lake
Henry Nielson, Windom
Elmer J. Rowley, Westbrook
Eric Rector, Mt. Lake

Gilbert Johnson, Lamberton
Dave Harder, Mt. Lake
John Ross, Storden
Mark Lane, Windom
Frank Curley, Mt. Lake
Guy Olson, Dundee
Clarence Ives, Mt. Lake
Obert Sands, Windom
Fred Halter, Sanborn
Tennie Olson, Jeffers
Alfred Hanson, Mt. Lake
Robert Thram, Sanborn
Emil Hanson, Walnut Grove
Clarence Schrivner, Westbrook
Percy Graham, Jeffers
Jens Kjeldsen, Windom
Clinton Hyde, Bingham Lake
Jacob Faust, Windom
Clarence Amundson, Lamberton
Henry Young, Bingham Lake
Anton M. Lenhoff, Windom
Fred P. Rundlett, Bingham Lake
Geo. A. Peterson, Westbrook
Geo. R. Wall, Mt. Lake
Remmer E. Saxton, Sanborn
Henry C. Neufeld, Mt. Lake
Edwin Emil Essig, Sanborn
Herbert R. Reese, Storden
Nikolai Johnson, Westbrook
Harry C. Peterson, Westbrook
Ronald L. Holliston, Windom
Frank N. Dick, Mt. Lake

Castle B. Wilson, Windom
E. Byron Berry, Windom
John A. Arntson, Windom
Arthur P. Erickson, Westbrook
Paul F. Imme, Sanborn
Frank J. Neufeld, Mt. Lake
Richard C. Regier, Mt. Lake
Martin Borsness, Westbrook
Herman R. Quade, Storden
Otto A. Pufahl, Jeffers
John H. Thiessen, Mt. Lake
Delbert A. Keller, Windom
John A. Hamberg, Windom
William Radke, Mt. Lake
Robert C. Parmley, Heron Lake
Klaus K. Hebert, Bingham Lake
Ole J. Olson, Heron Lake
Edward Young, Windom
Abraham H. Quiring, Mt. Lake
John Albright, Jeffers
Victor Hanson, Windom
Norman Foss, Revere
Arthur H. Johnson, Mt. Lake

Alternates

Helmer E. Nelson, Westbrook
Henry D. Hamm, Mt. Lake
Adolph Halvorson, Lamberton
Leslie E. Noble, Jeffers
Andrew A. Aarsand, Storden
Ernest J. Carbine



SCENES OF THE
FIRST DRAFT GROUP
SEPT 21-18

91 BOYS
ENTRAINING
FOR
CAMP
DODGE,



THE LAST FAREWELL.



Marching to Depot from Fairgrounds



GOOD BY BOYS,



BYRON BERRY THE BANNER BEARER



At the Depot, the boys are
being seen from the platform
too late



NICK BELL AT CAMP
GREEN.



WINDOM BAND.

Scenes
never too
be
forgotten



Here Comes the Boys

The First Drafted Group from the County

According to their notices ninety-one drafted boys reported to the Draft Board at the County Court House at nine o'clock A. M. They fell in line on the court house grounds and a roll call was taken, four boys were found missing, making it necessary to call on four alternates to take their place. Immediately after the roll call, Dr. Weiser, president of the County Red Cross, gave a short address and presented each boy with a comfort kit that contained many small articles the boys might need.

Following the presentation the boys were at liberty till noon when they formed in parade and marched to the fair grounds led by the Windom Band and the G. A. R. in autos.

At the fair grounds everything had been done to

accommodate the visitors and soldiers at dinner. Long tables had been set in the Floral Hall and the Agricultural Building, which were decorated with the National colors. The interior of the building had also been tastefully decorated and everything presented a patriotic appearance. Across the main gate a banner of welcome was stretched, farther down large flags of the allied nations stretched out in the breeze. The poultry building had been transformed into a kitchen for the occasion where many good things to eat were gotten ready. This being enjoyed by the soldiers as well as their relatives and friends and they all enjoyed it heartily. And in about an hour the entire gathering had been fed, a result of good management and co-operation.

After dinner everybody went into the grand stand,

before which a platform had been built and from which the program was given. A. W. Amnes, Chairman, announced the program and after a male quartet was rendered and invocation by Rev. Brown, who also gave a short talk after which he introduced Dr. Freeman, of Minneapolis, Minn., who is a Windom favorite, and received close attention during his address. His address was full of inspiration and everyone who heard him must have felt themselves truer Americans for listening to him.

At the conclusion of the program the parade formed to escort the boys to the depot. First marched the Band, escorted by A. W. Amnes, Judge of Probate, mounted, who acted as marshal of the day, then the G. A. R. members came in autos, then the school pupils and the Boy Scouts of Bingham Lake. And following these came Windom and Cottonwood County members of Co. F, of Worthington, Minn., and the new soldiers of freedom. Beside and following the people in the parade were hundreds of citizens and when the band reached the

depot the rear of the parade was still on the west side of the school house. It was here the real good-byes were spoken and it was not uncommon to see tears streaming down the faces of relatives and friends of the departing boys. It was difficult for the boys to control themselves but they did nobly and by so doing made it easier for father, mother, sister, brother, friend and sweetheart. And as the car was attached to the train the crowd united in three rousing cheers, not only for the Cottonwood County contingent, but also for the Murray County lads who were also on the train in their special car.

From this time until the end of the war detachments of men went out regularly according to the draft calls from this county. By the end of the war Cottonwood County had furnished in volunteers and draftees about seven hundred men for military service. And a great number of these men saw action in the decisive battles against the Hun.



Lewis Prull Henry W. Ness Henry A. Schimmowski



Twenty boys sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 29, 1918.

Clarence E. Severson, Windom, Minn.
Robert Cook, Jeffers, Minn.
George P. Eitzen, Mountain Lake, Minn.
Jacob A. Schmidt, Mt. Lake, Minn.
Lawrence Jacobson, Westbrook, Minn.
Kristian V. Neilson, Westbrook, Minn.
Nathan Lifson, Windom, Minn.
William C. Brady, Windom, Minn.
Frank L. Yoder, Streator, Ill.
August W. Burmeister, Jeffers, Minn.

Martin Peterson, Windom, Minn.
John P. Marks, Mt. Lake, Minn.
Floyd W. Crawford, Bingham Lake, Minn.
Hans G. Fladebo, Storden, Minn.
Jens Larson, Windom, Minn.
Marcus J. Hanson, Windom, Minn.
Oscar Blom, Confery, Minn.
John D. Heppner, Mountain Lake, Minn.
Abraham B. Dick, Mountain Lake, Minn.
Lionel E. Anderson, Webb, Iowa.

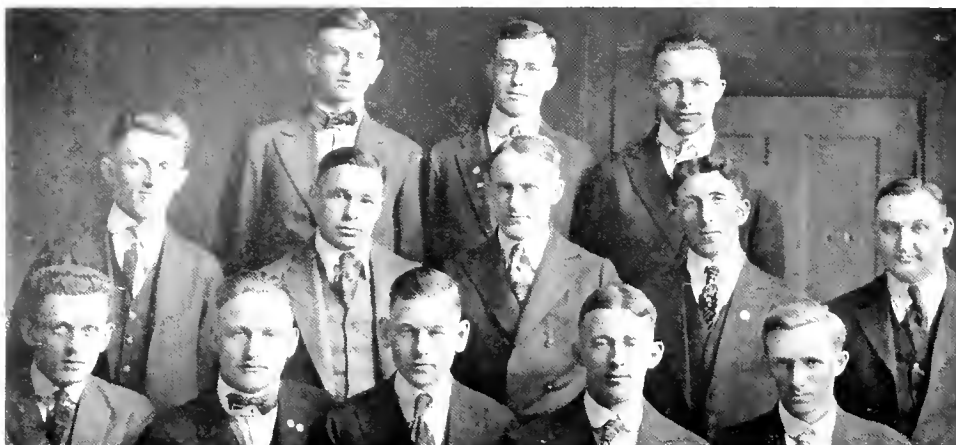


Twenty-seven men left for Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1918.

Samuel A. Rachuy
Christ J. Quade
Helmer Engen
Henry Solem
Charles G. Hawkes
Gustave E. Rupp
Andrew Meier
George E. Harper
Cornelius J. Nickel

William E. Kaehler
Peter Peterson
Edwin E. Essig
Peter Anderson, Storden, Minn.
Jacob E. Hiebert
Bertie Shoppard
Chris Lohse
Hugh Curley
John Hiebert
Fred Karow

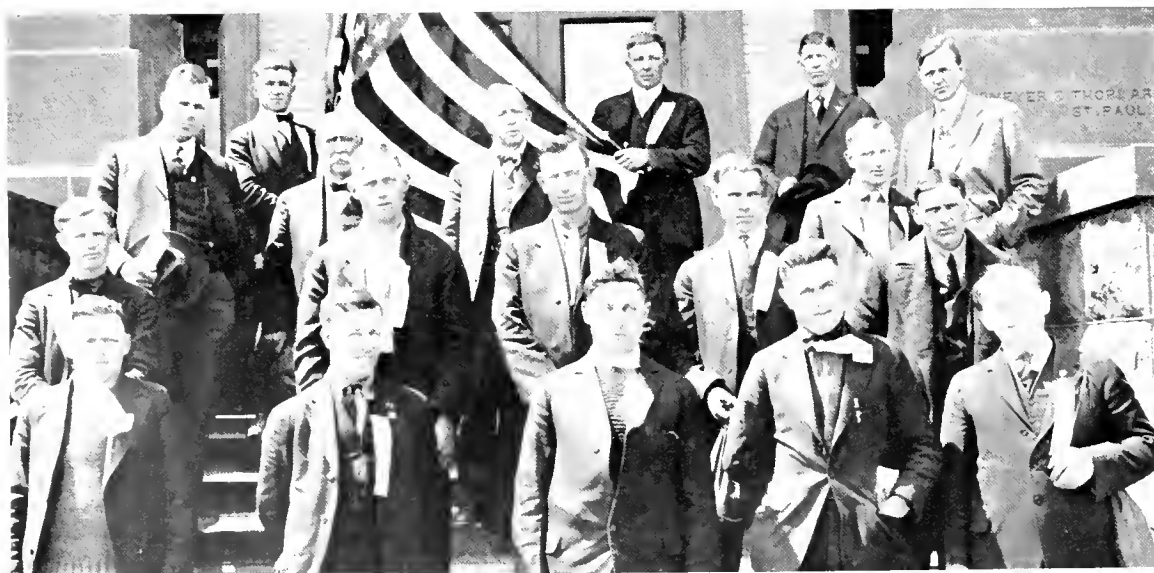
Ray O. Parr
Henry H. Peterson
Helmer E. Nelson
Frank A. Randall
Merl L. Dewey
Peter W. Balzer
Albert N. Larson
Perry Sand
Christ Loken



Thirteen boys sent to Cincinnati, Ohio, April 8, 1918.

Leland S. Van Neat, Windom, Minn.
 Kurt Henry Kruger, Westbrook, Minn.
 John Ernest Carbine, Windom, Minn.
 Nels O. L. Hanson, Windom, Minn.
 Holden Leim, Bingham Lake, Minn.
 Gander J. Fladebo, Storden, Minn.
 Axel E. Fredrickson, Storden, Minn.

Simon Snyder, Windom, Minn.
 Lennie Anne, Windom, Minn.
 Harry A. Solom, Windom, Minn.
 Frank Balzer, Jr., Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Frank A. Shottle, Windom, Minn.
 Ben Groutte, Windom, Minn.



Twelve boys sent to Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, May 2, 1918.

Geo. J. Ott, Tacoma, Wash.
 Henry H. Peters, Mountain Lake, Minn.
 Klass Rol, Redwood Falls, Minn.
 Herbert L. Anderson, Windom, Minn.
 Arrie Heim, Windom, Minn.
 Emil Ellingson, Lambertson, Minn.

Henry A. White, Heron Lake, Minn.
 Albert J. Hayes, Sheldon, Iowa.
 Albin W. Blom, Conifer, Minn.
 David R. Heffele, Mountain Lake, Minn.
 Earl McCormick, Bingham Lake, Minn.
 Nick Massabas, Windom, Minn.



Forty-seven men left for Camp Lewis, Washington, May 27, 1918.

Chris A. Larson, Storden, Minn.
 Peter F. Bahr, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Oscar C. Olson, Storden, Minn.
 Everett E. Turnbull, Jeffers, Minn.
 Walter P. Smith, Whittenburg, Wis.
 Edward P. Nielson, Westbrook, Minn.
 Charley E. Mitchell, Bingham Lake, Minn.
 Alfred Goodman, Jeffers, Minn.
 Harry E. Wicklund, B. Lake, Minn.
 Henry M. Dearth, Decatur, Ill.
 Carl A. Nordvall, Comfrey, Minn.
 Henry W. Ness, Windom, Minn.
 Jacob E. Janzen, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Frank P. Martins, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Nick Alr-schlos, Windom, Minn.
 John J. Haines (no address).

Jacob L. Quiring, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Albert Odgaard, Jeffers, Minn.
 George Anton, Windom, Minn.
 Henry D. Peters, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Frank Heier, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Louie C. Peterson, Windom, Minn.
 Lester Hummel, Windom, Minn.
 Howard Simmonon, Jeffers, Minn.
 Thomas C. Nielson, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Chris A. Kathol, Storden, Minn.
 Ray Hyde, Bingham Lake, Minn.
 Ben Beetsch, Wykoff, Minn.
 Benjamin Laek, Park Dale, Wis.
 Ben H. Joss, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Peter S. Heitved, Minneapolis, Minn.

David J. Reier, Windom, Minn.
 Gustav Hedrickson, Windom, Minn.
 Homer Simmonon, Jeffers, Minn.
 Harold McCormick, B. Lake, Minn.
 Jens A. Hanson, Comfrey, Minn.
 Hjalmer Johnson, Windom, Minn.
 Kimon Papageorge, Windom, Minn.
 David W. Janzen, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Cornelius P. Martins, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 David C. Balzar, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Wm. A. H. Kasper, Edmonston, Can.
 Axel T. Jensen, Storden, Minn.
 Ray C. Olson, Dundee, Minn.
 Maads I. Madison, Bagley, Iowa.
 Edwin C. Heggerston, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Henry C. Deitschman, Westbrook, Minn.



Sixty-one boys sent to Camp Grant, Ill., June 25, 1918.

Andrew Steigelmeyer, Bingham Lake, Minn.
 Oliver Bert Wooge, Jeffers, Minn.
 George E. Cline, Jeffers, Minn.
 Fred Sartorius, Windom, Minn.
 Henry B. Peters, Windom, Minn.
 Andrew O. Hall, Spring Grove, Minn.
 Torris Fladelo, Heron Lake, Minn.
 Charlie R. Thomas, Merrill, Ia.
 Behrend Valentine, Conifer, Minn.
 Sam Thorson, Jasper, Minn.
 Clarence Torkelson, Lamberton, Minn.
 Fred C. Piotraschke, Windom, Minn.
 Richard Shopper, Jeffers, Minn.
 Marti A. Olson, Heron Lake, Minn.
 Josva Mork, Lamberton, Minn.
 Will Sartorius, Windom, Minn.
 Albin H. Johnson, Heron Lake, Minn.
 Orville Knutson, Lamberton, Minn.
 William C. Taylor, Windom, Minn.
 Nelson Bayes, Heron Lake, Minn.

Fred H. Werner, Jeffers, Minn.
 Ray Remberg, Conifer, Minn.
 Peter Nelson, Watertown, S. D.
 Charles G. George, Morro, Minn.
 Fred Geske, Jeffers, Minn.
 Aug. Langerman, Conifer, Minn.
 Fred A. Dresler, Windom, Minn.
 Herman C. Christofferson, Windom, Minn.
 Jacob R. Dick, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Howard Glasser, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Lambert S. Elfritz, Windom, Minn.
 Conrad Kraft, Windom, Minn.
 Peter J. Wiens, Windom, Minn.
 Iner C. Jacobson, Windom, Minn.
 Lewis Schad, Heron Lake, Minn.
 Joe Loof, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Frank Wright, Jeffers, Minn.
 Harry Glasser, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Clarence A. Albertson, Westbrook, Minn.
 Arnon C. Klaason, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Edward B. Hengstgen, Jeffers, Minn.

Fred W. Schneider, Westbrook, Minn.
 Albert N. Renquist, Windom, Minn.
 Glen H. Shoen, Conifer, Minn.
 Martin E. Paulson, Iowa.
 Edward B. Scriber, Westbrook, Minn.
 Albert Harlin, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Clarence Westger, Storden, Minn.
 Charlie Stage, Butterfield, Minn.
 Frederick Wm. Gagner, Conifer, Minn.
 Bennie E. Wooge, Jeffers, Minn.
 Nate Hollingsworth, Revere, Minn.
 William L. Anderson, Windom, Minn.
 Jacob Loewen, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Thomas C. Wilson, Vincent, Iowa.
 Carl O. Wall, Westbrook, Minn.
 John Nehlson, Windom, Minn.
 Guy F. Sylvester, Bingham Lake, Minn.
 John Ibelings, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Orvan A. Christianson, Windom, Minn.
 Otto Lee, Zimmerman, Edmonton, Canada.



Fifteen boys sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., July 24, 1918.

John M. Hofstad, Storden, Minn.
 Abram B. Pankratz, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Arron P. Tiessen, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Lars T. Olson, Storden, Minn.
 William J. Deichman, Windom, Minn.
 Andy J. Larger, Bingham Lake, Minn.
 Henry Halverson, Lamberton, Minn.
 Jacob J. Balzer, Mt. Lake, Minn.

Jacob G. Rahn, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Henry A. Goosen, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Avert Chris Dahl, Windom, Minn.
 Henry C. Ransenberger, Dundee, Minn.
 Gottfred Meyers, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 John M. Pederson, Storden, Minn.
 Adolph Torkelson, Lamberton, Minn.



Eleven men left for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 9, 1918.

Axel Madson, Windom, Minn.
 Peter E. Derksen, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Henry D. Wall, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Henry Iverson, Lamberton, Minn.
 Class K. Dick, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Arthur E. Holck, Jeffers, Minn.

John Wall, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 John M. Pederson, Storden, Minn.
 Morris Severson, Windom, Minn.
 Louis Kullman, Redding, Cal.
 John M. Christenson, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.



Fifteen men left for Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 4, 1918.

John B. Camden, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Hilmer S. Wester, Windom, Minn.
 Sidney O. Johnston, Windom, Minn.
 Lars Svalland, Dundee, Minn.
 Andor Larson, Storden, Minn.
 Arthur P. Steinke, B. Lake, Minn.
 Gerhard G. Kliewer, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Gerhard S. Remple, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Peter S. Derksen, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Peter H. Peters, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Ernest E. Piotraschke, Windom, Minn.
 Jacob J. Ewert, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Lewis E. Nelson, Windom, Minn.
 Cornelius C. Harder, B. Lake, Minn.
 John E. Peterson, Westbrook, Minn.

Four boys were not present when photo was made.

Six men left for the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., June 15, 1918.

Emil M. Sykora, Storden
 Willis H. Nichols, Windom
 Emil Thoreson, Windom
 Arthur Lenhoff, Storden
 Tom Hules, Windom
 Elmer Magnuson, Windom



Four men left for Deaf Asylum, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 14, 1918.

James A. Hanson, Westbrook, Minn.
 William E. Engle, Windom, Minn.

Donald B. Marcy, Windom, Minn.
 John F. Jauzen, Mt. Lake, Minn.

Ten men left for University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 15, 1918.

Frank W. Kilgore, Windom, Minn.
 Esten Moen, Windom, Minn.
 Harvey C. Jackson
 Henry F. Jungas, Mountain Lake, Minn.
 Olaf Erickson, Windom, Minn.

William H. Turnbull, Jeffers, Minn.
 Leslie J. Sigstad, Windom, Minn.
 Dale C. Purrington, Windom, Minn.
 Reuben G. Anonson, Windom, Minn.

Three men left for Ft. Snelling, Minn., Sept. 3, 1918.

John Sanger, Windom, Minn.
Arnold Johnson, Windom, Minn.
Edward Hocke, Windom, Minn.



Four men left for Camp Sept. 3, 1918

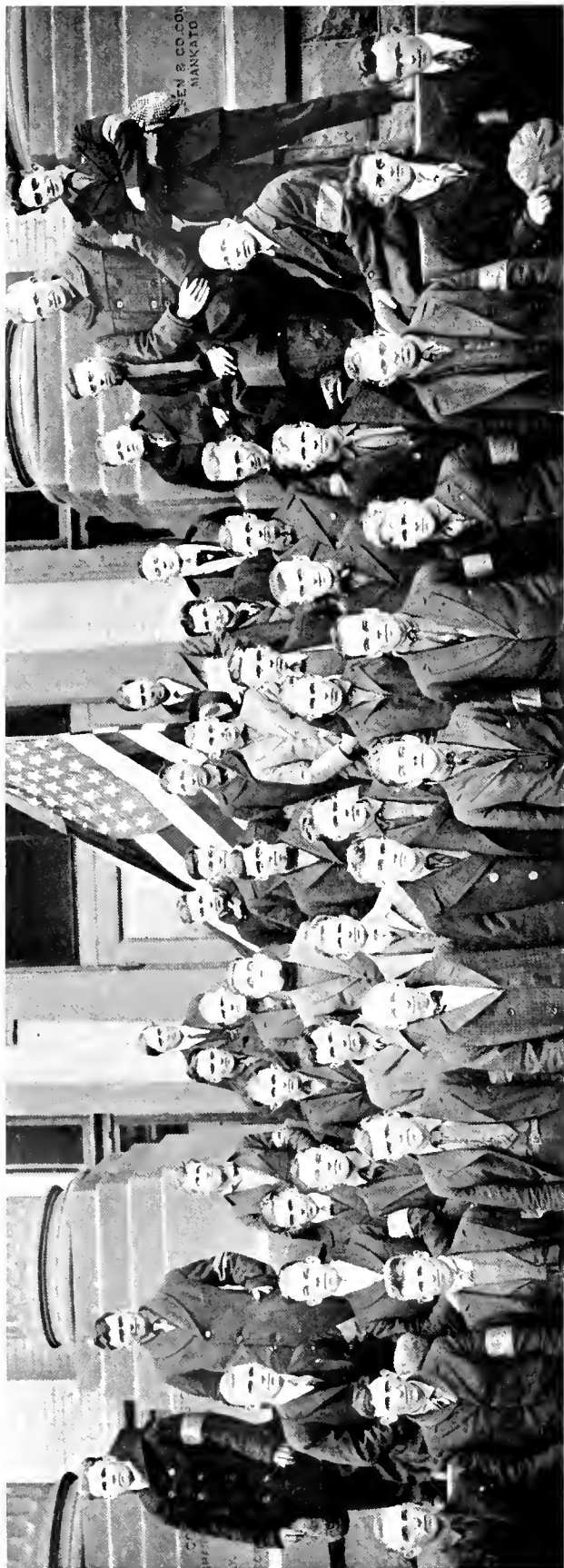
Frank J. Hiebert, Mt. Lake, Minn.
Arthur E. Tillisch, Windom, Minn.
George E. Derkson, Mt. Lake, Minn.
David E. Fast, Mt. Lake, Minn.



Fourteen boys sent to Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 28, 1918.

Jacob A. Warkentin, Mt. Lake, Minn.
Halften M. Bjerke, Revere, Minn.
August J. Gieselman, Dundee, Minn.
Henry A. Bartsch, Mt. Lake, Minn.
Ernest Walter Nelson, Mt. Lake, Minn.
John Oeltjenbruns, Mt. Lake, Minn.
Frank Schulte, Mt. Lake, Minn.

Abraham L. Thompson, Windom, Minn.
Carl C. Anderson, Westbrook, Minn.
Peter A. Klaason, Mt. Lake, Minn.
Gerharg Kupker, Jeffers, Minn.
Thomas Carter, Jeffers, Minn.
Joseph E. Farnham, Windom, Minn.
Henry L. Sampson, Westbrook, Minn.



Thirty-five men left for Camp Cody and fourteen men left for Camp Forrest, Oct. 23, 1918.

Camp Cody.

George Lutz, Dundee, Minn.
 Abram Stoesz, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Dick Uhlenhopp, Aplington, Iowa
 John Minion, Bingham Lake, Minn.
 Harry Carter, Jeffers, Minn.
 James Bray, Storden, Minn.
 William B. Kelleher, Windom, Minn.
 Ole Erickson, Westbrook, Minn.
 Edward Pretz, Westbrook, Minn.
 John Bashans, Westbrook, Minn.
 John B. Hess, Dundee, Minn.
 Will Karow, Sanborn, Minn.

Henry Nordsteden, Walnut Grove, Minn.
 Hans Nelson, Westbrook, Minn.
 Paul VanNorman, Heron Lake, Minn.
 Lars Svalland, Dundee, Minn.
 James Franston, Windom, Minn.
 Earl Moritt, Windom, Minn.
 Richard Gowan, Windom, Minn.
 Jacob J. Ewert, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Claus Wiehe, Windom, Minn.
 Cornelius Harder, B. Lake, Minn.
 Leo Moriarty, Windom, Minn.

Camp Forrest.

Alfred Thompson, Westbrook, Minn.
 Lawrence Gove, Bingham Lake, Minn.
 Simon Dahl, Windom, Minn.
 Ernest Kingrey, Storden, Minn.
 Hilo Lingbeck, Jeffers, Minn.

William Regier, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 George Christianson, Windom, Minn.
 Henry Neufeld, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Fred Collier, Windom, Minn.
 Hugo Ahn, Windom, Minn.
 Hans Hanson, Storden, Minn.
 David Thiessen, Mt. Lake, Minn.
 Rudolph Jones, Windom, Minn.
 Earl Keller, Bingham Lake, Minn.
 Joseph Abde, Sanborn, Minn.
 John D. Keller, B. Lake, Minn.
 Floyd S. Elg, Comfrey, Minn.

Dudley Brady, Windom, Minn.
 Sterling Anderson, Jeffers, Minn.
 Lawrence Morris, Storden, Minn.
 Thorvald Peterson, Westbrook, Minn.
 Stanley Anonsen, Windom, Minn.

Carl Edwin Schmidt, Jeffers, Minn.
Narris Kasa, Revere, Minn.
Elmer S. T. Huffman, Storden, Minn.
Elmer John Nelson, Lake Crystal, Minn.



Paul Verrige
W. A. Peterson, Clerk of Draft Board
Fred J. Werner
Leslie W. Sorenson
Frank A. Miller
Holver Bang



Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Jan. 29, 1918.
Leonard L. Baker, Windom, Minn.
John M. Hanson, Storden, Minn.
Alva Cox, Storden, Minn.

Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Ft. Monroe,
Va., June 25, 1918.
Theodore O. Wedel



COTTONWOOD COUNTY DRAFT BOARD

W. A. Peterson Pvt. Grover Darrack S. A. Brown Ole G. Peterson Dr. F. R. Weiser

Cottonwood County Draft Board

In May, 1917, the President appointed the following Draft Board for Cottonwood County: Ole G. Peterson, Chairman; S. A. Brown, Secretary; Dr. L. Sogge, Surgeon, and O. J. Finstad, Government Appeal Agent.

On account of being listed in the Medical Reserve Corps Dr. L. Sogge was relieved from further service in June, 1917, and Dr. F. R. Weiser was appointed as Surgeon of the Board. The personnel of the board then remained unchanged throughout the war.

To supervise the various registrations throughout the County, to examine these men and classify them for military service, to carefully act on claims for exemption that an army might be furnished the government without crippling the wheels of industry at home, virtually to direct the man power of Cottonwood County in the channels which would best serve the nation in the crisis, this was the tremendously responsible task assigned the Local Draft Board of Cottonwood County. The following tabular statement taken from the Adjutant General's report gives some interesting information as to registration, classification and induction of men in Cottonwood County:

Cottonwood County Board, Windom, Minn.

Total number of registrants, 3,221.

Total number of registrants inducted, 465.

Total number of camps to which registrants were sent, 30.

Membership of Selective Service Board.

Peterson, Ole G., Chairman, Windom.
Brown, S. A., Secretary, Windom.
Weiser, F. R., Surgeon, Windom.
Peterson, W. A., Chief Clerk, Windom.
Finstad, O. J., Govt. Appeal Agent, Windom.

Registrants Finally Classified:

Class	June 1918 Incl'd- ing					Total
	June 1917	Aug. 24	September 19-36	1918 37-45	18	
1	468	94	274		39	885
2	130	42	120		0	292
3	111	7	66		1	185
4	490	6	268		0	764
5	159	22	40		1	222
Cases pending	1	0	4		89	94
Grand Total	1350	171	772	798	130	3221

Extract from Adjutant General's Report.

The "Selective Service" was well named. It is in reality a selection process which takes those who should rightly go to war and requests those who should not go to remain at home and "do their bit" there. By this means those who are selected

to be a part of the armed forces of the United States are imbued with the idea that they are a vital and essential part of the country and because of their selection are representing the civilized world in its struggle for existence.

Perhaps the greatest factor in the selection of this immense army was the army of public spirited citizens who have so freely given of their time to serve on the "selection board," or as they have been properly termed, "draft boards." The time and faithful service these members accorded their draft work has in many instances detrimentally affected their personal businesses, and health. This factor did not deter them in this work, it rather acted as an added incentive to give more time and thought to the selective service work. Working almost inhuman stretches of time in order to complete as rapidly as possible some immediate, pressing task connected with the furnishing of men for the army, these draft board members would "come up" fresh and smiling and ready for whatever was the next job.

Very few of the general public have any conception of the varied and important tasks which constituted a day's work for a member of one of these boards. Yet, if they would only stop to think that on the decision rendered, may have rested the welfare of an entire family or the contentment of an entire neighborhood, they would have readily discovered that the work was of such an important nature that these members might be well considered as "Gods of Olympus." It was an absolutely unique position to place these men in and it was one which required an immense amount of study and attention to detail and unflinching tact if they would so conduct themselves as to cast nothing but credit on the methods employed in the formation of our army. May it be said to the credit of the board members in Minnesota that they have covered themselves with glory and have, like Caesar's wife, been "above suspicion."

Soon after the first draft Sept. 24, 1917, it became apparent that on account of the large volume of business and the need of keeping an accurate system of records that the board would be unable to keep up the clerical work and in harmony with the revised rules of the government each draft board was given authority to appoint a chief clerk to give his entire time to the clerical work of the selective service system. In December, 1917, W. A. Peterson was appointed chief clerk of the Local Board for Cottonwood County and served faithfully and efficiently until March, 1919, when all records were ordered forwarded to the Provost Marshal General at Washington. During the latter part of the summer of 1918 the Adjutant General's office at St. Paul detailed Grover Darrack as military clerk for the board, who remained with the board until the early part of 1919.

Early in the process of decision regarding the entrance into, or rejection from the National Army, of registrants, it was discovered that there was a vital necessity for some person to undertake an appeal of certain cases from Local Boards to District Boards where there was any occasion to believe that exemptions or discharges were not to the best interest of the Nation. Under date of

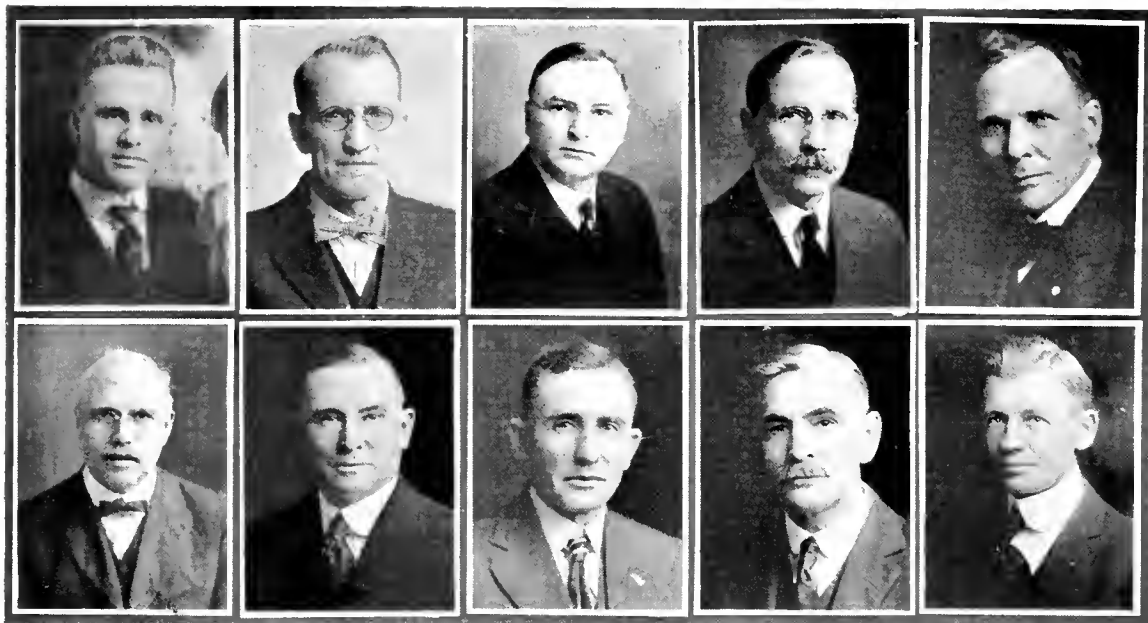
Aug. 6, 1917, General Crowder requested the appointment of one attorney to each Local Board who was known as a "Government Appeal Agent." O. J. Finstad was appointed as such agent for the Cottonwood County Draft Board. The duties of these men consisted of a fair and impartial review of the case of each registrant with a view of determination whether or not there was any question as to the registrant's liability to military service. These appeal agents took no active part in the deliberations of the Local Board. They were to remain aloof from such deliberations and safeguard the interests of the nation. It might be presumed that Local Board members would regard a Government appeal agent as one who would be an unwelcome busybody. Such was not the case, however; the Government appeal agent was received with hearty acclaim by the Local Board members because his presence had a tendency to raise or keep the efficiency of the board at a high standard.

In comparative standing throughout the state the Cottonwood County Draft Board stood third in the number of men rejected on account of physical disabilities at camps to which they were sent. In regard to relative standing as to number of men sent into the service compared with population the Cottonwood County Board stood fifth.

Those people old enough to recall the scenes attending the farewells given armed men who fought in the Civil War and those who remembered the celebrations attending the departure of Cottonwood County's troops to engage in the Spanish American War, declared that never before in its history had citizens of Cottonwood County and Minnesota given such a tremendous ovation as was given to the first men who entrained for training at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Parades, banquets, formal balls and receptions were tendered these men. Each one of these drafted men thus entertained were so impressed with the "home spirit" that they declared they would carry with them the exaltation thus given to the front line trenches. These men who were sent in the first 5 per cent contingent were America's first answer to German autocracy. Many of this first contingent as well as those sent later have entered on the "great adventure" and now lie peacefully under French soil which they enriched with their own young blood in order that America might pay her debt to Freedom.

The Provost Marshal General has the following to say:

"May it be said of the selective service system that it is a leveler of barriers between the classes and the masses; it is the only method which overcomes the often repeated complaint that 'the poor fight the battle of the rich.' It is the only fair method of recruiting an army." And a Missouri board formally places on record the following conclusion: "We have no hesitancy in saying that in our official judgment the Selective Service Law is the greatest scheme ever conceived in the minds of men for raising an army. It is fair, just, equitable, humane, and admirable, even to its minutest detail. In our judgment a sufficient army could not have been raised without the comprehensive draft system."



Liberty Loan Committee of the City of Windom, reading from left to right:
 Top Row: Al. T. Anderson, J. E. Foss, T. A. Perkins, O. M. Hammerstad, R. A. Van Nest.
 Bottom Row: J. J. Rupp, Albert Wynne, W. L. Silliman, M. L. Fisch and Gust Muller.

Two and Three Quarter Millions in Liberty Bonds

When the government called for men and money, it meant hard and concentrated effort to fulfill the patriotic demand, but it was not for Cottonwood County to fail, quite the opposite, all but a few responded to the call and made this county proud to this day of its record during the most serious period the world has ever known.

The people were called upon five different times and each time shows a record that any county should hold as a mark of Americanism, strong and keen for Old Glory, the flag that means more to the people of our land than any banner has ever meant to any people in the history of all creation. It was only once, however, that the county did not go over the top.

The first bond issue was met by the banks, with Carl Duroe, Cashier of the State Bank of Jeffers, Jeffers, Minnesota, and at the time president of the County Bankers' Association of Cottonwood County. The bonds in turn were sold to the people and they bought enthusiastically, the full allotment being sold, and the county can be pleased with the record that remains.

The second bond issue with H. E. Hanson, president of the Farmers State Bank of Windom, Windom, Minn., as chairman, was preceded by a campaign of advertising and speaking. More of an effort was made to reach the people in the country districts, but there were many who were not solicited. The county fell short on this bond issue, subscribing less than the county's allotment and this was the only bond issue in which this county did not go over the top.

The country realized that it would be necessary to adopt a definite system to successfully carry on another drive. So it was planned carefully and at the opening of the third bond issue every county was thoroughly organized to meet the drive.

When the third bond issue, with W. J. Clark,

president of the First National Bank, Windom, Minn., as chairman, was put on under a more thoroughly organized system. It was at this time that the Blue Card System was adopted. This compelled all those who would not take out their allotment of bonds to sign a blue card, this card being sent in to the Executive Committee, who in turn called the party before them and in most instances the allotment was taken. In some instances, however, adjustment was made and in still others it was deemed that no allotment should have been made, while in a few instances it was necessary to turn the parties over to the Public Safety Commission, which resulted in the allotments being taken.

This drive resulted in going over the top by a good margin and left the people all feeling more than pleased about their success in showing their patriotic attitude.

The fourth bond issue was taken in hand with the same keen enthusiasm and every one is proud to note that the county went over the top with a broad margin. W. J. Clark still being County Chairman of the board.

The fifth bond issue known as the Victory Loan, the last but not the least, was met by the people enthusiastically and also showed Cottonwood County going over the top. W. J. Clark was also County Chairman for this drive.

W. J. Clark deserved credit for his efforts put forth in the three issues in which he held office as County Chairman. The work of organizing and getting everything in order at the different times meant no small sacrifice on his part. We cannot, however, forget Mr. Duroe and Mr. Hanson, for this county, as well as other counties, was not organized at this time, consequently making it very difficult to float the bonds to the best results. For as we all know that where a thing is not organized it never makes its best showing, and we are sure

that Cottonwood County would not take a smaller place for anything as important as that of Liberty and Victory bonds.

Following is list of the County Executive Committee:

W. J. Clark, Chairman.

COMMITTEE MEN

D. U. Weld	M. C. Vold
H. P. Goertz	Wilson Borst
H. E. Hanson	C. R. Duroe
J. H. Dickman	John E. Villa
O. C. Lande	Vigo Miller
Fred Langley	A. F. Meyers

J. A. Redding

The Executive Committees are also to be commended on their duties which show a pronounced effort on their part to do justice in the call of the government. This county can boast of having as fair men on its Executive Committees as humanity can produce, which results go to prove in figures and also in the lives of the citizens of this county.

WAR SAVING ORGANIZATION AND WORK

Mr. J. A. Redding, president of the First State Bank of Bingham Lake, was chosen by Mr. Arthur B. Rogers as War Savings Chairman for Cottonwood County. Mr. Redding started a campaign of thrift education all over the county. He had Thrift Societies organized in almost all the schools and in many other organizations. These societies took up the sale of Thrift Stamps and the conversion of them into War Saving Stamps.

After these societies had been running some time the need for money to prosecute the war became

more pressing and the War Savings Drive was determined on. Mr. Redding put the drive over with the same organization he had used in the Thrift sales and education work. The county was divided into six districts, each containing one village and three townships.

Mr. J. O. Thompson was chairman of Windom and the townships of Great Bend, Springfield and Southbrook; W. J. McGladrey of Bingham Lake and the townships of Lakeside, Dale and Delton; Dr. Rieke and J. Franz of Mountain Lake and the townships of Mountain Lake, Midway and Schma; W. T. Lundquist of Jeffers and the townships of Dale, Amboy and Germantown; Carl Ruhberg of Storden and the townships of Amo, Storden and Highwater; A. F. Meyer of Westbrook, and the townships of Rose Hill, Westbrook and Ann. These District Chairmen and the County Chairman constituted the Executive Board.

The W. S. S. drive went "over the top" as did all the other war time drives in Cottonwood County.

Mr. Rogers drafted W. J. McGladrey of Bingham Lake to do special lecture work on the question of thrift, particularly to schools. Mr. McGladrey has spoken to about one hundred and seventy-five schools and societies since he was drafted. Since he began that thrift work for the government, and it was a success, Mr. Rogers has drafted several traveling men who talk on thrift for the government. The work was entirely gratis, neither salary nor expense being allowed.

The following Committees were the ones who actually made the drive a success as the local workers made every drive a success. Too much cannot be said of the energy and enthusiasm that they threw into the work.



Liberty Loan Committee of the Village of Jeffers, reading from left to right: George Pease, Ed. Schmotzer, Charles Grabert, M. B. Harrison, C. E. Perkins, chairman, L. A. Duroe, W. A. Sargent, F. C. Butler, M. B. Fish, J. P. Thorne and Carl F. Duroe.

Those not appearing on the picture are: C. O. Castledine, G. J. Kaess, F. J. Armentrout and H. C. Schopper.

AMBOY TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

W. F. Potter, Chairman
 W. E. Schamburg
 Fred Thram
 M. L. Sweeny
 Abe DeVries
 J. E. Clifton
 F. C. Buffham
 Ezra Tibbedeaux, Chairman
 Adolph Graff
 August Eichstad
 H. E. Smith
 Joe Johnson
 Albert Immer
 J. F. Murphey

AMO TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

W. A. Morrow, Chairman
 Bessie Swartz
 Gust Sykora
 Hugh Piper
 Agnes Thompson
 Johan L. D. Olson
 Tobie Thompson
 Ed. McCauley, Jr.
 Dave Tibbedeaux, Chairman
 Arthur Stiltz
 Joy Morrow
 Archie Tibbedeaux
 Lena Tjentland
 Herman Bondhus
 Alfred Kuehl

ANN TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

Ole H. Klevm, Chairman
O. T. Nordsiden
E. E. Heggerston
John Peterson
Alfred Martinson
A. B. Ness
C. H. Anderson
Ole O. Klevin
John Bakken
Carl Emertson
John Kopperud
Albert Warner

CARSON TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

A. P. Wiens, Chairman
Henry P. Nickel
Frank B. Hiebert
Aaron C. Wiens
T. H. Gustafson
Jacob A. Wiebe
Henry Willems
J. H. Miller, Chairman
Frank Schimoske
John A. Wiebe
Jacob J. Balzer
P. G. Baerg
Abraham B. Friesen
John A. Fast

DALE TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

John Gustafson, Chairman
R. H. Wolf
H. D. Peters
A. Snook, Sr.
J. A. Snook
Dewain Cook
Ernest Grunevald, Chairman
H. K. Morfitt
Nick Jeffery
Geo. Mathieson
Emil Paulson
K. E. Wing

DELTON TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

John Schonneman, Chairman
C. J. Hakes
Guy Pope
H. R. Amsden
Jake Devries
J. H. Morphey
L. A. Potter
Lewis Minion, Chairman
Harley Liesenfield
Wm. C. Schwieger
Lawrence Hayes
J. D. Ludeman
C. F. Peterson
Ambrose Schneider

GERMANTOWN TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

Henry Steve, Chairman
Dan Wog
Tom Davis
A. L. Werner
John Radtke
Christ Essig
Ewald Block
Ed Radtke, Chairman
Herman Krause
Art Flaig
Emil Nohlke
John Brandt
Angust Nickel
John Abele

GREAT BEND TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

A. G. Mereness, Chairman
Clyde Vandokar
Jens Hanson
Lawrence Christenson
W. E. Carter
P. M. Jenks
Thor Nerness
K. Snyder
Lloyd Davis
Arthur Schaffer
E. A. Yahnke
H. A. Stoughton
Merton Dyer
Homer Stines

HIGHWATER TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

John Pulcher, Chairman
Clara Senst
Gertie Fering
Homer Jackson
Herman Senst
Swen S. Swenson
Henry Nordenke
I. O. Iverson, Chairman
Agnes Rekstein
Henry Iverson
Gordon Katta
Chas. Standacher
Henry Warner
Christ J. Ferring

LAKESIDE TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

E. J. Gove, Chairman
A. E. Hyde
E. W. Getting
Herman Kimball
Charles Rippe
Eddie Tompson
A. M. Hillyard
J. G. Grant, Chairman
Jasse College
W. W. Lehman
Matt Hamm
Herbert Roeka
Eugene Burbank
Manley Harper

MIDWAY TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

Martin Franz, Chairman
A. A. Wall
Abraham Teichroew
John J. East
P. J. Rahn
Theo. Klassen
P. P. Eitzen
John D. Schultz, Chairman
P. H. Franz
Jacob Waltjer
Abraham Goosen
J. J. B. Unruh
A. A. Janzen
Jacob D. Stoesz

MOUNTAIN LAKE TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

W. J. Janzan, Chairman
J. H. Wall
Isaac Krahm
T. W. Behrends
Jacob J. Schulz
N. E. Lowen
P. J. Franz, Chairman
John B. East
D. C. Janzan
Peter Burr
L. W. Liebrant
H. R. Wall
D. J. Kneuppel

ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

Simon Olson, Chairman
John E. Rupp
Tom White
J. K. Rupp
W. B. Gove
H. R. Pietz
Cornelius Gertner, Chairman
Jake Rosenberger
Cornelius Wahl
Peter Jackels
Fred Schmieder
E. W. Gartner

SELMA TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

Carl Stadlander, Chairman
Harlan Groene
Otto Freitag
Theo. Walter
C. A. Blom
Oscar Elg
W. H. Hudson
Emil Samuelson, Chairman
C. W. Stark
J. C. Reinhard
Herm Langhoff
C. D. Gabrielson
Fred Junker
Emil Alternett

SOUTHBROOK TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

Andrew Olson
Henry Groof
Jacob Pelzel
E. M. Jarmer
Fred Van Norman
Nick Henkels
Anton Mathias
Milo E. Smith
Theo. LaMaack

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

A. Riedesel, Chairman
E. B. Jones
P. F. Duncan
Lloyd St. John
Chas. Knudson
J. F. Flatebo
H. P. Nielson
W. W. Hunter
W. K. Mooers
Chas. Swarm
Ed. Sundermann
Andrew Olson
Fred Pratt

STORDEN TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

Charley Braathun, Chairman
Mrs. William Krekes
Katherine Newton
Edna Engeswick
Carl Schmidt
Jens T. Musland, Chairman
Mrs. Maren Sellen
Gust Quade
Hans M. Johnson
Caleb F. Hofstad

WESTBROOK TOWNSHIP, COMMITTEE

C. J. Nelson, Chairman
N. J. Klarup
Alfred Einerton
Gilbert Peterson
H. C. Larson
Harry J. Adams
J. A. Christianson, Chairman
Theo. Ludvigson
Erick Erickson
Peter Peterson
H. O. Peterson

COMMITTEE OF THE VILLAGE OF MT. LAKE

J. J. Franz, Chairman
M. S. Hanson
W. J. Toews
Harry Woodruff
Dr. A. E. Rieke, Chairman
J. N. Fast
D. J. Schroeder
E. F. Schroeder

COMMITTEE OF THE VILLAGE OF WESTBROOK

A. E. Meyer, Chairman
J. B. Wright
John M. Kuehl
E. G. Fiel
Ed. Bengtson
Wm. Knutson
Ernest Turner
Fred Lederman
T. J. Anderson
I. J. Christy
W. J. Free

COMMITTEE OF THE VILLAGE OF JEFFERS

W. T. Lundquist, Chairman
C. O. Casteldine
C. E. Perkins
J. P. Thorne

COMMITTEE OF THE VILLAGE OF STORDEN

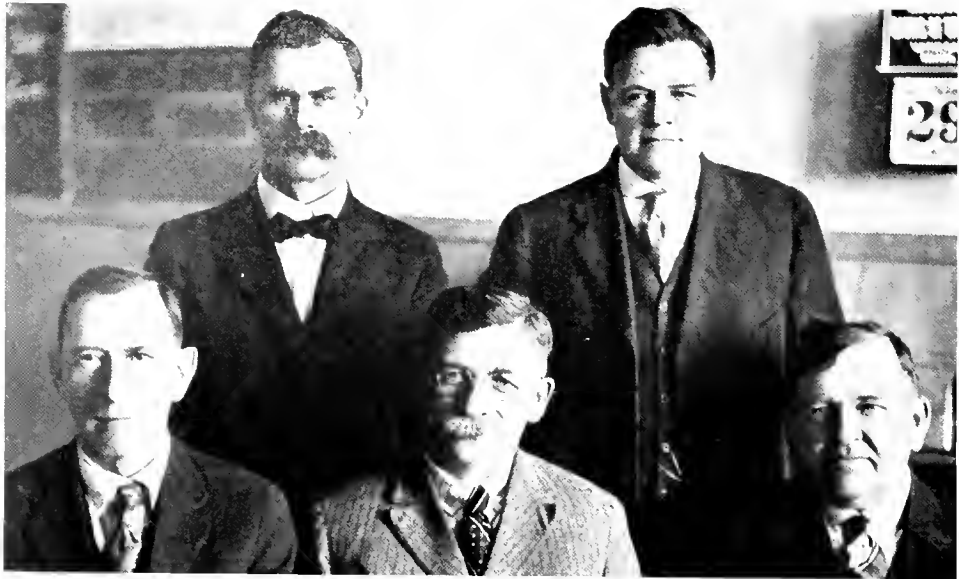
C. H. Ruhberg, Chairman
Walter Larson
A. H. Anderson

COMMITTEE OF THE VILLAGE OF BING- HAM LAKE

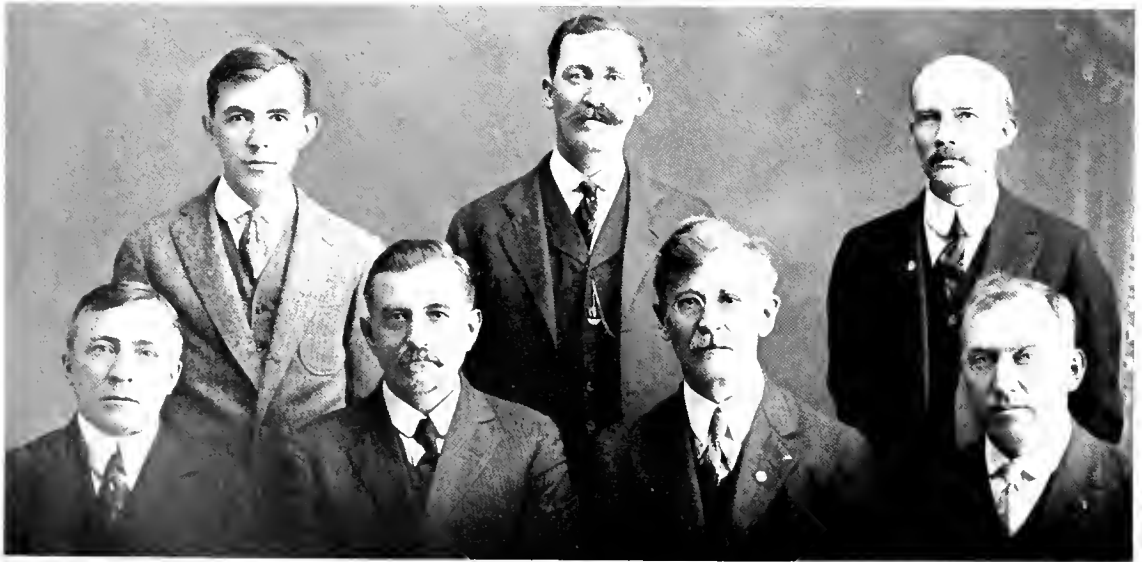
W. J. McGladrey, Chairman
W. W. Smith
C. E. Ware
S. P. Stephenson
Frank Rittenhouse

COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF WINDOM

J. O. Thompson, Chairman
Al. Anderson
Albert Wynne
J. E. Foss
R. A. Van Nest
Gust Muller
W. J. Clark
J. B. Benson
Ole Hammerstoud
M. L. Fisch
Dr. Sogge
W. L. Silliman



Liberty Loan Committee of the Village of Storden, reading from left to right:
 Top Row: O. C. Lande, Viggo Miller.
 Bottom Row: C. H. Ruhberg, A. H. Anderson, chairman, and Walter Larson.



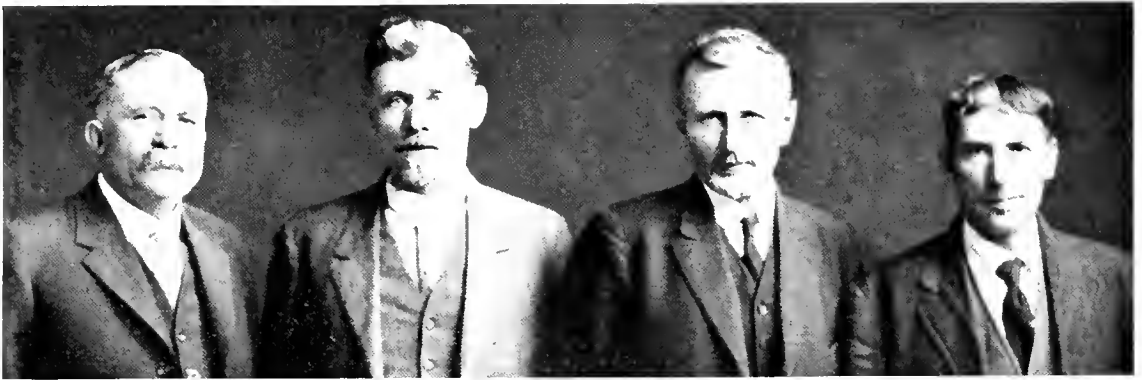
Liberty Loan Committee of the Village of Mountain Lake, reading from left to right:
 Top Row: F. F. Schroder, M. S. Hanson, J. J. Franz.
 Bottom Row: D. J. Schroder, chairman, J. J. Janzen, D. G. Hiebert and George P. Goosen.

The balance of the committee not appearing on the picture are: H. P. Goertz, Jr., chairman, and Jacob Borgen.



Liberty Loan Committee of village of Westbrook, reading from left to right: Mr. Free, Christ Ewey, J. M. Kuehl, chairman, and Edward Fiel.

Those not appearing on the picture are: A. E. Meyers, chairman, H. W. Footh, L. B. Nielson, Dr. F. M. Miller and J. L. Sammons.



Liberty Loan Committee of Midway Township, reading from left to right: Jacob Epp, H. D. Loewen, John D. Schultz and Peter Falk.

Those not appearing on the picture are: Abr. Tichrow, chairman, Jacob F. Toews, J. J. Regier, H. M. Kroecker, S. M. Olson, P. G. Rahn, Gerhard Buhler and John Ehlers.

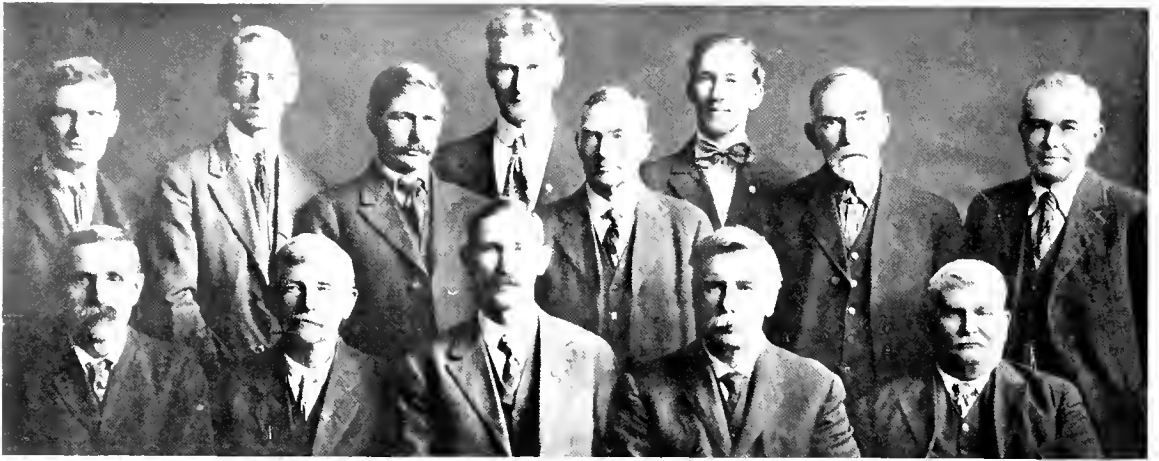


Liberty Loan Committee of Southbrook Township, reading from left to right:

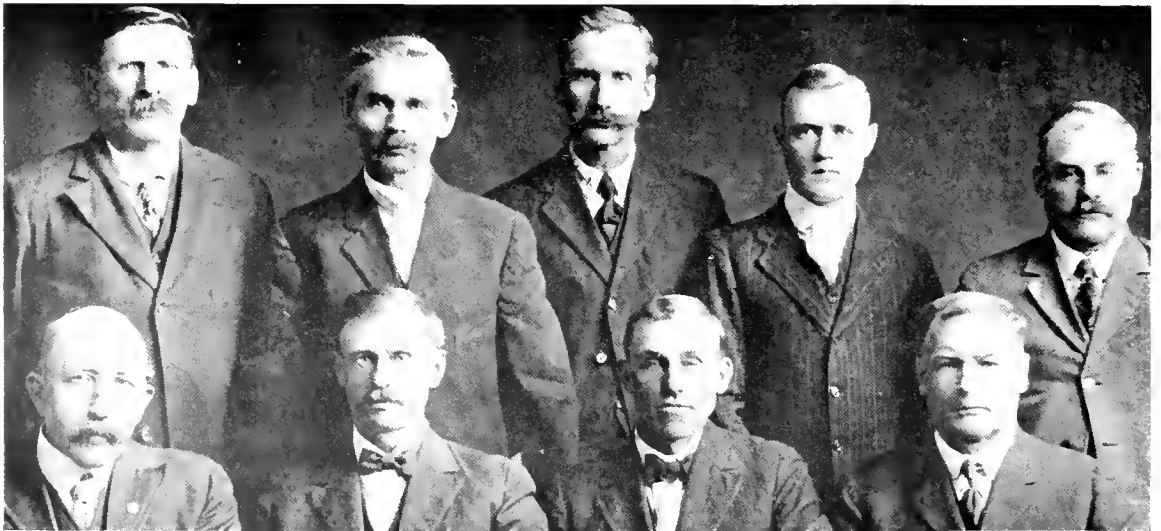
Top Row: F. W. Jarmen, C. Kuehl, John Schaffer, Jr., Henry Groff, chairman.

Bottom Row: Nick Henkels, Theo. LaMaack, Jacob Pelzl and Anton Gieselman.

Those not appearing on the picture are: Anton Mathias, Milo E. Smith, George Lutz, K. Hanson, John Solentine and Fred Van Norman.



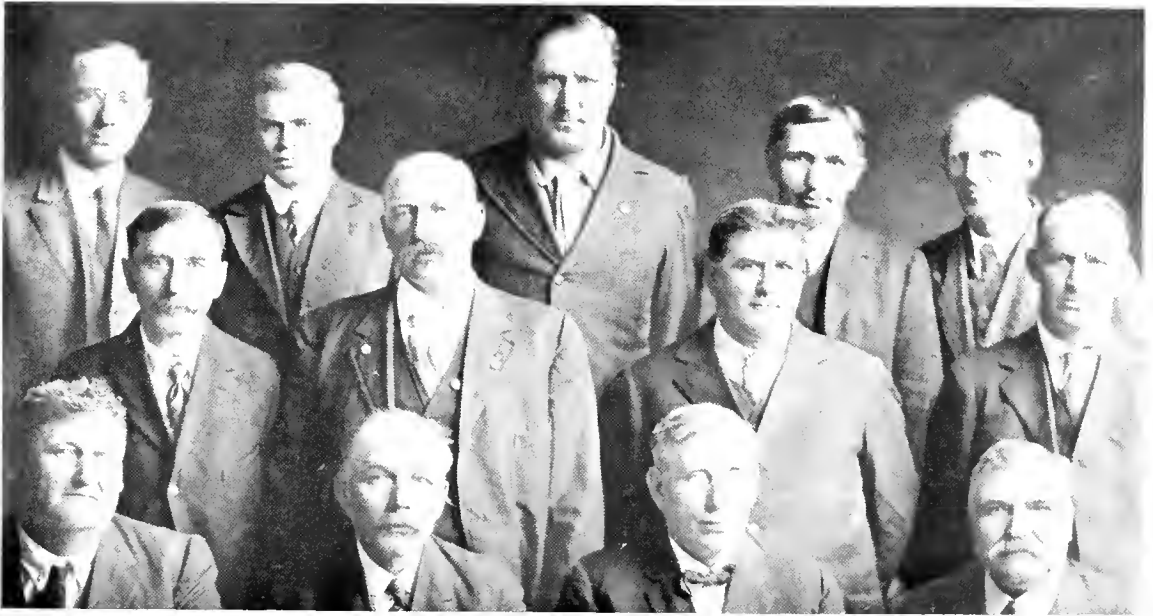
Liberty Loan Committee of Dale Township, reading from left to right.
 Top Row: J. A. Snook, Emil Paulson, Albert Grunewald, R. H. Wolf, Nick Jeffery, K. E. Wing, Dewain Cook, Henry Peters.
 Bottom Row: J. C. Turnbull, Geo. Mathison, John Gustafson, chairman, John Eidem and A. Snook, Sr., H. K. Morfitt not appearing on the picture.



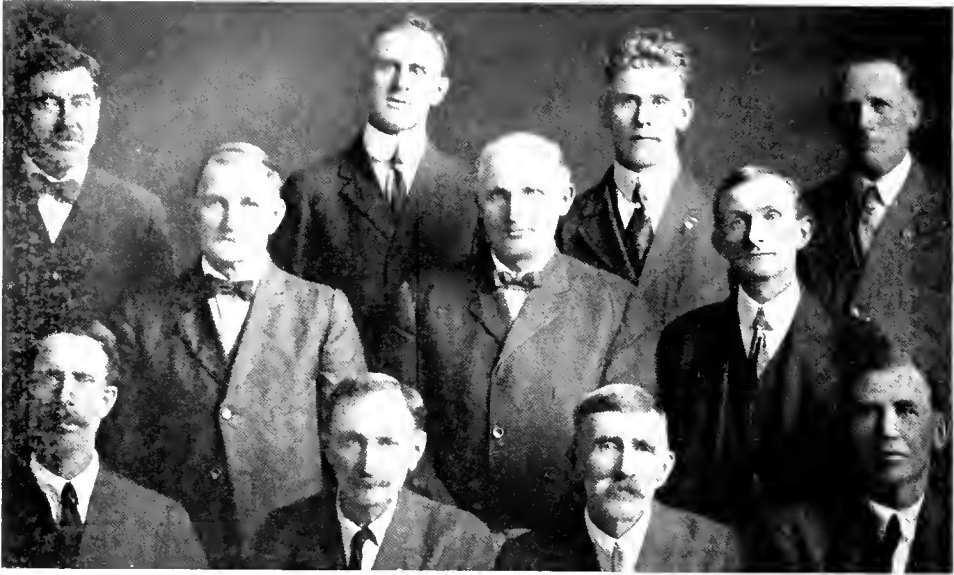
Liberty Loan Committee of Amboy Township, reading from left to right.
 Top Row: A. W. England, H. Carrow, Albert Immer, W. E. Potter, George Potter.
 Bottom Row: Otto Senst, Adolph Graff, Ed. Potter, chairman, and W. S. Swain.
 Those not appearing on picture: Ezra Tibbedeaux, Joe Johnson and Abe DeVeris.



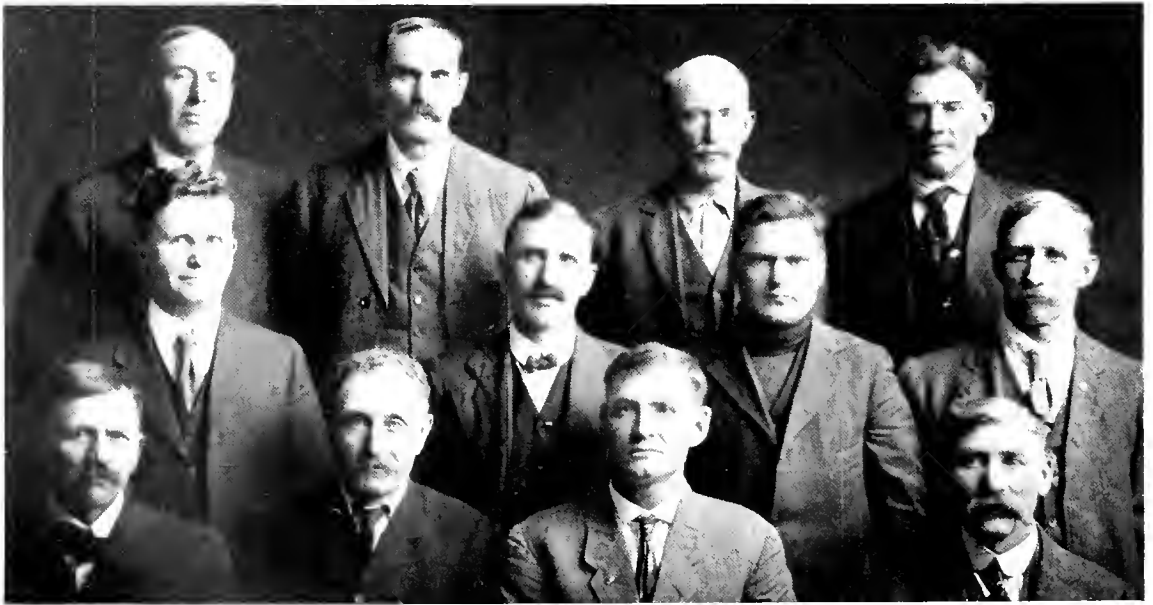
Liberty Loan Committee of Westbrook Township, reading from left to right:
 Top Row: Elmer Knutson, Albert C. Anderson, E. Engebritson.
 Second Row: Hans C. Larson, Carl Nelson, N. H. Byers, Halgrem Erickson.
 Third Row: Sam Christianson, Frank Indvigson, William L. Rossing, chairman, and O. E. Hanson.
 Nick Anderson does not appear on the picture.



Liberty Loan Committee of Rose Hill Township, reading from left to right:
 Top Row: J. K. Rupp, Tom White, Henry Lidtke, G. A. Grams, Alex Mitchell.
 Second Row: Jacob Rausenberger, L. A. Rasche, G. H. Klasse, C. C. Cole.
 Third Row: C. Gertner, George Eichner, chairman, Simon Olson, chairman, H. R. Piet, and B. W. Gove
 who does not appear on the picture.



Liberty Loan Committee of Lakeside Township, reading from left to right:
 Top Row—E. H. Burbank, John Grant, Chas. Spear, Mark Ware.
 Second Row—W. A. Fuller, Guy Dryden, Henry Dummett.
 Bottom Row—E. J. Gove, C. S. Reeves, Chas. Pierce, chairman, and W. B. Ivie.
 Those not appearing on the picture are Jacob Shariff and W. C. Smith.



Liberty Loan Committee of Amo Township, reading from left to right:
 Top Row—A. O. Stark, George Whiteman, A. G. Piper, George Mead.
 Second Row—Thomas Bondhus, W. A. Morrow, Rudolph Pietz, William Kingrey.
 Bottom Row—John F. Johnson, Ed. McCauley, Ed. Tabbert, chairman, and A. J. Thompson. W. L. Piper does not appear on the picture.



Liberty Loan Committee of Ann Township, reading from left to right
 Top Row: O. H. Kleven, Martin Pederson, Andrew Nackerud and Alfred Eustad.
 Bottom Row: Lewis Warner, I. I. Pederson, Jacob Nelson, chairman, and C. W. Steen.
 Balance of committee not on picture: L. B. Erickson, C. N. Nichols, C. H. Anderson, Julius Johnson, Charles Knutson, H. Takle and Helga Johnson.



Liberty Loan Committee of Mountain Lake Township, reading from the left to right
 Top Row: John Adrian, John H. Regier, Jacob B. Pankratz, David C. Janzen.
 Bottom Row: Henry Vossage, John Behrends and P. J. Franz.
 The balance not appearing on the picture are: J. H. Wall, Peter Buhr, Henry Miller, John Marienau, Crist Williamson and P. P. Fast.



LIBERTY LOAN GROUPS
 Top Row - Great Bend Twp.
 Second Row - Springfield Twp.
 Third Row - Selma Twp.
 Fourth Row - Delton Twp.

Liberty Loan Committees of Great Bend, Springfield, Selma and Delton Townships, reading from left to right as follows:

GREAT BEND TOWNSHIP

W. L. Frost, L. H. Smith, E. A. Yahnke, A. G. Mareness, chairman, Paul Hoocke and W. C. Burton. Those not appearing on the picture are: E. E. Rank, James Scurr, L. M. Purrington, Homer Stines, Charles Elston, Robert Cowan, W. C. Carter, A. A. Reidesel and G. C. Saberson, whose picture will be found in group, "A Few Cottonwood County War Workers."

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP

J. E. Flatebo, Andrew Olson, H. P. Nelson, G. L. St. John, chairman, A. A. Riedesel, chairman, Ed. Sunderman and W. W. Hunter. Those not appearing on the picture are: A. P. Vought, Charles Knutson, Fred Pratt, whose picture was omitted, but will be found in group, "A Few of Cottonwood County's War Workers," John Reisdorph, W. K. Mooers, E. Jones, P. F. Duncan, and Charles Swarm.

SELMA TOWNSHIP

C. G. Gabrielson, C. W. Stark, Emil Altermatt, chairman, Oscar Elg, C. A. Bloom and W. H. Hudson. Those not appearing on the picture are: Emil Samuelson, Ray Swanson, L. Valentine, L. P. Richardson, Theo. Zettler, I. Hlings, T. E. Kelly and Louis Fredin.

DELTON TOWNSHIP

Frank Minion, N. P. Minion, John Kelly and Emil Jeske. Those not appearing on the picture are: J. B. Savage, chairman, John Schomeman, Louis Hageman, P. R. Callaman, F. D. Dewey, J. D. Lude-man and Henry Boeckman.

VILLAGE OF BINGHAM LAKE

As we were unable to obtain a picture of this group we take this opportunity of mentioning our regret. It is known, however, that this committee worked faithfully and was successful in obtaining an over subscription in each drive.

Hon. R. H. Jefferson, chairman, Erick Anderson, J. A. Redding, A. L. Holt, Victor Rogers, Adolph Warnicker and J. E. Smith.



Liberty Loan Committee of Storden Township, reading from left to right:

Top Row: John P. Holman, L. L. Hedman, Elias Johnson, Henry A. Anderson, Soren Jenson, Arthur Holland, Charles Braathun and Caleb Hofstad.

Bottom Row: S. S. Peterson, C. F. Peterson, H. H. Peterson, Jens Hansen and August Frederickson. Those not appearing in the picture are: Ole Osland, Julius Johnson, J. N. Sorenson and John Rognstad.



Liberty Loan Committee of Highwater Township, reading from left to right.

Top Row: Martin Halverson, I. O. Iverson.

Second Row: Elias Warner, Martin Foss, chairman, and Martin Halverson.

Balance of committee not on picture: Nels Knutson, Gunder Staynes, Gilbert Swenson, H. A. Senst, Chas. Standacker, M. O. Batalden, Christ Fering, Frank Kautz and John Pulcher.



Liberty Loan Committee of Carson Township, reading from left to right.

Top Row: Peter J. Fast, Henry Hokanson, Henry Wieler.

Bottom Row: John P. Lepp and Mitchell Younge.

The balance of committee not appearing on the picture are: Peter H. Balzer, chairman, Peter C. Klausen, Henry Grothaus, W. T. Nickel, Jacob F. Loewen, L. D. Dick, Peter Buller, John H. Wiens, Jacob Rupp and C. Heide.



Liberty Loan Committee of Germantown Township, reading from left to right.

Top Row: Ed. Goede, John Kayar, August Nichol, Art. Flüg.

Bottom Row: John Radtke, C. H. Davis, Herman Krause, chairman, and Emil Bohlke.

Those not appearing on the picture are: John Brand, Evert Block, A. L. Wern, John Able, R. Warner and Dan Woge, chairman, of the Second Liberty Loan.

The Cottonwood County Farm Bureau Played Its Part

By Ralph F. Crim

During the fall of 1917 the people of Cottonwood County felt the need of a farm bureau organization for the purpose of stimulating greater production, co-operating with the Government, and conservation of food supply. The new organization had as its first president, A. G. Mereness, and W. L. Frost as secretary-treasurer. The first County Agent elected was Ralph F. Crim, who took up his duties February first, 1918.

The big job awaiting the newly organized farm bureau was to secure sufficient seed corn to plant an acreage of 61,722. The acreage of previous years was almost maintained. Every available bit of seed to be found in cribs from two-year-old corn, and outside sources was hunted up. There were testing stations at Westbrook, Mountain Lake, Bingham Lake and Windom, which tested out several thousand bushels of corn. This work secured several hundred bushels fit for seed. As a result of the work of all loyal forces and communities, a splendid stand of corn was obtained. The price of seed corn reached the dizzy height of twenty-two dollars per bushel. The bulk of seed sold at a price ranging from ten to fifteen dollars. There was brought in to Cottonwood County from fifteen hundred to two thousand bushels of seed corn, for the reason that the 1917 corn crop did not mature sufficiently to make seed corn. This condition existed practically all over the entire corn belt, making us rely almost altogether on the 1916 corn crop for seed.

Many farmers aimed to put in five to ten acres more wheat than usual. We increased our yield very nearly one hundred and ten thousand bushels. The increased acreage was a result of the splendid co-operation and patriotic spirit of our farmers. The eradication of the barberry figured as a part of the program toward greater production of wheat. The people were told the barberry was the intermediate host for black stem rust on small grain.

Owing to the large number of boys being constantly called to the colors, it became necessary for every

boy, girl, man and woman to put a shoulder to the wheel of production. Almost every school boy rallied to the call. Our high schools pushed the year's work thru a little earlier, letting boys out on farms about three to four weeks ahead of the regular closing season. Every able bodied boy or man who did not do his share, whether rich or poor, was branded as a slacker. During harvest evening squads of business men and townsmen from all our towns volunteered their services in helping farmers cut and shock their grain. The evening squads easily shocked four thousand acres of grain throughout the county. One squad reported sixty acres in one evening.

Uncle Sam asked our boys and girls to enroll in club work. Three projects were pushed in Cottonwood County. There were sixteen who finished with their calves at the County Fair; thirteen pigs were raised, and fifteen acres of corn were checked up. The calves, pigs and corn all exhibited at the County Fair were a fitting demonstration.

Conservation of food stuffs grown on the farm and in the city gardens played no small part. Canning demonstrations were staged in five communities, namely; Westbrook, Storden, Jeffers, Mountain Lake and Windom. A Girls' Canning Demonstration was put on at Westbrook. There were over one thousand cans of fruit and vegetables added to the usual supply as a result of the systematic work of the Farm Bureau.

Those were strenuous days. Much was accomplished. There was one goal, namely, the successful winning of the war. The spirit of patriotism stimulated our people to the prosecution of a big task. We increased our acreage; our bins were filled to overflowing; huge stores of meat, and food products were sent across the Atlantic. Cottonwood County contributed her part in a fashion which will be a landmark to the Agricultural history of her people. Our achievement will be recounted by posterity.

Armenian and Syrian Relief

February 12, 1918, Lincoln's birthday, was the day set aside for the drive. This was an entirely free will offering. There were many who thought it was unfair to raise the money in the various drives by allotments, so here they were given an opportunity to prove the truth or the fallacy of their argument.

Just as Belgium and Serbia became the victims of the Central Powers, so did Armenia of the cruel Turks. They were robbed and beaten and many of them were killed right out and a famine and pest was set up that was appalling and dangerous to the people. Many went without food for long periods living only on roots and herbs, but even these were

scarce, with so many people in the same state of condition. It was not for this county to sit by and let such things happen without action on its part, for W. J. Clark was appointed chairman of the county and a free will offering was taken up amounting to \$3,600.00. This, however, did not cover the allotment and the individual allotment scheme did not prove out so bad after all, because figures show that the county fell short \$900.00 in this instance.

There were committees appointed in the different townships and villages for this drive, but no record was kept as to whom they were, consequently we are unable to give those credit who deserve it.

The County Public Safety Commission

In the spring of 1917, when war had been declared with Germany the legislature was still in session. Governor Burnquist immediately advised the legislature to enact legislation which would put the State on a war basis. There was formed by the authority of the National Government a body known as the Council of National Defense, and each State was urged to create by legislative enactment similar bodies to co-operate with the National organization. Acting on the Governor's message the legislature passed a law known as The Minnesota Commission of Public Safety. Minnesota was the first state in the Union to adopt this method of dealing with the emergency confronting the nation.

Upon the passage and approval of this law, the Governor proceeded to put the commission on a working basis. Under the law the Governor was state chairman, and he appointed a county chairman in each county in the state. Mr. D. U. Weld, president of the Windom Nat'l Bank, was appointed chairman for Cottonwood County. The selection of Mr. Weld was a wise one, for he possessed those qualities necessary to fill the position acceptably, for he was loyal to the core, and was not afraid to go after anyone who was not loyal. Director Weld appointed aids in each precinct in the county, the complete roster of the Cottonwood Commission is as follows:

D. U. Weld, Director.
W. J. Clark, Treasurer.
Al. T. Anderson, Secretary.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Phil. G. Redding
Dr. L. Sogge

LABOR COMMITTEE

Gustav Muller
Ralph F. Crim

MARKET TOWN CHAIRMEN

Bingham Lake, A. L. Holt
Delft, C. Beier
Jeffers, C. E. Perkins
Mountain Lake, H. P. Goertz, Jr.
Storden, C. H. Ruhberg
Westbrook, John E. Villa

TOWNSHIP CHAIRMEN

Amboy, Geo. W. Potter
Amo, A. O. Stark
Am, C. H. Anderson
Carson, Peter Klaassen
Dale, John Gustafson
Delton, F. D. Dewey
Germantown, Wm. Juhnke
Great Bend, A. G. Mereness
Highwater, Elias Warner
Lakeside, A. E. Manee
Midway, Abr. Teichroew
Mt. Lake, J. H. Wall
Rose Hill, Geo. Eichner
Selma, Emil Altermatt
Springfield, Lloyd St. John
Southbrook, M. E. Smith
Storden, Hans M. Johnson
Westbrook, E. Engbretson

MARKET COMMITTEE

Windom, M. S. Porter
Bingham Lake, W. J. McGladrey
Mountain Lake, H. P. Goertz, Jr.
Delft, C. Beier
Jeffers, C. E. Perkins
Storden, C. H. Ruhberg
Westbrook, John E. Villa

ADVISORY COUNCIL

E. H. Klock	Uno, J. Kupp
A. W. Annes	Dr. H. C. Beise
O. J. Finstad	A. D. Nelson
Wilson Borst	C. W. Gillam
Paul S. Redding	J. T. Johnson
A. F. Strunk	M. L. Fisch
Dr. F. R. Weiser	J. E. Foss
A. A. Quevli	G. F. Warren
Frank Stedman	L. C. Churchill
Jens Anderson	T. A. Perkins
H. E. Hanson	O. G. Peterson
	J. O. Thompson

The State Public Safety Commission was vested with almost plenary powers, by the legislature, and their principal work was the suppression of disloyalty, prevention of waste, and the preservation of public order. It was very active in checking the activities of disloyal organizations, such as the I. W. W., which were bent on promoting strikes so as to hinder war work. It also issued orders that the English language should be the only language in which instruction should be given in the public schools.

The immediate work of the County Public Safety Commission was to discourage disloyalty and to give those who were disloyal to understand that the arm of the government was long and powerful. It also investigated cases of disloyalty and examined those who were accused. They were required to appear before the board to give testimony and if the board deemed it necessary they would submit it to the state board. County Attorney O. J. Finstad and also Attorney Borst assisted the board and acted as examiner at the board sessions. The war board and all those who were in any way connected with the board performed this public service without pay and in many cases were without money as well as their time. Sheriff O. G. Peterson loyally co-operated with the county board in bringing the disloyalist to account, and whenever a man was wanted by the board, the sheriff produced him.

In dealing with cases of disloyalty which were brought before the board they always made it plain to the person accused, that there was no intention of oppressing any citizen, but all they wanted or the community wanted, was that they should be loyal to the government and be good Americans. The purposes of the nation were made plain to them and they were plainly told that, in endeavoring to obstruct the war work, they were traitors. In cases where the accused person showed plainly that he was disloyal, and that at heart they were enemy sympathizers, the examination would be severe and no pains would be spared to strip him of any camouflage of loyalty they might assume. If the board was satisfied of their disloyalty they would inform their neighbors of their disloyal attitude and would thus be subject to public scorn of all loyal people in the county.

DEALING WITH THE BOND SLACKER

The Safety Commission was of especial value in dealing with the "blue card patriots." Those who refused to take their allotment in the various bond drives were reported by means of the blue card system upon which their name and address was written, and also their reason for not taking their allotment. After the drive was over, the cards were turned in to the county chairman of the bond committee, and these "blue card" fellows were called before the executive bond committee who made an effort to have them take their allotment and if they did not, were turned over to the County Safety Commission who instructed the Sheriff to notify them

to appear before the County Board, and those who did not come were gone after by the sheriff.

The board acquainted themselves with the financial standing of the bond slackers and for every reason the slacker gave for not taking his allotment, the board gave him several reasons why he should. County Attorney Finstad usually conducted the examination, altho individual members of the board would ask the questions. The testimony was taken in shorthand and in some cases was sent to the state board.

In most cases the "blue card" fellows were of the opinion that their allotment was too high, or that they had been given a heavier allotment than their neighbor, or the committee had estimated their financial standing too high according to the property that they owned, or that they had to borrow the money and then loan it to the government at a lower rate than they had to pay for it. In the examination of these "blue card" men, the board used tact, appealing to their patriotism and explaining to them how little they would sacrifice financially if they would take this allotment without further argument. In some cases very strong language was necessary

and the board did not hesitate to use it where they thought necessary, and in some instances parties were given what we call "verbal skinning" and were branded as Huns. They were informed that office girls, men that worked on the street, and house maids were buying bonds, War Saving Stamps, and giving to the Red Cross and other charities and they could see no good reason for them not doing their share.

One meeting of the county board in 1918 was for a hearing on a complaint of hoarding wheat. The hearing resulted in that several hundred bushels of wheat going on the market from one farm. Many other things were accomplished by the county board.

The County Safety Commission has now passed into history, and will be remembered with gratitude by all loyal people of Cottonwood County for the efficient way in which they did their work, a record of which our County may well be proud.

Mr. Weld was also County Chairman of the National Protective Association during the period of the war. This was a secret association and had men in all parts of the county who were always on the lookout for disloyalty, etc.

The United War Work Campaign

O. J. Finstad, County Chairman.

The drive for the United War Work Fund was inaugurated by seven organizations, namely: the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army, at the request of the War Department. In a special letter by the President, dated Sept. 3, 1918, to Mr. Fosdick, chairman of the committee on Training Camp Activities, it was requested that these seven organizations unite and make their appeal for funds all at one time.

There are two features about this drive as compared with many other drives in the country that stand out most conspicuously. In the first place the amount asked for—\$170,500,000.00—represented the largest sum of money ever asked for in a single gift from any nation at any time in all recorded history. The second feature of prominence is the peculiar coincidence that the day set for the commencement of the drive should have happened to fall on the day of signing of the armistice by Germany.

The work of organizing the county was seriously handicapped from the fact that the "flu" was then at its climax. The roads also being almost impassable, which made the drive a rather difficult undertaking, as no public meetings could be held and house to house soliciting almost beyond the question, but this did not stop the old veterans of the prairies for as a result the drive went over the top.

Cottonwood County's allotment was five percent of the Fourth Liberty Loan Issue.

Following is a list of the committees of the townships and villages.

Amo Township, Thomas Bondhus, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

James T. Davis	Geo. K. Mead
R. R. Pietz	Ed. McCauley
A. O. Stark	W. E. Kingrey

Ann Township, Jacob Nelson, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

O. H. Kleven	Andrew Nackerud
Lewis Warner	C. W. Steen
C. N. Nichols	Julius Johnson

Martin Pederson

I. L. Peterson

C. H. Anderson

H. Takle

Helga Johnson

Alfred Enstad

L. B. Erickson

Charles Knutson

Carson Township, John Lepp, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

Aron B. Friesen
Jacob Warkentine
Peter J. East

Jacob P. Lepp
Jacob T. Nickel
Henry P. Nickel
Peter A. Quiring

Dale Township, John F. Gustafson, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

Herman Carlson
Dan Epp
Ernest Granewald
Geo. Snook
Olaf Erickson
John Jacobson
Earl Hunter
Link Kilgore
Reuben Miller

Paul Kjosnes
Ralph Asquith
J. S. Harder
Sam Lowe
Gerald Campbell
Henry Will
Grant Smith
Fred Cornelius
Carl E. Erickson
Almo Kingrey

Delton Township, J. B. Savage, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

Andrew Wiegold
Warland Tiesenfled
Theodore Brandt
F. Burger

August Steinhouser
Henry Evers
Rob. Minion
Ambrose Schneider

Great Bend Township, M. D. Obert, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

M. W. Dyer
Paulus Hocke
Chas. Miester
Thor. Nerness
Arthur Schaffer

Henry Snyder
Erick Walberg
Andrew Olson
W. E. Bigbee
Arthur Hamfield
Fred Earlewine

Highwater Township, I. O. Iverson, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

Otto Werner
Paul Bolstad

Agnes Recksten
Max Finemark

Lakeside Township, A. P. Turner, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

Ed. J. Gove	A. H. Stiegelmeier
John Malady	Henry Carlson
Henry Denhardt	Geo. Sheets
Chas. VanHorsen	Jake Fast

Midway Township, John D. Schultz, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

J. J. Kiewer	Joe P. Klaassen
William Kueker	J. P. Quiring
Sam Ostercamp	Abram Goossen
H. H. Kroeker	P. F. Wall
P. P. Fitzen	J. H. Fast
	A. A. Janzen

Mountain Lake Township, Henry Voshage, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

J. H. Wall	Isaac Krahm
Peter Buhr	Abby Hinders
H. F. Miller	P. J. Franz
	John Behrands

Rose Hill Township, Geo. Eichner, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

Clifford Cole	H. G. Pietz
J. G. Rupp	Alex Mitchell
Herman Gertner	Henry Liedke
F. W. Gertner	Fred Eichner

Southbrook Township, Charles Sunderman, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

Ray Olson	Fred Van Norman
Anton Mathias	Walter Groff
Andy Roberts	Louie Jarmer
	Herman Henkles

Springfield Township, W. W. Hunter, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

Emil Arndt	J. T. Flatebo
Charles C. Swann	A. A. Riedescl

Will Heern
Frank Pratt

W. K. Mooers
H. P. Nielson
Andrew Olson

Westbrook Township, Hans T. Nelson, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

Hans Olson	J. A. Bevier
O. H. Sineby	Joe C. Johnson
	Peter Berg

Village of Bingham Lake, W. J. McGladrey, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

Fred Langley	W. W. Smith
	V. E. Rogers

Village of Jeffers, C. R. Duroe, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

Mrs. Helen Tierney	Mrs. Chas. Grabert
Mrs. Geo. Pease	Mrs. J. B. Opdycke
Tom Wartman	Woolmen Lundquist
C. E. Perkins	Bert Crist

Village of Mountain Lake, D. J. Shoeder, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

A. A. Penner	P. S. Harder
D. J. Hiebert	J. J. Janzen
M. S. Hanson	G. P. Goossen
H. P. Goertz, Sr.	Dr. E. A. Rieke
J. H. Dickman	J. G. Diedrichs

Village of Storden, Suphus Anderson, Chairman.

SOLICITORS

Peter Jensen	R. V. Smestad
A. L. Goodhope	John Rognstad

Amboy Township, Ed. Potter, Chairman.

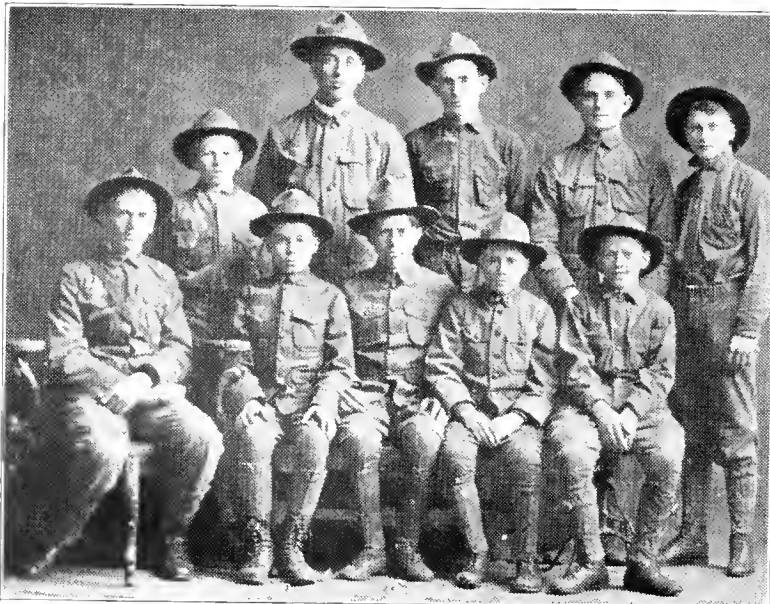
Germantown Township, John Radtke, Chairman.

Storden Township, Hans M. Johnson, Chairman.

Selma Township, Emil Altermatt, Chairman.

Village of Westbrook, John M. Kuehl, Chairman.

Bingham Lake Boy Scouts



The Boy Scouts' Troup No. 1, of Bingham Lake was organized by L. H. Langley while he was home on a furlough from Camp Cody in January, 1917. When he had to return to duty, Charles Van Horsen was made Scout Master.

Scout Master Van Horsen entered into the spirit and work of the scouts with wonderful zeal and energy. The troupe numbered about 15 active scouts. They took hold of all the activities of scouting, wood craft, first aid, camping, etc., with all the spirit and enthusiasm of real red blooded American boys. The boys took an especial interest in all civic and national matters. They gave of their scant supply of money and liberally of their time and work to improve and beautify the village. When the United States entered the great

World Conflict and the President asked the help and co-operation of all Boy Scouts, the Bingham Lake troop threw themselves into the work with all their might. There was little that the boys could do in the first Bond drive, but in the second when the President offered a silk flag for the troop that sold the largest pro-rata of bonds in each state, the boys worked with such enthusiasm that the Bingham Lake Troop stood second in the state of Minnesota, and for awhile it was uncertain whether the flag would go to that troop or to a troop in St. Paul, Minn. Finally it was decided that the St. Paul Troop had won out and the flag went there, but the individual efforts of the boys had been so good that nine of them, Loyd Butler, Everett Smith, Will Stephenson, Jack Langley, James Redding, Alvin Nelson, Lyle McGladery, Glen McGladery and Leslie McGladery, each won a medal from the Government. Assistant Scout Master Arthur Leder had charge

of the work but on account of his official position was barred from receiving a medal. Roy Leder, Luzerne Smith, Henry Gerbracht and Chester Smith also did excellent work but did not get a medal.

In April, 1918, Lieutenant Charles A. Fuller was sent down from Ft. Snelling to present the medals for the President. In the third Bond drive Lyle McGladery won a bar to go with the medal he had won in the second drive. In April, 1919, when Charles Van Horsen resigned as Scout Master, the boys presented him with a fine watch as a token of their esteem for him and that he might always remember them. Prof. Swanson of the Bingham Lake School was made Scout Master. It would be hard to overestimate the value to a group of growing boys of the manly exercise and activities of Scout life. The work of the troop will leave a lasting influence on their lives.



THE WINDOM BAND

Mr. Odin Skillingstad, Director

During the war these boys surely showed their loyalty to the cause of liberty. Whenever a group of boys were leaving for the camps they were always ready to get out and render some inspiring music for those who were going away to wear the khaki for the cause of freedom. We cannot give these boys too much credit for their services, for most of them had to leave their work and places of business. But there is nothing that cheers like good music, and the boys were always ready and willing to do their part, whenever there was a public meeting (and there were a great many of them) on the Court House grounds, opera house, Red Cross Social, or other public meetings, the boys were always there. The band was not at full strength all the time for some of the members were in the service in France fighting for the cause of freedom. Director Skillingstad, and the boys as well, deserve

a great deal of credit for their effort put forth during this time of unpleasantness.

The members of the Band are as follows, reading from left to right:

Top Row: Ralph Skellie, Arthur Hawkins, Truman Quevli, John Solem, D. R. Savage, Alphi Lervag, Dr. Griffith.

Second Row: Philip Wing, Willard Anonsen, Stanley Peterson, Harold Peterson, Dolph Strunk, Lyman Marshall.

Third Row: Sigurd Anderson, Nels Anderson, Claude Cook, Odin Skillingstad, Fenner Hudson.

Two sitting down: Alden Muller and Cecil Siliman. Roland Muller and Sherman Porter were also members of the Band but are not on the picture. And it must also be stated that some of these men in the picture served in the Army.



A FEW OF COTTONWOOD COUNTY WAR WORKERS

The above picture represents a few of the efficient war workers of Cottonwood County—it does not by any means represent all of them, for there were a great many that we could not procure pictures of, and some splendid war workers who do not appear here are mentioned in other parts of the book. On the next page we mentioned some of the principal activities that the above persons participated in. This does not represent all that they did, for they and many other loyal people all over the county were constantly engaged in many of the various activities of the county in connection with the war.

Dr. J. H. Dudley, (1)—Was chairman of the Medical Advisory Board of Cottonwood County.

W. J. Clark, (2)—Was chairman of the Third, Fourth and Victory Loan drives, chairman of the first Y. M. C. A. drive, chairman of the Fuel Commission, chairman of the Armenian-Syrian Relief drive.

J. A. Redding, (3)—Mr. Redding was County Chairman of the War Savings campaign, and the War Savings Stamp drive which resulted in the sale of about \$500,000.00 in the county.

D. U. Weld, (4)—Was County Chairman of the Public Safety Commission, and also the National Protective Association.

Mrs. T. C. Collins, (5)—Was County Chairman of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Council of Defense, and also chairman of the food pledge campaign.

Mrs. J. O. Thompson, (6)—Was County Chairman of the Child's Welfare campaign, in which 1,700 children were registered, weighed and measured.

J. O. Thompson, (7)—Was a member of the County Executive Committee of the War Savings campaign, and publisher of "Cottonwood County in the World's War."

W. F. Sanger, (8)—Was County Chairman of the America First Association.

Dr. L. Sogge, (9)—Was County Food Administrator after P. G. Redding entered the Y. M. C. A. and was on the Medical Advisory Board until he enlisted in the Medical Reserve.

O. J. Finstad, (10)—Was appointed Government Appeal Agent, and attorney for the Draft Board. Was also County Chairman of the Associated Charities drive which raised \$41,000.00.

A. O. Stark, (11)—Member of the County Public Safety Commission from Amo Township.

Gabriel Olson, (12)—Member of the Storden Township Liberty Loan Committee.

Guy Saberson, (13)—Was a member of the Liberty Bond committee of Great Bend Township, War Savings Stamp drive, Red Cross, etc.

Dr. B. Rayn, (14)—Member of the Medical Advisory Board until his entry into the service.

Miss Anna Engeswick, (15)—Was County Chairman of the County Jr. Red Cross after A. R. Iverson entered the Y. M. C. A. service.

C. W. Gillam, State Senator, (16)—County Chairman of the Second Red Cross drive which resulted in the raising of about \$24,000.00.

Mrs. E. T. Chesnut, (17)—County Chairman of the Patriot Education Div. of the Women's N. C. of Defense.

Elias Warner, (18)—Member of County Public Safety Commission from Highwater Township.

J. J. Franz, (19)—Member of the County Executive Committee in the War Savings Stamp Drive.

Phil G. Redding, (20)—County Food Administrator from the beginning of the war until his entry into the Y. M. C. A. Dr. L. Sogge was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Ed. Talbert, (21)—Member from Amo Township, of the County Public Safety Commission.

John Ringkob, (22)—Was auctioneer of the big Red Cross sale in Windom as well as box socials for the Red Cross all over the county.

Alfred R. Iverson, (23)—County chairman of the Jr. Red Cross until his entry into the Y. M. C. A.

Ralph Crim, (24)—County Agent of the Cottonwood County Farm Bureau. This department was instrumental in increasing the production of farm produce during the war.

Dr. John Adamson, (25)—Member of the Medical Advisory Board of Cottonwood County.

W. J. McGladery, (26)—Member of the County Executive Committee in the War Savings Drive, was also appointed by the Government to do special lecture work in favor of the W. S. S. drive.

Paul S. Redding, (27)—Member of the Legal Advisory Board for Cottonwood County.

Dr. E. A. Ellsworth, (28)—Was in the Y. M. C. A. work from Dec. 17, 1917, until the winter of 1919. He was sent to New York for training, and was then sent to Russia, sailing from Seattle, Wash., spending about three months there when they were obliged to leave on account of the Russian Revolution. He returned to the States and was sent to France where he served until the end of the war. Dr. Ellsworth lacked only a few thousand miles of traveling around the world.

Geo. Eichner, (29)—Member of the County Public Safety Commission from Rose Hill Township.

W. J. Croft, (30)—Auctioneer of the Big Red Cross sale in Windom and at many of the Red Cross box socials over the County.

Dr. A. E. Rieke, (31)—Member of the County Executive Committee in the War Savings drive, and was secretary of the Red Cross Auxiliary at Mt. Lake, Minn.

A. W. Annes, (32)—Was member of the Legal Advisory Board, and acted as chairman during the absence of the chairman.

Carl Ruhberg, (33)—Member of the County Executive Committee of the War Savings Drive.

E. T. Chesnut, (34)—Supt. of the Windom High School. Had charge of the military training of the High School boys during the war, and was local chairman of the second Red Cross drive.

Glen Jordan, (35)—Clerk to the Draft Board of Cottonwood County.

Fred Pratt, (36)—Member of the Springfield Liberty Bond Committee in all three drives. Mr. Pratt had the honor of selling the horse that brought the highest price of any horse sold to the Government from Cottonwood County.

Cottonwood County Women's Auxiliary of the National Council of Defense

The National Council created a central committee of ten women with headquarters at Washington, D. C. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was made chairman. These women appointed chairmen for each state whose duty it was to organize that state. The chairman for Minnesota was Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, of Minneapolis. She with the presidents of all organizations that have a state-wide organization as for example, The State Federation of Women's Clubs, Y. W. C. A., and W. C. T. U. This council appointed a chairman in each county who bore a similar relation to the organization in that county.

In most states the men's war organization bore the name of The Council of Defense; but in Minnesota it was designated by the state legislature as the "Minnesota Commission of Public Safety."

Mrs. T. C. Collins, of Windom, was appointed chairman of the woman's committee for Cottonwood County. A community council was formed at the county seat composed of a representative from each local organization of women, to assist in carrying out the national program for food conservation and allied war works.

FOOD CONSERVATION—Mrs. T. C. Collins, Chairman.

A chairman was appointed in each village in the county, who did good service in this work, distributing literature, pledge cards, etc. Later the teachers of the public schools made a house to house canvas with the pledge cards. They found the housewives most willing to co-operate with the food administration. Miss Amidon, domestic science teacher in the Windom Public Schools, aided by giving a demonstration at the County Fair and the High School, on food values.

CHILD WELFARE—Mrs. J. O. Thompson, Chairman.

This work was well organized. A chairman was appointed in each township and village in the county. A day was given to the registration and weigh-

ing of children, every chairman reporting. 1,700 children were registered, weighed and measured; a number of children were found below weight, but the reports showed that most of the country children were above the average weight and height.

AMERICANIZATION—Mrs. Joseph Dudley, Chairman.

The chairman had charge of the Community Singing on the Court House lawn. On Saturday evenings a band concert was given in connection with the singing. A leader was appointed for each occasion by the chairman, this resulting in raising the enthusiasm of the people to a higher degree of patriotism.

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION, Mrs. E. T. Chestnut, Chairman.

This department was for the purpose of educating the people along the line of patriotism. A survey was made of each village in the county and all women registered who were employed outside of their homes.

LIBERTY LOAN—Mrs. Andrew Cowan, Chairman.

The men of the county felt that the women should not be called upon to assist in the sale of Liberty Bonds, as they centered a great deal of their time and effort to the Red Cross and other charitable work.

WAR LIBRARY WORK

Credit is due the school children of the county for the large donation to the Camp Library Fund. Several boxes of books were also donated and sent to the Camp libraries.

YOUNG WOMEN'S AUXILIARY—Miss Ruth Rogers, Chairman.

This was composed of forty-nine high school girls, divided into six squads. Each had its captain and met once a week to knit for the soldiers. They were an earnest and enthusiastic group of workers.

Food Administration

Phil G. Redding and Dr. L. Sogge, Chairman.

Perhaps the least thanked and the most cursed of all the war activities were the conscientious efforts on the part of the County Food Administration in their efforts to regulate the distribution of food and the increased production. Food was the greatest factor in winning the war, and the efforts that the Food Administration put forth were a credit not only to those in charge, but to the County as well.

Mr. Phil G. Redding was the first Food Administrator and shortly after his appointment he entered the Y. M. C. A. and Dr. L. Sogge was appointed as his successor and served until the close

of the war. Mrs. L. Sogge was appointed clerk. The rules of the Government in regard to food regulations was well obeyed by the great majority of the people of the County. Some trouble was experienced as to hoarding of wheat, but, being advised, they took the wheat to market without further trouble.

Some few in the county tried to get more sugar than they were entitled to and were called on to contribute to the Red Cross fund to the approximate amount of \$300.00. The County was fully organized and every one did his duty faithfully.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COTTONWOOD COUNTY AMERICAN RED CROSS CHAPTER.

Reading from left to right: T. A. Perkins, Mrs. Geo. Warren, J. E. Foss, Mrs. A. F. Strunk, Secretary; Dr. F. R. Weiser, Chairman; Alt. Anderson, Treasurer; Mrs. Andrew Olson, M. L. Fisch and Jens Anderson.

History of Cottonwood County Chapter of American Red Cross and Its War Work

By Mrs. F. L. Parso.

In ready and enthusiastic response to the call sent out through the length and breadth of the land the Red Cross Chapter of Cottonwood County was organized on July 2, 1917. The Board of Directors were Dr. F. R. Weiser, Mr. M. L. Fisch, Mr. J. E. Foss, Mrs. A. F. Strunk, Mrs. T. C. Collins, Mrs. C. W. Gillam, Mrs. Geo. Warren, Mrs. Lucy Olson, Mr. Jens Anderson, Mr. A. T. Anderson, Mr. T. A. Perkins, and Mr. A. D. Nelson. From these the following efficient officers were elected: Chairman, F. R. Weiser; Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. E. Foss; Treasurer, Mr. A. T. Anderson; Secretary, Mrs. A. F. Strunk.

In order to immediately procure money with which to finance the new organization it was decided to use July 4th as Tag Day. Both taggers and tagged entered into the spirit of the occasion with the satisfactory results of receipts amounting to \$757.27.

Teams that went through the county to organize the branches everywhere met with encouraging response from the people backed by generous pledges of money and service. The five branches of the County were organized as follows:

JEFFERS—July 7th. Chairman, Mr. C. R. Duroc; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Helen M. Thierry; Treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Thorne; Secretary, Mrs. F. J. Armantrout.

BINGHAM LAKE—July 11th. Chairman, Mr. Charles Van Horsen; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Fred Langley; Treasurer, Mr. D. J. Voith; Secretary, Mrs. G. O. Fisher.

WESTBROOK—July 16th. Chairman, Mr. J. L. Sammons, later succeeded by Mrs. A. F. Meyers; Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. F. Meyers; Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Edstrom; Secretary, Mr. R. S. Peterson.

MOUNTAIN LAKE—August 13th. Chairman, Mr. H. P. Goertz; Vice-Chairman, Dr. Piper; Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Dickman; Secretary, Dr. E. A. Rieke.

STORDEN—September 27th. Chairman, Mr. C. H. Ruhberg; Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. H. Anderson; Treasurer, Mr. P. G. Hiebert; Secretary, Mr. Elmer Selen.

At a large public meeting held in Windom in the Wonderland Theatre on the evening of July 11th for the purpose of raising funds, \$3,600.00 was subscribed. The principal speaker of the evening was Father O'Connor of Worthington.

At the time of the organization of the Westbrook

branch a mass meeting was held and several speakers addressed the meeting, among them Bishop McElwein of Minneapolis. A drive for funds was made at this time, pledges and receipts amounted to about \$1,600.00.

At the time the other branches were organized, a campaign was made for funds. We can not give the actual amounts subscribed but the approximate amounts are as follows: Bingham Lake about \$500; Storden about \$1,100; Jeffers about \$600; Mountain Lake about \$350. Mountain Lake had previous to this raised \$2,000 for the Red Cross which was given directly to Governor Burnquist. Cottonwood County was not given credit for this money as it did not go through this Red Cross Chapter.

The Military Relief Committee was appointed with Mrs. T. A. Perkins as chairman and five captains: Mrs. J. H. Dudley, Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Mrs. F. L. Parso, Mrs. Hector Cowan, and Mrs. Emma Scurr. These captains with their corps of workers were each allotted one day of the week on which they were to be responsible for the work in the sewing rooms. After some months of efficient service Mrs. Perkins resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. S. L. Rogers with Mrs. A. D. Perkins as vice-chairman. The making of garments continued eight or nine hours a day, five days a week during nearly all of the two years that the work was carried on. Too much cannot be said of the women all over the county who day after day in heat and cold in rain and in blizzard set aside all personal duties to go to the work rooms to make the much needed garments. There was a total of 8,828 articles made. Special mention should be given Mrs. A. D. Perkins who sewed 292 days.

Mrs. T. C. Collins was inspector of garments for the county. All garments sent were nearly if not quite beyond criticism.

The chairman of the pressing committee was Mrs. A. T. Anderson later succeeded by Mrs. D. A. Lahart.

The Junior Red Cross of the county was under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Schools, Mr. A. R. Iverson. After he went to France the work was carried on by Miss Anna Engeswick.

Not less loyal than the sewers were the knitters, the women, who, though unable to leave their homes, spent long days knitting the beautiful warm articles so much appreciated by the boys. The first

chairman of this department was Miss Caroline Thompson; after a few months she was succeeded by Miss Agnes Cowan. This division proved to be particularly interesting because of some unique features; enlisted among the knitters were some who, as young people, had done like service for the boys of the Civil War, while others were but children. Many men, too, joined the knitters. A total of 7,034 articles were knitted and sent. In the accompanying picture appear some faces that are endeared to many people because of their long lives rich in service for others. Reading from left to right a few remarks about each follows.

Mrs. Mickel Grimes of Windom, who is eighty-four years of age, knit in ten months 205 pairs of socks and seven sweaters.

Mrs. John Larson of Jeffers, who knit 215 pairs of socks in twelve months.

Mr. Luverne Nelson of Storden, fourteen years old, knit two sweaters.

Mrs. S. B. Stedman of Windom, eighty-two years of age knit 102 pairs of socks.

Mrs. Clark Seely of Westbrook, sixty-seven years of age, beside doing a great deal of sewing, knit 80 pair of socks, three pair of wristers and one helmet.

Miss Hazel Minnie Holck of Jeffers, who though but nine years of age, knit nine five-inch squares, nine pairs of wristlets, sixteen pairs of socks and four sweaters. She was not helped with her work.

Mrs. Mary Monson of Westbrook, eighty-four years of age, was another of Cottonwood County's champion knitters who spent most of her time knitting for the Red Cross. She knit 64 pairs of socks, 5 sweaters and several pairs of wristlets.

Each soldier who went from the county was given a comfort kit well filled with useful and necessary articles. Mrs. J. H. Dudley was chairman of the comfort kit committee. Besides the kits for our own boys the Red Cross furnished 150 army and navy kits.

Many participated in the joy of helping to supply the contents of the 150 boxes filled with most delicious Christmas cheer, which were sent to the boys in camps that first Christmas.

The Christmas membership drive has been successfully managed each year by a committee headed by Mr. R. D. Collins. The largest membership record was 3,703 for the year 1917.

In the 1917 membership drive a flag was offered the rural school district that secured the largest number of members for the Red Cross. To district number 42 was the honor of winning the flag. District 42 with Miss Menora Steen as teacher, enrolled 80 new members for the Red Cross. District No. 68 with Miss Geneva Reeves as teacher won second place with 61 members, and District No. 64 with Miss Harriet Thompson as teacher, was third with 54 new members.

In the spring of 1918 a committee on Belgium relief, with Mrs. Geo. Warren as chairman, gathered, packed and sent 1,428 articles of good clothing. Later in the fall of 1918, another large amount of clothing was gathered and sent.

During the summer of 1918 ten Auxiliaries were organized with the chairman as follows:

Lakeside, Mrs. John Grant.
Amo, Mrs. C. N. Nelson.
West Great Bend, Mrs. J. D. Vanderkar.
String Lakes, Mrs. A. W. Davis.
Highwater, Mrs. Henry Reksten.
Dale, Mrs. John Gustafson.
Springfield, Mrs. John Harper.
Progressive, Mrs. C. N. Gilbertson.
Delton, Mrs. Burger.
Ann, Mrs. C. W. Steen.

The Auxiliaries are deserving of a great deal of credit for the splendid way that they responded to

the needs of the Red Cross, some of the Auxiliaries did a great deal of work, while others were organized late and were just getting started when the "flu" came and all work was suspended and during this time the Armistice was signed, the war being over.

On May first, at Windom, was held a very successful auction, articles of every description were donated, food, furniture, live stock, hardware, plants and machinery. Many things were sold over and over again, and the net proceeds of the auction was \$7,027.10. Mr. A. F. Strunk was chairman of the committee that had the auction in charge. The auctioneers were Messrs. John Ringkob, W. J. Croft, C. J. Erickson of Windom, Olson and Warnes of Storden, and Daly of Butterfield, Minn. An interesting feature of this sale was the bidding for named stars to be put on the large County service flag. Stars were sold at prices ranging from ten to sixty dollars, the total amounting to something over thirty-two hundred dollars. The address of the afternoon was given by Judge Thorsen of Lakefield.

Jeffers also had a very successful Red Cross auction the latter part of May, 1918, and the net proceeds of the auction was about \$2,500.00.

Box socials, ice cream socials and entertainments were held in nearly every school in the county for the benefit of the Red Cross. Generous sums of money were realized at these socials, many of the boxes were sold at big prices, some bringing as much as \$25.00 each.

A gift was made to the Red Cross by Mr. Andrew Quevli of an old and valuable coin collection, one which Mr. Quevli had spent years in gathering. The sale of the coins was in charge of a committee of three of which Mrs. D. A. Lahart was chairman, assisted by Mrs. A. B. Cone and Mrs. Dr. Dudley. The money realized was \$1,534.40.

The Great Bend Ladies' Aid donated to the Red Cross an autograph quilt pieced by Mrs. Ed. Converse.

In the fall the Home Service Department under the Chairmanship of Mrs. M. S. Porter, collected large quantities of garments and sent them by express to the fire sufferers in the northern part of the state.

For the linen shower 1,580 excellent articles were given.

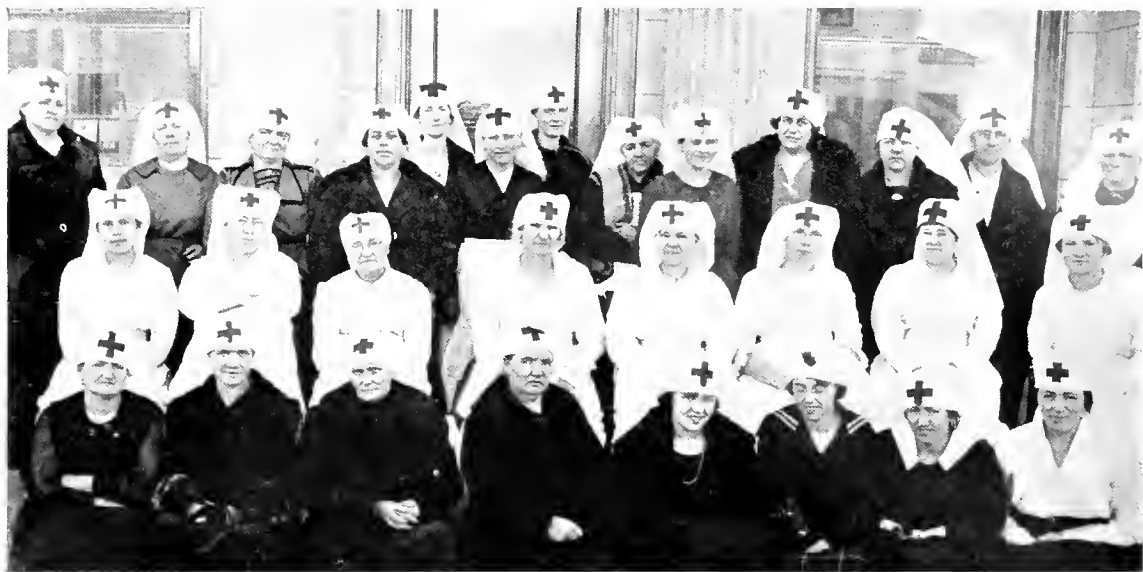
The Home Service Department of which Mrs. Andrew Cowan was secretary, rendered valuable assistance to those needing aid or information.

Free use of rooms with heat and light in school-houses, the court house, the Odd Fellows Hall, the balcony in Mr. S. L. Roger's store and in many homes was generously given for the making and packing of garments.

The many calls that came were met by men in every walk in life but to the business men particularly much credit is due for the cheerful and helpful manner in which they co-operated not only in the larger matters but also in the smaller details of the work. Articles for the comfort kits and often materials used in the Red Cross rooms were furnished by the merchants at first cost.

Because of the arduous, detailed and continuous duties of her office it is fitting that especial mention be made of the secretary, Mrs. A. F. Strunk, who withheld nothing that would add to the efficiency of the work giving freely of both time and labor.

The Red Cross rooms are closed and the knitters and sewers and late officers have returned to their former duties, but into their lives have come a better understanding of each other, a deeper sympathy for those in distress, and a broader vision and keener insight into the great needs and suffering of this old troubled world of ours.



STORDEN RED CROSS BRANCH.

From left to right top row, Mrs. Lyman Larson, Mrs. Tom Fredrickson, Mrs. Clifford Cole, Mrs. Charlie Johnson, Mrs. Ella Engleson, Mrs. Aug. Fredrickson, Mrs. Vigo Miller, Mrs. Celia Hanson, Miss Agnes Thompson, Mrs. P. G. Hiebert, Miss Anna Hanson, Mrs. Anna Kaihoi, Mrs. Gustafson.

Second Row: Mrs. Pete Jensen, Mrs. John Olson, Mrs. K. Paulson, Mrs. C. H. Ruhberg, Chairman, Mrs. O. C. Lande, Mrs. Tom Olson, Mrs. Martha Honderland, Mrs. Herman Mortenson.

Third Row: Mrs. Geo. Klasse, Mrs. Walter Larson, Mrs. Sam Peterson, Mrs. Carl Peterson, Miss Vera Larson, Miss Oleva Olson, Mrs. Elmer Seleen and Mrs. Guy L. Davis.



BINGHAM LAKE RED CROSS BRANCH.

Top row from left to right: Mrs. W. C. Smith, Mrs. Henry Carlson, Mrs. Charles E. Spear, Miss Vivian Lehman, Mrs. Harold McCormick.

Second Row: Mrs. Victor Rogers, Mrs. Earl Bigbee, Miss Trilby Meyers, Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. Alf Wicklund, Mrs. Roy Sylvester.

Bottom Row: Mrs. A. L. Myers, Mrs. Koeneguer, Mrs. A. L. Holt, Mrs. John Henderson, Mrs. Guy Dryden, Mrs. S. P. Stephenson.



AMO AUXILIARY.

Top row: Mrs. James Davis, Mrs. W. Kingery, Mrs. Lewis Flasher.

Second Row: Mrs. Wm. Kuehl, Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. W. A. Morrow, Mrs. Rud. Pietz, Miss Hattie Bondhus, Mrs. Andrew Tientland, Mrs. Herb McCullough.

Third Row: Mrs. John L. D. Olson, Mrs. Lars M. Peterson, Miss Jenette Olson, Mrs. Andrew Thompson, Mrs. Dave Tibbadeaux, Mrs. Sam Olson, Mrs. A. O. Stark.

Bottom Row: Mrs. H. R. Pietz, Mrs. Ole Bondhus, Mrs. Sykora, Mrs. Torris Bondhus, Mrs. McReynolds, Mrs. Oscar Thompson and Mrs. Ed McCullough.



DALE RED CROSS AUXILIARY.

Top row, from left to right: Mrs. Paul Kjoznes, Mrs. Guy Dryden, Mrs. Emil Paulson, Mrs. K. E. Wing, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Morris Thompson, Miss Bertha Erickson.

Second Row: Mrs. J. R. Jacobson, Mrs. John Eidem, Miss Emma Erickson, Miss Mae Matheison, Mrs. Shaffer, Miss Cathrine Newton.

Bottom Row: Mrs. Geo. Matheison, Mrs. Geo. Smith, Miss Wing, Mrs. John Gustafson, chairman, Mrs. J. A. Raines and Miss Marg. Matheison.



JEFFERS RED CROSS WORKERS

Mrs. C. R. Duroe, chairman, Mrs. Helen M. Tierry, vice-chairman, Mrs. J. P. Thorne, treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Armantrout, secretary.



LAKESIDE RED CROSS AUXILIARY.

Top row, left to right: Mrs. John McCullough, Mrs. E. R. Lawhead, Mrs. Geo. Grant, Mrs. Fred Burbank, Miss Geneva Reeves.

Second row: Miss Helen Finnegan, Mrs. Roy Billings, Mrs. W. B. Rae, Miss Margaret Finnegan.

Bottom Row: Mrs. John Jacobson, Mrs. John Grant, Mrs. C. S. Reeves and Mrs. A. E. Mance.



WINDOM CHAPTER AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Reading from left to right, top row: Mrs. A. H. Wallace, Mrs. Edgar Stedman, Mrs. J. M. Albright, Mrs. E. E. Gillam, Mrs. Sadie Manzer, Mrs. H. Simstad, Mrs. Halvor Solom, Mrs. Ole Groutte, Mrs. Calmer Elmes, Mrs. O. S. Thompson, Mrs. Adolph Guellemim.

Second Row: Mrs. J. E. Foss, Mrs. Fred Weld, Mrs. Andrew Elness, Mrs. Sam Solien, Miss Hannah Elmes, Mrs. N. J. Jeffery, Mrs. E. E. Berry, Mrs. Fred Carpenter, Mrs. C. R. Peterson.

Third Row: Mrs. E. H. Klock, Mrs. E. T. Estenson, Mrs. H. E. Hanson, Mrs. Mary Chester, Mrs. Ole Elness, Mrs. E. A. Grosjean, Mrs. Carl Rnpke, Mrs. Severt Groutte, Mrs. A. E. Sigstad, Mrs. Dr. Sogge.

Fourth Row: Mrs. W. L. Silliman, Mrs. Richard Reese, Mrs. Harley Reese, Mrs. E. A. Tenjum, Mrs. Ed. Severson, Mrs. S. C. Norman, Mrs. J. H. Strong, Mrs. Phil G. Redding, Mrs. J. G. Redding, Mrs. J. O. Thompson, Mrs. Arthur Harper.

Bottom Row: Miss Agnes M. Cowan, Mrs. A. D. Perkins, Mrs. M. Grimes, Mrs. John Jacobson, Mrs. D. A. Noble, Mrs. T. N. Dryden, Mrs. Hector Cowan, Sr., Mrs. E. A. Scurr, Mrs. F. L. Parso, Mrs. J. E. Johnson.



WESTBROOK RED CROSS BRANCH.

From left to right, top row: Miss Carrie Monson, Mrs. Tom White, Mrs. A. F. Meyers, Mrs. Adolph Peterson, Miss Phoebe Nelson, Mrs. Chas. Passmore, Mrs. Bert Milligan, Mrs. Henry Footh, Mrs. A. O. Iverson, Mrs. Frank Miller.

Bottom Row: Mrs. O. H. Smely, Mrs. Ed. Fiel, Mrs. David Maricle, Mrs. J. G. Christy, Mrs. G. W. Wright.



OFFICERS OF THE HIGHWATER RED CROSS AUXILIARY.

Mr. Iver O. Iverson, Miss Hannah Swenson, Mrs. Henry Reksten, Miss Olivia Hendrickson.



CHAMPION KNITTERS.

1. Reading from left to right: Mrs. Michal Grimes, Mrs. John Larson, Mr. Luverne Nelson, Mrs. S. B. Stedman, Mrs. Clark Seely, Miss Hazel Minnie Hol ck, and Mrs. Mary Monson.

The Second Red Cross War Fund Drive

C. W. Gillam, Campaign Manager.

Again Cottonwood County showed its loyalty in its response to the call made upon it for the support of the Second Red Cross War Fund Drive, by over subscribing \$1,775.00. The call was for the county to furnish \$21,000.00 and the quick response to the call showed that the people of this county, at least, were heartily in accord with the work of the Red Cross. Windom had contributed liberally to the work just before the Drive was called, so that in practically the same space of time the people of this town had given \$10,000.00 to the work.

The different townships and villages of the county made a splendid showing in raising even more than the amount assigned to them in this Second Red Cross War Fund Drive, and the managers and assistants showed a hearty co-operation and interest in the work. For as has often been said, the individual interest and effort is what counts, especially in a cause of this nature.

Compliments are given to the people of German-town township who went over the top with a second canvass, after being canvassed the week before thoroughly for the Red Cross at Sanborn. It showed a willingness to do their best and they did it well. Ann township, also, over subscribed to the extent of \$319.80, the largest over subscription of any township or village in the county.

It will be remembered that the First Red Cross War Fund subscription was altogether a free will offering and that there was no allotment made. The county is in no wise ashamed of its first subscription for it surely contributed liberally.

The following committees were the ones who made the drive a success. We were unable to get the names of some of the committees, as there was no record made of who they were and the chairmen were unable to name them all and did not feel as though they should give the names of part of the committee and not the rest, we regret that we cannot mention them, but whoever they may be, they are entitled to the credit that is theirs.

Amley Township, Albert Immer, Chairman.

SOLICITORS.

Ed. Johnson	Ralph Townsend
Alfred Swanson	J. H. Murphy
S. S. Carter	Geo. Potter
Fred Thamm	John Hulek
	W. S. Swain

Amo Township, A. O. Stark, Chairman.

SOLICITORS.

Miss Agnes Johnson	Mr. Thos. Solomonson
Mrs. J. T. Davis	Mrs. Wm. Kingery
Mrs. R. R. Pietz	Mrs. H. R. McCullough
Mr. A. J. Tjentrland	Mr. George Mead
Mr. Eddie McCauley, Jr.	Mr. W. A. Morrow
Mr. T. Bondhus	Mr. Wm. Kuehl

Ann Township, Alfred Enstad, Chairman.

SOLICITORS.

J. T. Bakken	Arthur Uvass
O. T. Nortsiden	B. N. Johnson
A. B. Ness	P. C. Olson
	Alfred Mathison

Carson Township, John P. Lepp, Chairman.

SOLICITORS.

P. C. Klaassen	Henry P. Nickel
Cornelius Beier	Henry Hokenson

Dale Township, John E. Gustafson, Chairman.

SOLICITORS.

Herman Carlson	Reuben Miller
Ralph Asquith	Almo Kingrey
Dan Epp	Paul Kjosnes
Ernest Grunewald	J. S. Harder
Geo. Snook	Sam Lowe
Olaf Erickson	Gerald Campbell
Henry Will	John Jacobson
Earl Hunter	Grant Smith
Link Kilgore	Fred Cornelius
	Carl E. Erickson

Delton Township, Jacob Liesenfeld, Chairman.

SOLICITORS.

Wm. Smieger	N. P. Minion
C. E. Peterson	J. H. Murfey
Jay Hakes	O. T. Wright

German-town Township, John Radtke, Chairman.

Great Bend Township, Merton D. Obert, Chairman.

SOLICITORS.

M. W. Dyer	K. C. Snyder
H. A. Stoughton	Erick Walberg
Chas. Miester	Homer Stine
Thor. Nerness	W. E. Bigbee
Rob. Lowe	Arthur Hanefield
	Jas. Scurr

Southbrook Township, Henry Groff, Chairman.

SOLICITORS.

Knud Hanson	Ed. Wertsbaugh
Mrs. Geo. Lutz	Theo. Lammack
Nick Henkel	Mrs. Fred Van Norman
Mrs. Jacob Pelzel	Mrs. Chas. Sunderman

Springfield Township, Loyd St. John, Chairman.

Selma Township, Charles W. Stark, Chairman.

Chas. Nelson	Emil Samuelson
C. G. Gabrielson	Walter Hudson
Lambert Valentine	Emil Altemat
Ray Swanson	L. P. Richardson
Oscar Elg	Theo. Zettler
	Ferdinand Berger

Westbrook Township, F. W. Ludwigson, Chairman.

SOLICITORS.

J. A. Christianson	P. H. Peterson
A. S. Knutson	Nick Anderson
Berndt Johnson	Pete Skjog
J. Adams	H. J. Hanson
H. L. Nelson	Oscar Peterson
E. T. Engbretson	Ole P. Isaneson

Westbrook Village, A. F. Meyers, Chairman.

SOLICITORS.

F. M. Miller	W. J. Free
R. S. Peterson	Bert Milligan
Carl Knudson	John Kuehl
	G. H. Edstrom

Mt. Lake Village, A. A. Penner, Chairman.

SOLICITORS.

M. S. Hanson	Dr. E. A. Rieke
P. J. Harder	W. C. Warner
Dr. W. A. Piper	F. F. Schroder
Theo. Wedel	D. H. Fast

Midway Township, Jacob P. Epp, Chairman.

SOLICITORS.

Henry G. Neufeld G. J. Kliever
Aaron A. Wall Peter H. Franz
Jacob P. Derksen Abram Goosen
Mike Curley John Loof
M. Hulzebos

Windom, Minn., E. T. Chesnut, Chairman.

SOLICITORS.

J. H. Stroud W. J. Clark
Max Langley Nels. Andersen
M. T. DeWolf Ole Grouette
Carl Nelson Oscar Blixseth
Will Foss

Junior Red Cross for Cottonwood County

By A. R. Iverson, Chairman.

President Woodrow Wilson, by his proclamation of Sept. 15, 1917, established The Junior Red Cross. In response to the proclamation issued by Pres. Wilson, the officers of the Windom Chapter of the American Red Cross met at the County Superintendent's office in the Court House for the purpose of electing officers for the Junior Red Cross branch for Cottonwood County. The following officers were elected:

Alfred R. Iverson, Chairman.
Anna B. Engeswick, Secretary.
Max Langley, Treasurer.

These officers thru an effective campaign, introduced the Junior Red Cross work into every school in the county. The membership drive was a success, most of the schools having an enrollment of 100 per cent. The total membership was 1,170 pupils in 72 schools of the county. The membership drive being completed, a call came for garments. Nearly all schools responded to this call, thousands of little hands busily engaged in making useful garments for the soldiers. Much credit is due the officers of the Junior Red Cross who worked hard to make

this branch of War Service a success. Especially is credit due Miss Engeswick who took entire charge of this work after Supt. A. R. Iverson left for actual war service with the American Y. M. C. A. in Italy.

The following is a complete report of the work of the Junior Red Cross for Cottonwood County:

Total number of Junior members in chapter, 1,170.

Total number of school auxiliaries in chapter, 72.

Total amount of money received in School Fund, \$1,155.98.

Number of articles produced:

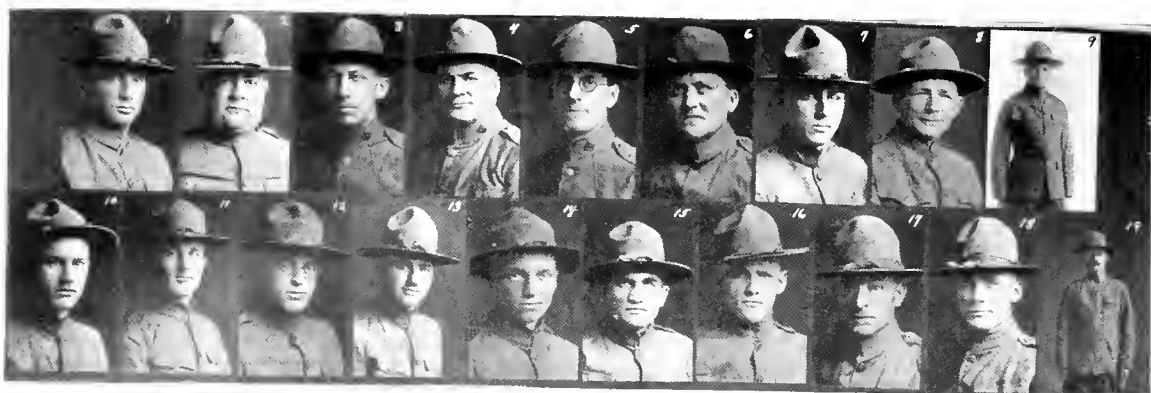
Hospital Supplies—	Refugee Garments—
97 Hand Towels	36 Chemises
23 Bath Towels	33 Petticoats
19 Wash Cloths	8 pr. Wristlets
26 Dish Cloths	2 Afghans
21 Fracture Pillows	Knitted Garments—
70 Handkerchiefs	28 Sweaters
11 Tray Cloths	1 Scarf
48 Bedside Bags	100 Hospital Story Books
14 Gun Wipes	Total, 429 articles.

The Cottonwood County Press

The history of Cottonwood County's part in the great World's War, would not be complete without mention of the press of Cottonwood County and the part that they took in the war. The public press of this country has always been a potent factor in shaping, directing and moulding public opinion. It has ever led the mind of the great body of American people to espouse the cause of good government, right principles and justice not only for themselves but for the whole world.

Our government and all of us owe to the press of the county a great and lasting debt of gratitude, for the efficient way that they supported the government in setting forth its aims and purposes, it published letters from the boys in the service, it has sought information for the boys away, and published column after column of advertising in every drive

of the Red Cross, Liberty Bonds, War Saving Stamps, etc., it has published all requests of the government, a vast amount of information for the public sent out by the government, and most of this without compensation. The county press constantly fostered, encouraged, and preached strong devotion to country. At personal sacrifice it struck hard blows at disloyalty. The debt of gratitude which the people of Cottonwood County owe to its press, especially the Cottonwood County Citizen, The Windom Reporter, Westbrook Sentinel, Jeffers Review, and the Mt. Lake View will not be forgotten and in the years to come its wholesome preachings during the war will have the most beneficial effect on those who are soon to follow and soon to take the helm to guide the ship of state through the coming years.



CO. C, 5th BATTALION, MINNESOTA HOME GUARDS.

Ralph Skellie, 1; Hibbard Levering, 2; Richard Collins, 3; Benj. A. Cone, 4; Selmer J. Tillish, 5; Dr. L. L. Sogge, 6; H. Hale Yeapple, 7; Geo. Taden, 8; Albert Hanson, 9; Harold Peterson, 10; Dr. C. A. Sotaen, 11; Lewis R. Jenks, 12; Joy Morrow, 13; Dale Martin, 14; Geo. Spielman, 15; Roman G. Borseth, 16; A. E. Shaffer, 17; Erick J. Erickson, 18; Arthur W. Kerns, 19.

Those not on the picture are as follows: Thomas C. Anderson, John A. Adamson, Stanley Brady, Walter P. Cowan, Ellsworth Dunkleberger, Oscar Erickson, Daniel Featherstone, Jeremiah J. Harrington, John E. Jenness, J. Edward Johnson, Gerhart Johnson, Albin Jacobson, George Jeffers, Jeremiah B. Malady, Gale Morgan, Ruben Miller, Oscar A. Olson, Chester R. Peterson, Truman Qnevi, Delbert Reisdorph, Walter Schmotzer, Edward Sime, Theodore P. Thompson, Peter Vold, Ernest Wellhausen, Tony Webber.

Minnesota Home Guards

In the spring of 1917 when war was declared with Germany, the State National Guards were either called into Federal Service or disbanded so they might enlist or be subject to the call of the draft boards. This left the state without any state military organization whatever. This deficiency was taken care of by the State Public Safety Commission when they issued an order April 20, 1917, for the organization of the Home Guards throughout the state. B. A. Cone immediately took steps to organize a company of Home Guards at Windom, Minn. A paper was circulated and about sixty signed indicating their desire of joining the Home Guards. A meeting was held in the Farmers' room of the Court House for the purpose of completing the organization and electing officers, who were mustered in on September 10, 1918, by E. V. Nyquist, 1st Lieut., 5th Inf. M. N. G. at Windom, Minn.

The Windom company was mustered in as Co. C, 6th Battalion, Minnesota Home Guards. The following were the officers:

Commissioned Officers.

Captain, Benj. A. Cone.
1st Lieut., Richard Collins.
2nd Lieut., Harry D. Orr.

Non-commissioned Officers.

1st Sgt., Ralph Skellie.
2nd Sgt., Owen L. Action.
3rd Sgt., J. Gleed Redding.
Corporal, Harold Peterson.
Corporal, Hibbard Levering.
Corporal, Albert Hanson.
Corporal, Lewis R. Jenks.
Cook, Philip Brady.

The Legal Advisory Board

One of the important war organizations was the Legal Advisory Board, and was created by the Federal Government shortly after Congress enacted the draft law, and they were in fact a part of the draft machinery. The Cottonwood County Legal Advisory Board was organized in the summer of 1917. The State Adjutant General appointed the following as Cottonwood County Advisory Board:

Attorney Wilson Borst, Chairman.
Attorney Paul S. Redding.
A. W. Ames, Judge of Probate.
N. L. Glover, Attorney.
Attorney, John Sammons.
County Attorney O. J. Finstad was appointed Government Appeal Agent.

The principal duties of the members of the board was to assist the boys who were drafted in filling their questionnaires, and in advising them in reference to their business affairs in connection with their entry into the service. Any draftee was at liberty to consult with any member of the Advisory Board at any time. The members of the

Advisory Board gave their time absolutely free of charge to the prospective soldiers. Boys who were about to leave for camps and who might never return were given every possible assistance in putting their business affairs in shape, in order that they might leave feeling that their interests would be in good shape.

The members of the Advisory Board were all leading attorneys and sent word over the County that they would furnish free legal advice on all matters pertaining to their going into the service. They also advised the boys regarding government insurance, allotments for dependents, etc. On one point the members of the board were very emphatic, and that was that they would not in any way assist any man to evade his responsibility to the Government, or to shirk his duty, altho they were often importuned to do so.

The Legal Advisory Board received its discharge from the Government and each member was given a "service button" which he is entitled to wear as a badge of honor.

Stories From the Battle Front

Short chapters from the experiences of some of the boys from Cottonwood County who saw service in France and Flanders—some of the boys who helped to break the Hindenburg Line and crush the Huns.

THE LOST BATTALION.

Martin O. Løkken tells of some of the experiences of the Yanks "Over There."

Enlisted in Co. F, 2nd Minn. Inf. at Worthington on July 15, 1917. We were stationed in Worthington some two months when we were sent to Camp Cody, N. Mex., and put in the 34th Div. The 2nd Minn. then being the 136th Inf. and the 1st Minn. being the 145th Inf. In Camp Cody we were put through some very extensive training. What they called a Sixteen Weeks Course. I would say that it was very extensive as I think that any one that was there from the first will say. Still I do not think that any one will say that it done him any thing but good. There were any number of things a fellow would not like but there is that any where. The goal we were all looking for was that when we completed the sixteen weeks we were to go to France. We soon learned not to put any stock in what they told us in the Army as soon as we had our first term complete we were given another. The reason for this was that we were continually getting new recruits that had to be trained as well as we had been. I do not think that very many army camps put them through the way that they were put through in Camp Cody. Of course this is the boast of every Camp so I can not say as to the truth of the statement. But the time seemed to be of little need as they made soldiers of fresh men in so short a time that one would hardly believe it. It took our Officials only ten months to decide our fate. At last we were to be sent overseas. But it was in a way that none of us had expected. In the Army they have that reputation. What one least expects is always the thing that happened. They were to bust our Division up and send only the men to France and keep the non-commissioned as well as the commissioned officers to train the new men. I do not think that any one liked the idea at all. But those were the orders and we had to do as they said. But we were going to show them that we had not been in the old 34th at Camp Cody for ten months all for nothing. I think that we did. At least from all reports that came we did well.

The trip to N. Y. was one that we all liked as the country was all new to us. It took us six days to get to Camp Merritt, N. J., where we staid for four short days. They were days of one inspection after the other. And the letters that were written! Everyone had to write the last time in the old U. S. A. I think that the mail service got a good try-out at that time. The day at last arrived for us to leave and we were naturally more or less anxious, too. The 27th day of June we were put on board ship. Our trip over the ocean was very much like the rest that took the same trip. It took the ships just eighteen days to cross the Atlantic. We were in Halifax for four days waiting for some of our convoy. The trip was not the kind the newly-weds take. We were on an English cattle boat that had been overhauled for the purpose but I am quite sure that they had done the job in an awful hurry I am sure.

On the 15th day of July we arrived in Liverpool,

Eng., and you can be sure that there was a very happy bunch of fellows there that day. To get on dry land once more was almost too good to be true. We soon found out that they knew how to handle rush orders in England as well as in the U. S. Not more than three hours had passed when we found ourselves on the way to Southampton, Eng., where we stopped long enough to get our breath and eat dinner. The trip to Le Harve was one that one can not very well explain as it was all done in such a hurry that we do not remember it all. I know that I had to make myself as comfortable as possible on a steam engine that were not using them. When I woke up or rather was shaken into consciousness again, I was so stiff that I could hardly make my feet obey. We were all beginning to think that war was ———. How little we knew of what there was to come later.

At Le Harve we were put in an English camp to await further orders. We had been here three days when we were sent to a classification camp farther inland. As yet we were all new to the ways of things in France. All of us being obliged to ask if there was any thing that we wished to know. One soon learns to do that in the Army, anyway. As is only to be expected we were all looking for some one that we might know. Well I soon gave that up as I never did meet any one that was from home or some other place that I might happen to be acquainted in. I consider any one quite lucky if he does meet anyone that is from his home town.

To stay in one place in France is very seldom to be expected as one is always being moved about. We were soon all separated and sent to different Divisions in France. One hundred and eighty-two of us being counted out and sent to the 77th Div. then in the lines at Bacarat, Lorraine Sector near Strashburgh. This was where we were to learn the first things about fighting. I think that the first thing we were to do was to get as many cooties as possible. This is a necessity I think as one would not be considered very much of a veteran were he not able to boast of more cooties than the next fellow. I did not come last on the list you can be sure. I had as many as the next fellow. We were soon more lice than men. None of use saw any real fighting here as this was what they called a quiet sector. But it was full of scares for anyone that was not on to all the tricks. We did not escape any I think. One of the best little alarms that happened was one evening that we were on guard. I think that it was the first time for us new men and as was only natural, we were a little nervous so to speak. The nights in the trenches are more still than one finds them any where else. The first part of the night went along well until about midnight, when we were all on the alert more than ever. Some one heard a noise. Soon we all heard it. That it was some one coming towards us was certain. We all heard it. The longer that we listened the more sure we were that it was some Germans on a patrol. That in itself is only to be expected. But what were they after? However the noise kept coming nearer and nearer. Soon it was right in front of us! All of us got what we thought necessary, ready for them and waited. I think that soon all of us would have thrown our bombs had not one of the fellows

stepped on a twig that happened under his foot. When everyone is still and a thing is as intense as it was there, a noise like that can be heard for a mile, you would think. Well the noise brought a climax that none of us had ever expected. A large black cat sprang up the tree that was right in front of us. I do not know who was the most frightened, the cat or us. None of us could hardly speak for a while. Soon we all laughed over it and thought that it was a good joke. It was. Things like that happened all the time. Every morning the boys would come in telling tales that were more or less true. Some fellows make their stories such that they are hard to believe, but a fellow soon learns how to take them all. Some things happen that one can not believe even if he is there himself.

About the time that we were all getting to like the place that we were at, as well as we could, we were given orders to move. But that in itself is only too good to be true. Any thing that was different would suit us we thought. Well it did for a time. One is never satisfied at one place for any length of time. As for myself I always did like to move about in spite of the poor means of travel that were given us. The rumors that floated around now were not few. I think that we were to go to any place in the world except the U. S. A. The strongest of all was that we were to go to Italy. Everyone liked the idea to some extent. You see that would add another country to our travels, and the trip there would be a nice one, we thought. Still I do not believe that any one took very much stock in any of the rumors as we had learned that long ago. When we boarded the train we did not know what the destination would be. Not until we got off at La Ferte Gocher when we asked the people what the nearest large town was. It was Chateau-Thierry. Well that did not sound so very good. To the lines again and so soon? We had hardly expected that. No loafing now. We had to be ready to move at a minute's notice, and that way we did not get to think so much of what might happen at our final destination. I think that we had been in La Ferte Gocher two days when the trucks came that were to take us to the lines. The trip that we got was the dustiest that I had ever had. Even the men that had ridden next to you was not not to be recognized. We soon got rid of the dust though. It did not take long after our arrival to find out that we were near the lines. The big one were heard very plainly from where we were. Our mood was not the best, then. It was not long until we were in reserve and suffering from the GI cans that Jerry gave us so many of all the time. I had thought that war was bad when I first came into the lines at Lorraine. But the longer we were in it the worse it got. Our hitch in the reserve lines that time was eight days when we were sent to the firing line. Every thing was only some 200% worse in this sector than they had been in the one previous. The first thing that was to happen to our Company was a raid one morning about four o'clock. The result of which was worse than we had imagined ourselves. I think that there were four or five that came out with their skins whole as we used to put it. Fifty were in it at first. I do not know the exact number killed and wounded that morning. Every one has no doubt read of the battles that took place around Fimes and the Vesle River so I will not tell them over again. You can be sure that it was real fighting as we had the Prussian Guards against us here. And I will say that had the German Empire had all soldiers like them we would have had a much longer war. We were forced to serve two hitches in the front here before we were relieved by the Italians. When they came we were only too glad to give them a chance at them. The promised fifteen-day rest looked so good to all of us. We

were always to get that when we were taken out of the lines but I never saw any so-called rest.

The division was sent to the Argonne as soon as they could get us there. It did not take long before we were waiting for the opening day. I think that we waited for some three or four days and that gave us a little rest. Every man knows what the opening of the Argonne was or he had not read much of the war. That morning was one that I do not believe any one in the A. E. F. will ever forget. Could a man in the U. S. have seen and heard the artillery barrage that morning I think that he would have had another idea of war. It was more than Sherman ever said it was. It cannot be described. That is to do it justice. The Argonne was something like one used to read of in the Indian Wars. But I sometimes wished that it had been only like it. A large open wood all the time. The thing seemed to me to be getting worse every day. I never thought that it could get as bad as it did and then have humans in it. Our Battalion spent 22 days in there and I know that there never were worse ones for any of us. Nor do I ever hope to have such things necessary again. The thing just got worse and worse every day until we all thought that the thing would have to come to an end soon as there was no chance for us to stand it much more. It all came to a climax when we got into a very carefully planned pocket that the Germans had for us. To say that we got into it would be saying it real nice. We got into the pocket and none of us knew a thing of it until the next day when the Germans were all around us. Well then it was too late to avoid it, so we had to make the best of it and get out of there as soon as we could. That sounds as though it should not be so hard. Perhaps it wasn't but we failed to see it that way. Wherever we tried to find some way to get communication to the rear we found the Germans there to stop us, which they seemed to do well. Soon there were so many wounded that for us to get out was out of the question. So we just had to stay there and take all the Germans gave us. They did well. I think that there were some five hundred fifty that went in there with us and there were one hundred fifty that got out with their skins whole as it is sometimes put. The day that the Americans got through to us I think that they looked better to us than Americans ever did to any one. To get our wounded treated and something to eat was the thing that all of us looked for. And we got all we wanted to eat too. The kitchens were at our disposal for two days. There were a lot of the men that over done the thing. I numbering among them. We ate more than was good for us. And as a result we had to go to the hospital. I contracted the flu about the same time and was forced to spend some six weeks at the hospital.

When I was well enough to get back to my outfit they were in the Chaumont Area waiting for orders to go home which took them some five months to decide. During that time we had it comparatively easy as there was nothing more to do. We spent the time drilling and there was not much of that. To drill now was not to be expected to any great extent and they did not ask us to do very much of it.

The 77th Div. sailed from France the 20th of April, 1919, and landed in N. Y. the 28th of April. The trip over the sea this time was a real good one as there was plenty of room and good food all the time. So the trip over to France was quite different to the one going back. The large German liner "America" took us back. In N. Y. we were all given a reception that none had ever expected. It certainly was a good one.

I was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 16, 1919. OUT AGAIN!

FOUGHT IN THE ST. MIHIEL AND MEUSE ARGONNE.

Clarence E. Severson writes of his experiences in France with the A. E. F.

I entered the service April 29, 1918, being sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Remained there about three weeks and was then transferred to Camp Travis, Texas, one mile from the city of San Antonio. I was assigned to Company K, 360th Infantry, 90th Division, composed of Texas and Oklahoma men, with few exceptions. On June 6th we left for New York, arriving there the night of the 11th. A few cases of measles had broken out during our trip, necessitating the quarantine of 90 men of our Company in the Detention Camp at Camp Mills, Long Island, where we remained until July 6th, when we embarked on the U. S. S. Louisville for parts unknown.

We arrived at Liverpool, England, July 17th, being sent directly to Southampton and embarked the night of the 19th for France, across the English channel. We landed at Cherbourg and my first impression of France was far from a pleasant one. On July 30th we joined our Company, which was billeted in a small inland village called Chameroi, in the Haute-Marne Department. France is far behind our country in the development of the use in modern machinery and customs, and everything seemed strange to the Americans. In that small village we received our first drill in battle tactics and on August 19th we left for the front, taking up the reserve position opposite Pont-a-Mousson, on the Villers-en-Haye Sector. One week later we moved up to the support line trenches, but as yet saw nothing of "Fritz," with the exception of an occasional air raid and sometimes a few shells would come our way, but few casualties were suffered.

On September 8th, during the night, we moved forward occupying the first line trenches, and it was here we received our initial test under shell fire. "Fritz" evidently knew we were coming and that we were green at the business, for he played a continual fire on our trench, at least so it seemed to us, and we wondered at the time if all the artillery in the German army were trained on us. There were good Dutch dugouts, with all modern conveniences, which we took advantage of. Gas guard and night patrols constituted our daily routine.

Three days later we changed our position, occupying a part of the St. Mihiel Sector, where a big drive was reported to take place any time. Little did we dream at the time that we would participate in it. We were comfortably housed in one of those immense Dutch dugouts, and on the road to a good night's sleep when the barrage opened, that was to clear a path for us through No Man's Land. Well, it sounded as if all the artillery in the world were taking part and it continued all the next day with very slight let-up. At five o'clock in the morning of the 12th orders came to advance, and it was with no slight thrill that we all clambered out of the trench "over the top." Our resistance was not heavy, consisting mainly of machine guns that had escaped the barrage, which was our duty to wipe out. The whole Bois-le-Prete was cleared by our Regiment that day, with slight loss—the exploitation being carried to the Moselle River. Our advance covered about two miles that day and we rested for the night in a trench, which a few hours before had been held by the enemy. We pushed on for a gain of two kilometers the next day, coming to another line of trenches, which we held until the 16th of September, with no counter attacks. Trench life was not overly pleasant here, rain every day, trenches full of rats and vermin, and it was with difficulty that we could get much shelter, only what we could dig in

the side of the trench. We made patrols at regular intervals, during the days and nights following, occasionally coming upon a patrol or outpost of the enemy, but the cries of "Kamerad" did not seem to bring much mercy from the Americans. During our advance on this sector our division captured numerous prisoners, machine guns, and cannon. Our casualty list was not large in proportion to the enemy, totaling only several hundred, including killed, wounded and missing.

On the 17th of September we advanced our line close up to Preny and Pagny-sur-Moselle, on the Puvion Sector. On September 28th we took part in the general demonstration made along the whole battle front from the Moselle River to the English channel. We took part, indirectly, in several minor engagements during our stay here. We made ourselves quite comfortable in the trenches, as at night we would go into the towns in No Man's Land and bring back plenty of warm blankets and bedding, which the enemy had left behind in their wild flight. "Fritz," however, was not content to let us rest unmolested, as at regular intervals, during the day and night, he would send over a volley of high explosive or a gas barrage, which always claimed a few victims.

On October 10th we left our position, turning it over to another division, and hiked back for some distance where we were met by trucks, which conveyed us for a distance of 80 miles to the Meuse-Argonne Front, where we took up the support position. No trenches here, only immense forests, with an occasional open stretch of two or three miles. We occupied the first line position on the 28th of October and made our first advance on the morning of November 1st. This exploitation carried us from Dun-sur-Meuse to near the Tuileries farm, on a front of seven kilometers. This Freya Stelling was the last organized German defense line and where it reached the Meuse River was the pivot or hinge on which swung the whole defensive system through Northern France and Belgium. The barrage that was laid down for us was made up of artillery and machine guns, a combination rolling barrage, and it seemed that every possible inch of No Man's Land was covered by it, but there still remained plenty of machine gun nests and men, who had escaped the severe barrage by digging in the side of the hill facing us, yet to be wiped out.

Our Company made numerous captures this first day, totaling almost 400 prisoners, several pieces of artillery and many machine guns. One whole German company (approximately 250 men) surrendered to us without firing a shot. They came towards us marching four abreast, the leader hoisting a stick, to which he had tied a white shirt. Many of the prisoners were mere boys, not more than 15 or 16 years old, some of whom were wounded and crying for their father or mother. Our strength was not great, so we could not spare the necessary guards to accompany the prisoners back to the rear, but they were only too willing to go unescorted and without any trouble. The bloodshed was terrible during our advance on the 1st day of November, our company losing over 70 men, more than 50% of our total strength, but we pushed on until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when we were leap-frogged by another Regiment of our Infantry. That day we cleaned out thoroughly the Bois de Bantheville, and captured Le Grande Carre Farm, Andevanne and Villers-devant-Dun.

The rest we received was surely welcomed, and we dug in for the night in the side of a hill, but with only a few hours' sleep (if you can call it sleep, with dozens of shells whizzing over your head every hour, some of them coming uncomfortably close) we again took our turn at driving the Dutch still

further back towards their beloved Hunland. They were retreating so fast until we really needed trucks to keep up with them. We continued our advance through November 10th with very little resistance, although we suffered casualties every day, but for every one of our men lost, the enemy lost two or three. The last shot fired by us was at Stenay and Badon the night of November 10th. Pressing the enemy's retreat that day, our division cleared a section of the left bank of the Meuse River south of Sedan.

Our total advance against the enemy on all fronts was 28½ kilometers (approximately 18 miles) during which we captured 1,844 prisoners. From October 24th to November 11th the Division captured 975 men and officers and 32 pieces of artillery, suffering casualties of 9,500 men, including killed, wounded and missing.

On the morning of November 11th at 5 o'clock we were lined up in combat groups ready to push forward again, when the orders came to lay low until 11 o'clock. This was the first inkling that us men had that peace was anywhere near, although we had heard that the Kaiser had recently abdicated. There was no shouting over the news, just a satisfied grunt and we rolled over on the wet ground and fell asleep. During the forenoon the Dutch had a great celebration, shooting up flares and rockets and enjoying themselves in general. They were just across the hill from us and kept calling for us to come over, but there were no handshakes coming from the Americans. At noon we moved back to the village of Wiseppe, where we spent a few days preparatory to our moving forward as part of the Occupation Army.

We spent a solemn Thanksgiving at Marville, France, a short distance from the Belgium border, and feasted on "corn willy" and hardtack. After 22 days of hiking we reached our destination at Zeltlingen, Germany, on the banks of the Moselle River, 85 kilometers south of Coblenz. The Dutch were rather cool towards us until they found out we would do them no harm, but fraternizing was not encouraged on our part to any great extent. One thing that impressed me was the beauty of Germany, everything going on in its usual peaceful way, when France was torn to the very roots of her soul with their devilish destruction.

Our time as part of the Occupation Army was pleasantly spent. We had entertainments every week towards the last of our stay, and occasionally we would put on a stag dance. The men were practically all granted leaves to the various leave areas, which helped pass away the time. I enjoyed passes to Coblenz, Paris, Monte Carlo and Italy. The opinion had formed in my mind that all of France was a sea of mud and destruction until I saw the southern part, which has a very tropical climate. The most elegant structure I saw was the gambling Casino at Monte Carlo, the largest of its kind in the world.

May 18th we boarded our train of American box cars for St. Nazaire. These cars looked like state-rooms to us after having traveled the "8 chevaux and 40 hommes" route for so long. We arrived at our port and sailed May 28th on the Mongolia, being 10½ days on the water. We docked at Boston and to say we were glad to get back to the U. S. A. did not begin to express our feelings.

CLARENCE E. SEVERSON.

THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET.

Ralph Roemer tells of the surrender of the German Fleet, and his experiences while in the North Sea:

I enlisted in the navy on May 7, 1917, at Minne-

apolis, Minn. From there I was sent to Great Lakes Naval Training Station where I remained until Aug. 17, 1917. During this period, our time was spent mostly in drilling and building up the training station. On Aug. 17, I was transferred to the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia, on the Delaware River, where we were given final instructions before going aboard ship. On Sept. 8, we were transferred to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where we boarded yachts and were taken to Long Island Sound, where the Atlantic Fleet was anchored. I was assigned to the Superdreadnaught New York. On the tenth of September we were scheduled for an eight days' cruise. This trip was a pleasant one for those who were used to the sea, but for a raw recruit, like myself, it was really a tough breaking in. However, I finally became accustomed to the rolling deep.

My ship remained in the vicinity of New York until November 25, during which time the ship was repaired, camouflaged, and rigged for foreign service. On Nov. 25, 1917, we drew anchor at Lindhaven Bay and set sail for a foreign port. On the third day out we ran into a terrific storm. We were running against the waves with an engine speed of from twelve to fifteen knots per hour, making no visible progress. Occasionally we made some progress only to be driven back again. On the second day of this storm the wireless apparatus was blown from the mast. Our means of communication was thus destroyed. One of the ventilators in the forward part of the ship was not thoroughly secured and this resulted in several compartments being flooded. As many men as could work with small pumps as well as steam pumps, were unable to pump out the water as fast as it came in. This was a critical time but luckily, we came through without anything serious happening.

On Dec. 7, we joined the British Grand Fleet at a base called Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Here we remained for a few days, when we sailed for Newcastle, England. At this port we were equipped with mine sweepers. From here we went to the Firth of Forth in Scotland where we again joined the British Fleet. From this time on we were at sea most of the time, only coming into port for fuel and stores. Whenever we were in port for any length of time we were continually under four hours' notice and a greater part of the time under two and a half hours' notice, to be ready for action. This wasn't very pleasant, as it interfered with our shore leave. This routine was carried on continually until the armistice was signed.

During our scout duty in the North Sea we experienced twenty-one submarine attacks. On one occasion we were entering the Scapa Flow through the gap in the nets, ignorant of the fact that a German submarine was trailing us. It is a general rule for a ship to slow up when entering a port and as we slowed up the submarine gained speed on us and as a result it rammed into our propellers, knocking one of them off and completely demolishing the other. There was fierce churning of the waters and apparently several hundred gallons of oil came to the surface, so we were satisfied that we had done for that submarine.

The following night we started for the nearest navy yard at the fastest speed we could make but this proved to be very slow. On this night there were two torpedoes fired at us, one of them passing behind us, and the other just missed the bow by about three feet. These torpedoes were plainly distinguished by the wake in the water and it was just a mere chance that we escaped being hit.

On several different occasions the German Fleet ventured out of the Kiel Canal, but never very far, as they were apparently well informed as to the whereabouts of the British Fleet. This was no doubt due to the work of spies.

The American division of the British Fleet, did the conveying of the American mine laying squadron which was operating in the vicinity of Skagerrack, Norway, as well as the Kiel Harbor. The mutiny that occurred throughout the German Fleet at Kiel prevented one of the greatest sea battles ever fought. There was an estimate made of the number of ships that would have been engaged providing both sides would have taken part in full strength. This number was between twenty-five hundred and three thousand.

Immediately after the Armistice was signed, steps were taken toward the surrender of the German Fleet. The day for the surrender was set for the twenty-first of November. On this day we proceeded to the place that had been appointed for the meeting. The British Grand Fleet proceeded in single file with guns loaded and everything rigged for immediate action in case a hostile move should be made by the German Fleet. Upon meeting this fleet the Allied Fleet parted in the center of the file, making two lines of ships, these lines being about a mile apart. The German Fleet proceeded between our lines and each allied vessel made an "about face," and both fleets proceeded into port without any difficulties. Several German transports accompanied the battleships for the purpose of taking back the German ships' crews. This practically ended our hardships that were so numerous before the signing of the Armistice. The American Squadron then left the British Fleet and sailed for Portsmouth, England, for the purpose of joining several other American ships.

During our stay in this port we were granted leave of absence for a period of three days. This was appreciated very much after being restricted for so many months.

We sailed out from Portsmouth to meet the American ship, George Washington, which was carrying President Wilson to France. We conveyed them into the port of Brest, France, while we took aboard the naval landsmen who had been operating near Metz. We then sailed for the United States, arriving at New York City on Dec. 26, 1918. Here we were each given a fifteen day furlough after which we were informed that we would soon sail for southern waters. On Feb. 1, 1919, we left Hampton Roads, Va., and sailed for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and the island of Trinidad, British West Indies. We spent about three months throughout these islands after which we returned North to New York City, remaining there a few days and then going to Hampton Roads, Va., where I was given my discharge.

HERMAN R. QUADE.

Tells of his experiences in France with the A. E. F., was slightly wounded Aug. 7, 1918, in the Vesle Sector:

I entered into the service Sept. 21st, 1917, with the first contingent from Cottonwood County. We left for Windom for Camp Dodge on the afternoon of 351st Inf., remaining there about two months. Nov. the 21st. Arriving in Camp Dodge, we went through the receiving building and I was assigned to Co. C, 26th, 1917. I was transferred to Co. C, 346th Inf., at Camp Pike, Ark. There we spent the winter and spring. While there I hurt my left elbow so I spent two weeks in the hospital. On June 11th, we left Camp Pike for Camp Merritt, N. J., where we spent about five days before sailing overseas.

We were out four days with a convoy of 13 ships when we turned and went to Halifax, Canada, arriving there the 26th. We were there ten days and were off the ship only three afternoons. On July 4th we sailed with another convoy of 14 ships for Liverpool taking us eleven days to cross. We

unloaded from the ship right onto the train leaving for Southampton. The same evening we were put on board a little ship and crossed the English Channel, arriving at Le Havre, France, the following morning. We stayed there two days when we were sent to a classification camp, then to St. George where we were given Springfield rifles for our battlefield rifles which we brought with us. We were also given helmets, gas masks and other equipment to go into action with. Then we took a tram and went to a place where there were a number of trucks which we loaded and on the 27th of July were taken to the front where the 11th Division was in reserve. I was assigned to the Co. E, 47th Inf., with which I stayed until it came back to the States in August, 1919.

I was in the Aisne-Marne Offensive, Vesle Sector, Toulon Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive and the Meuse-Argonne. I got a piece of a bullet in my left side about the hip but it did not hurt me much so I did not go to the hospital. I was wounded Aug. 7, in the Vesle Sector. We were near the front on the 11th of November and a few days later started a hike to Adneua, Germany, a distance of 250 miles with about 60 pounds on our backs. We hiked from six to thirty miles a day.

When we got to Germany the officers got me to act as interpreter for them. We were at Adneua till the 42nd Div. left in April and then we had to advance to where they were so that put us on the Rhine River. So we were the "Watch on the Rhine" till the 9th of July when we were trained for Brest, France. We sailed with the U. S. S. Mobile, taking us eleven days to cross, reaching Camp Mills, N. Y., July 27th. At Camp Mills we were vaccinated and quarantined for smallpox. Leaving Camp Mills we went to Camp Dodge where we received our discharge Aug. 4, 1919.

HERMAN R. QUADE.

Storden, Minn.

GEORGE H. RAND.

Saw service in the second battle of the Marne, Toul Sector, Vesle River, and the Meuse-Argonne offensives.

I enlisted in the army Feb. 12, 1918, and went to Camp Greene, N. C., and there received military training. On Apr. 24th, we left for Camp Mills, N. Y., remaining there two weeks before sailing overseas. Leaving Hoboken we sailed to Halifax waiting two days for the convoy to catch up. While there we saw a shipload of powder blown up in the harbor and destroyed the whole city of Halifax. We arrived at Liverpool May 23rd about 2:30 A. M. One of our ships was struck by a shell from a submarine and sunk two hours later, fifty-six soldiers losing their lives. The rest of them were saved by the destroyers in the convoy. The ship carried 12 6-inch guns. We were one day out from Dover, England, when the ship was buried.

We then turned and went up the Thames River to London landing there at 9 o'clock in the evening. We took the train from London to Dover remaining there two nights in barracks and then crossed over to Calais, France. We stayed there one week living in little round tents, fifteen soldiers to a tent, and sand knee deep. We did not dare to show up much there on account of the enemy aeroplanes dropping bombs. The town had been bombed pretty hard before we landed there, so we were ordered to stay under cover. We could hear the cannons roaring a long ways off.

One week before we landed we ran out of American bread, so the English cooks baked bread for us and it was half baked. In Dover they fed us on black bread, tea and cheese two times a day. In

Calais it was also run by the English. We then moved from there further into France. We travelled all over France on boat and train across the country in every direction, staying four or five days here and five or six days there, carrying everything we had on our backs. We slept in old barns and in the timber. Two soldiers would take their shelter halves and put them together and pitch their tents, crawl in and sleep until morning. Then the bugle would blow everybody out and roll packs, eat breakfast, and hike all day. That is the army life for a soldier.

On the 3rd of July half of the boys from each company went to Paris and paraded there the next day. After we came back we built a target range and started to practice shooting. Before we finished our course in shooting we were called to the front lines. On July 18, we hiked twenty miles and the next morning went over the top about 4 A. M. It rained all night long but we went just the same.

Four of the soldiers were picked for stretcher-bearers, I being one picked for the job. The first wounded soldier I carried was a Frenchman. From then on I took care of American soldiers until September when I was put in the messenger center, carrying messages and ammunition to the front.

The first battle I was in was called the second battle of the Marne, then the Vesle River, the Verdun, Toul sector, and the Meuse Argonne offensive from Sept. 24 till Oct. 19, when we were relieved for rest and training until November when we started for Metz. But before reaching there the armistice was signed. We stayed in French towns and German dugouts till Nov. 20 when we started the hike for Germany, following the enemy in, being about five miles from them. We stopped in a small town on the bank of the Moselle River, remaining there four months when on the 10th of April we hiked to Badendorf. We were scattered all over in little towns, Division A being in Coblenz. We took a trip on the Rhine River and saw some wonderful sights. There were three boatloads of 500 men each. We had a good time and plenty of music, having our own band and the Marine Band.

I did not like the way the English treated us, but the French treated us better. The German men were a little shy of us but the women treated us fine. Orders were issued to stop the soldiers associating and corresponding with the German people.

July 13th we started for Brest in American box cars, arriving there the 24th, when we left for America, reaching Hoboken Aug. 1st. I went to Camp Dodge where I received my discharge Aug. 8, 1919.

BERT L. ANDERSON.

Writes of his experience in the Army, and the movements of his Division and experiences in France:

Leaving Windom on May 2, 1918, I with eleven others from this county, arrived at Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, the following night about 10:30. Our stop there was but four or five days. On May 8th, we were ordered to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., arriving there the early morning of May 10th. Here, quartered in tents, the weather extremely hot and dusty, we began to realize the meaning of war.

On May 11th a number of officers and non-commissioned officers under command of Major H. H. Pritchett, organized the 53rd Infantry detention camp where about 3,000 recruits were received and their training begun. About the 23rd of May, 2,700 of these men were transferred to the regiment. On the 29th the entire regiment began marching to the target range about 30 miles northwest of Spartanburg near Trion. After ten days of instruction in musketry and range firing, the return march was be-

gun, the regiment arriving at Camp Wadsworth on the afternoon of June 12th. While at the target range Lieut. Col. W. H. Patterson joined the regiment.

It was about this time that the regiment was inspected for overseas service. Shortly after, orders were received by the Sixth Division Headquarters to prepare for immediate overseas service. On the afternoon of June 26th, the regiment began entraining, the last units entraining by noon of the 27th. By the next afternoon the entire regiment had assembled at Camp Mills, Long Island, where it was fully equipped and final inspection made. Movement to the port of embarkation began July 4th. Awaking on the morning of July 6th we found our vessels slowly moving out to meet the convoy and by eleven o'clock we were on our way "over there" accompanied by the U. S. Cruiser, "Pueblo."

The voyage over was uneventful and the twelve days en route were thoroughly enjoyed by all except those who persisted in seasickness. Boat drill was a daily occurrence and a heavy submarine guard maintained at all times. It must be said that not even a suspicion of a sub was discovered, much to the disappointment of many. Just off the Irish coast the convoy split, some going to Glasgow, others to Liverpool. The "Kashmir" docked at Glasgow and its personnel, except Co. H and the third Battalion, entrained the same day for the American Rest Area near Winchester, England.

Thus located, the regiment was engaged for the next few days checking up and preparing for its entry into France. Orders were received and on the 22nd the regiment entrained for Southampton. The English Channel was crossed the night of the 22nd and early in the morning of the 23rd we arrived at Cherbourg, France. Here the regiment debarked and marched to Rest Camp No. 1, four miles out from Cherbourg. The regiment began entraining the next day for the 9th Training Area which was reached the 26th. A month of intensive training was engaged in here, training in open warfare as well as trench warfare. The long looked for and anxiously awaited day at last arrived. On the morning of Aug. 25th our regiment began its journey to parts unknown. A night on the road and the morning of the 28th found us in Saulxures, Department of Vosges, near the Alsace border. On the afternoon of the 28th, fractions of the regiment began to move to the front. The first to go were Companies E and F under command of Lieut. Col. Patterson, proceeding by truck by way of Kruth to Mittlach where they relieved a part of the 139th regiment of the 35th Division. This relief was completed Aug. 30, occupying the front line trenches of part of the sector. The remainder of the regiment in the meantime had moved from Saulxures on the morning of Aug. 30th to La Bresse arriving that afternoon. From here various detachments moved forward to the front lines and on the third of September had taken over the Regimental sector, Girardmer Sector, Bennoit sub-sector held by the First Battalion, Robinson sub-sector held by the Second Battalion.

On the early morning of Sept. 16th, the enemy attempted his first raid. Accompanied by a barrage, a strong party directed their offensive against Co. K. The raid was repulsed with a known loss to the enemy of two officers and twenty-six men. Our losses were one killed and seven wounded. Private Leo Brooks, Co. K, was the first man of the regiment killed in action. Our patrols penetrated the enemy lines nightly, engaging enemy patrols on numerous occasions. The first prisoners taken in the division were captured by one of these patrols in the early morning of Sept. 17th. Several strong patrols were sent against our lines by the enemy resulting in several captures by our outposts. By far

the most attempt made by the enemy was a raid on the morning of Oct. 4th. A very heavy and accurate barrage dropped on our lines cutting out one G. C. and two petty posts. Against this isolated G. C. held by about thirty men, the enemy directed a party of three hundred commanded by a Major. This party was composed of picked troops, including pioneers, flame throwers and light machine guns who had trained for eight days for this attempt. Although outnumbered and hopelessly cut off from assistance, our men succeeded in not only repulsing the raid but in capturing prisoners and a considerable amount of material. Our losses were one officer and eight men killed, and eighteen wounded. This was the last attempt of any nature by the enemy to enter our lines. On the 9th of October a reconnaissance of our line was made by the French and on the 10th a relief by their troops began. This was completed by the 12th, our regiment going back to Saulxures. Two weeks were spent here in preparation for our move to the Argonne.

To make a long story short, will say that Villers-en-Argonne was reached on the 27th, where we detrained and marched to Camp Chillaz, a former French camp. This march of 25 kilometers was the beginning of perhaps the longest march made by any division in the A. E. F., a total of 479 kilometers or better than 300 miles, resting only four days in that time. At 10 A. M. the march was resumed and Grand Pre was reached about noon. It was here that the enemy held part of the town, and our troops the other part, for days. The result was a thorough destruction of the entire city. Our march continued northward. On the morning of the 11th the regiment received word that the Armistice had been signed, and effective at eleven o'clock. March was continued and bivouac was made for the night at Chatel Chebery. We were ordered back to Verdun where we remained a few days; then back into France where we remained until the latter part of April when we were ordered to Germany. We remained there until May 27th when we left for the U. S.

ANDREW AARSAND

Writes interesting letter of the final days of the war, and the long hike into Germany with the Army of Occupation:

Sept. 21, 1917, I was called to serve in Uncle Sam's Army. I reported in Windom, Thursday morning, Sept. 21. After various speeches were made and also a big dinner served at the fairgrounds we entrained about 3:30 for Camp Dodge, Iowa. We reached the camp the next afternoon. I was there made private in Co. C, 351st Inf., 88th Div., there receiving my first lessons in army life and drills.

About the last part of November, 1917, I was transferred to Co. C, 346th Inf., 87th Div., Camp Pike, Ark., where we spent the winter, and then was sent with a lot of other men to Camp Greene, N. C., Apr. 14, 1918. After being there a week I was assigned to Co. G, 4th Ammunition Train, 4th Division of the Regular Army. I now realized that our days in the United States were numbered. Gradually overseas orders came and regiments slipped away from the camp and moved to the seacoast.

On May 15th, after completing the loading of our own trucks and wagons, and turning in of the animals, Co. G, the last of the regiment, cleared camp and after twenty-four hours arrived at Camp Merritt, N. J., where we rested a few days and were issued the rest of our overseas equipment. On May 21st we quietly marched from camp at 4 A. M. to the Alpine Landing at the foot of the Palisades, there boarded the ferryboat which landed us at Hoboken where the S. S. "Northern Pacific" lay. Our

voyage on the boundless main was a most pleasant one, the sea was as smooth as glass and only a few were sick.

During the trip I was put to keep deck clean so for once more I was a seaman. Our days aboard were spent in ship drill, lookout duty, reading, writing, and games, and the evenings were spent at the movies in the ship's dining room. The last two days of the trip we were escorted by five of the swiftest submarine destroyers afloat. On the 30th of May we anchored in the harbor of Brest. That night and the following day we unloaded the ship and then disembarked and marched to Pontanezen Barracks built by Napoleon.

On the 2nd of June we entrained at Brest in the famous box cars "8 Chevaux and 40 Hommes" with which all of the Allied soldiers are so well familiar. The worst I had ever had a ride in. Our trip lay south to Bonneau a few miles away from Bordeaux. We marched to Camp De Souge and went into barracks of cement and tile. The sand in this place was harder to drill in than the mud of Camp Greene, N. C., as it was heavy, greasy stuff and we were always dirty. Some of us wondered if it would ever come to an end and allow us to get to the front for our real work. Finally orders were received to clear camp and march to Bonneau where we loaded our horses and wagons, had mess and departed at 7 P. M. bound for where? No one knew, but many surmised it was toward the sector where Americans were then engaged between Chateau Thierry and the Vesle River. True to our surmise we arrived at the shell-wrecked station of Chateau Thierry on the morning of Aug. 4th, 1918, and unloaded preparatory to starting up to the line.

Early in the afternoon we were ready and proceeded through the narrow devastated streets of the town, across the famous pontoon bridge, past the now ruined stone one, up in the long steep road above the town, past several small ruined villages, then on to Artoris Wood for the night. From here we could see the flares in No Man's Land after dusk.

The following day was a rainy one, but in the afternoon the sun came out brilliantly and most of us made short trips into the woods to view the ravages of war and become acclimated as it were. That night at dusk we left the camp and in hard driving rain proceeded during the night to our next camp within shell fire of the enemy.

During this night the road was jammed with three streams of slowly moving traffic, one of staff cars, ambulances and motortrucks, and another of horse-drawn vehicles proceeding up to the lines, and the other moving slowly to the hospital with its living freight from the front. Ambulance after ambulance and other full loaded trucks passed us and many were our thoughts. The sky was continually lit with the reflections from the countless flares from the front. Truly it was a glorious sight. Later we passed through Fer-en-Tardinois, a vast jumble of ruined homes and tottering walls and shell-rent roofs to a grove east of there where our night's march was finished. We unharnessed our horses and flopped down on the wet ground as if it was the most natural thing in our lives and fell fast asleep.

The following morning we moved across the road to another grove and there received our first lesson in camouflage or the hiding of our horses and wagons from the telltale camera of the Boche birdman. There some of us went to ammunition dumps further up the road and on the second night of our stay in these woods we received our Baptism of Fire, some eighty shells breaking in around our dogtents during the night. No one was injured and we counted ourselves lucky and considered it a good

omen, which has proved itself to date, as during our whole stay on the fronts of three sectors we only suffered one death and less than a dozen wounded in our company.

The morning after our escapade we moved up the road to establish an immense dump for all kinds of ammunition just above Dead Man's Curve north of Mareuil en Dole. We moved just in time as it was not long before a large shell flew in and took a large pile of our barrack bags full of equipment in a thousand directions, and this surely would have gotten some of us as a number of us were camped right near the location of this pile.

At this next camp we were constantly under shell fire, lived, slept, ate and worked in it and in a few days became almost unconscious of it. Gas alarms tho were a bugbear, for they were continuous and always disturbed even our 4 or 5 hours' sleep each day, which was constantly full of work it seemed. The men of the battalion worked at the dump unloading the never ceasing line of motor trucks, which immediately departed for their deadly freight. A detail of men from our company were hauling small arms and ammunition to our infantry on the line, night after night. These same men turned in at the dump each morning and unloaded shells.

On the 12th of August we turned over the dump to the incoming division and departed down the road, but had not gone far when a order was received to lay by in the woods and haul rations to the new division for a few nights. Then we hiked back for four nights and on the 21st of August we entrained at Mont Mirail for Liffolle Grande and unloaded following morning at six o'clock and marched all day back to Andelot thru which we had passed but, owing to the stupidity of the French railway official, had not stopped there.

On the 29th of August we moved on much in the fashion of a gypsy outfit, traveling by night under cover of the darkness and sleeping and resting our horses a little during the day. After a nine-night hike, we camped in a canyon north of Souilly. The trip had been made on rainy nights and most of us were lagged out and very dirty from the endless mud through which we had come.

The first night at this new camp we hauled ammunition to trench mortar positions several kilos beyond the Infantry, deep into No Man's Land. We returned to our camp the next morning about 8 A. M., hungry, wet, sleepy, tired and dirty. Soon this drive was completed and the St. Mihiel pocket was a thing of the past as far as the German occupation went, and Verdun was again safe from that side.

On the night of September 22, 1918, we again moved on to Fort de Hesse, south of Montzeville, which faced the Hindenburg line at one of its most formidable points. Countless troops were on the move into this sector, and the nights were full of men, tanks, cannon, and trucks endlessly coming with ammunition and we all felt the biggest event in our lives was shortly to take place. We did not have to wait long, for on the night of Sept. 25th, the drive opened with an intense barrage of fourteen hours, but to us it seemed more like thirty-six, so terrific was the booming of cannon and the whistle of shells flying overhead. The following morning we moved to Montzeville and loaded our wagons with ammunition, then up through Esnes, where scarcely a thing was left standing except the portico and tower of the church and a few tottering walls in the city which threatened to fall at any moment; up the long, curving hill above the town where many of the Brigade's cannon were dug into, past the immense ammunition dumps the men of our battalion had established during the past few days. We then came into No Man's Land over what had been the "Hindenburg Line," but was now a veritable sea of

shell craters touching one another. Our horses were constantly in the harness for fifty hours. We moved on to Cuisy where we on the hillside above the ruined town camped for the next twenty-eight days. We were all living in dugouts in this camp in order to save ourselves. During our stay there we had plenty of work to do day as well as night.

On the 23d of October we were relieved and moved south to Montzeville for a much needed rest and there awaited the arrival of fresh horses, but in the meantime we received an order to go back into the line, as the Brigade was placed in support of the 90th Division Inf. So back to the line we went, and this time camped at Madeline Ferme which a few days previous had been in the hands of the steadily retreating Germans. We moved on till we on the 11th of November arrived at Milly devant Dun, and there received the news of the signing of the Armistice.

There now came a long hike into Germany with the Army of Occupation, and after hiking about 300 miles we, on the 18th of December, camped or billeted in a little village, Greimersburg. There we spent our Christmas and New Year's as best we could, and were eagerly looking forward to our next great march which was the most eventful in our lives, that Americaward. After a lot of moving around in Germany our Division was relieved from the Army of Occupation and started for home, sweet home. Our regiment entrained at Coblenz July 12, 1919, and finally arrived at Newport News, W. Va. Aug. 1st. Was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and there received my discharge Aug. 8, 1919.

24 DAYS IN THE ARGONNE, AND SEVEN MONTHS IN GERMANY.

Otto A. Pufahl.

I left for service with the first of Cottonwood County's drafted boys Sept. 21, 1918, for Camp Dodge, Iowa. I trained with Co. D, 351st Inf., until Nov. 17, when I was transferred to Co. K, 345th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark. I trained there all winter until Apr. 24th, when I was transferred to Camp Greene, N. C., into Co. I, 47th Inf., 4th Div., Regulars. With this outfit I went over. We left Hoboken May 10th, landing in Brest the 24th.

We trained a few weeks before starting for the front. Entered into action for the first time July 29th. It was some hot weather then. We lost over two-thirds of our men in the two days we were on the front. That was on the Vesle. We were relieved by the 77th Division.

On the 5th of August we went into action on the Aisne-Marne. We did not have so many casualties this time. We were in the front lines seven days.

Sept. 26th we went over the top for the last time in the Argonne Forest. Had some casualties there after twenty-four days' hard fighting.

Nov. 11th we were back in the Argonne ready to go to the front lines again when the good news came to us. We could not believe it till eleven o'clock when the guns ceased firing. We hiked all the way into Coblenz, Germany, which took us nearly one month. We made an average of 20 miles per day with all of our equipment on our backs. We were pretty well pleased to roll up in our two blankets when night came. I was a runner (messenger) and did not have it as easy as some did on the hike.

We were in Germany over seven months, leaving July 11, 1919, for Brest, arriving there the 14th.

Loaded on the "Mobile" and sailed for the U. S. arriving in Hoboken, July 27. We went to Camp Dodge, where I received my discharge Aug. 4, 1919.

BAKED ROLLS FOR PRES. WILSON AND HIS STAFF.

H. T. Klien writes of his experiences in the Navy:

Left my home at Mountain Lake on May 1, 1918, for Minneapolis where I enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force as a landsman fir baker. Was sent to the Dunwoody Institution at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and there I got my training and also learned my trade there as baker.

On Sept. 6, 1918, I was transferred from Minneapolis to Receiving Ship Richmond, Norfolk, Va. Here I was stationed for two weeks waiting to be transferred onto a ship.

On the 20th of September, I was transferred to the U. S. S. George Washington as a second class baker. The Geo. Washington left Norfolk on the 26th of September for New York where we staid until the 1st of October. On the 28th of September I made my first liberty in New York and took a good look at Mountain City.

On the first of October, 1918, the Geo. Washington left for Brest, France, with a shipload of soldiers and cargo. This was my first trip across the Atlantic, and it was a bad one for one out of five on board was stricken with influenza and eighty-nine died, besides fighting stormy weather. It seemed to me we would never see land again, but after a twelve-day voyage we landed in Brest. On the 14th of October I made my first liberty in Brest, France.

The following trip we landed in Brest on the 9th of November and on the 11th day of November we boys helped the French celebrate the Armistice day.

When we got back to the states again the U. S. S. Geo. Washington was appointed to carry President Wilson across the Atlantic and on Dec. 5, 1918, we left Hoboken, N. J., with the Presidential flag flying on the foremast. Those were great days for us boys, had real good times, at times.

On the tenth of December, 1918, we passed the Azore Islands and the Portuguese saluted us. On the 13th of December, 1918, we were met by ships from the United States, France, Italy, and England, which were on both sides of our ship saluting us as they convoyed us into Brest. It sure was a grand reception for Woodrow Wilson, and a scene I'll never forget.

On Feb. 5, 1919, we landed in Brest again and waited there ten days to bring Pres. Wilson back to the States again, in the meanwhile we boys got a leave for Paris. On the 15th we left for the States with Pres. Wilson aboard and we landed in Boston Feb. 23, 1919. On March 5th we again sailed to France with Pres. Wilson and landed in Brest March 13, 1919. On May 18, 1919, we landed in Brest, waiting there for President Wilson to go back to his native land. During that time few of the boys left for Paris and Strassburg on leave. On June 30th we left Brest, France, taking Pres. Wilson across the Atlantic for the fourth time. On July 4th Wilson gave a speech to us sailor and soldier boys on board ship. We landed in New York on July 8th where Wilson got another great reception. On September 7th the Geo. Washington left once more for Brest, France, to bring to the United States another great man, King Albert, of Belgium, and also the Queen. On Sept. 22, 1919, we left Calais, France, for the U. S. A. with the King and Queen of Belgium aboard the Geo. Washington. On October 2nd we arrived at Hoboken where the King and Queen received a great welcome.

On the fourth of October, one of my happiest days of my life, I bade "good-bye" to all my shipmates and to the good old ship Geo. Washington and left for Minneapolis where I was released from active duty in the U. S. N. R. F. which took place Oct. 9, 1919.

So during my time in the Navy, I have had the

honor to bake rolls for President Wilson and for his staff. Have made eleven trips across the Atlantic ocean, crossing it twenty-two times, four times with Pres. Wilson and once with the King of Belgium. The experience will stay in my memory forever.

Yours truly,

H. T. KLIEN

THE YANKS IN BERLIN.

Sgt. Hilmar E. Jacobson writes of his experiences at Berlin, Germany, and his observation of the German people:

Being one of the few if not the only American soldier from this immediate vicinity who got into German territory as far as Berlin, I have, at the request of several of my friends, written a brief outline of my adventures therein as well as I can at present remember them. If perchance some of my statements should be found incorrect by some who read this and who perhaps saw more or saw things different than I, they will confer a favor upon me by so informing me and to them will be extended my sincerest apologies with my acknowledgment that I am wrong and very willing to stand correction.

The immediate purpose for which we were sent to Germany was for the reparation of Russian prisoners of Germany and we were known as the United States Military Mission.

Of course we, like the majority of the troops of the A. E. F., were anxious about getting back to American soil once more, but when it was learned that this was impossible for a very indefinite time our orders to move into Germany came more as a relief than a disappointment, as moving to new territory always had more or less to do with relieving the monotony of camp life.

It was on the evening of February 11th, 1919, that on arriving in a small town in Germany after a long and tedious train ride we saw that some change was to be made with us. What this change was to be we did not know, being in the army and accustomed to having others do our thinking for us, as you who read this who have experienced military life know it is always a case of "I don't know where I'm going but I'm on my way." We spent the night on the train and in the morning were given hot coffee by the German Red Cross and you may be sure we were also given a thorough overlooking by all the people who saw us as we were the first Yanks to locate in that immediate section. The coffee was vile but tasted good to us at that time. About noon twenty-five of us were sent to a military camp a short way from this town and one of the suburbs of Berlin and after getting settled with good accommodations I and two friends went out to see the sights. We went to a restaurant and tried for supper but found practically all there was to be had was vegetables and a limited amount of them, so, as we had no choice we ordered what they had. We had brought our own white bread from camp and this caused much excitement among the civilians as they had not seen any of this for four years, but had had nothing but coarse black bread. One of the boys spoke German, so acted as an interpreter. We were very courteously treated by the Germans but were at first taken for English, and they expressed much surprise to learn that we were Yanks.

In our camp was a statue of Von Hindenburg, and another bust but with the head gone. Inquiring as to this we learned this had been the Kaiser, but that the head had been removed after his abdication.

The ex-Kaiser seemed anything but popular and was condemned by almost every one we spoke with.

By this time our permanent billeting space was ready and on moving to our new quarters we were pleased to find them clean, sanitary and our beds equipped with white sheets and pillow-slips which we were somewhat surprised to learn were furnished by the Germans.

The food situation of the people was next to pitiful, each person being entitled to only 120 grams of meat per week, their chief food being vegetable soup and what we termed "dishwater" coffee.

The plan of Berlin itself compares quite favorably with a good many of our American cities. The ex-Kaiser's palace is a magnificent piece of architecture as is also the Hotel Adlon, said to be the finest in all Europe. Part of this was used as the Headquarters for the Inter-Allied Military Officers. The well known Tier Garden is also very interesting to visit as it contains statues of some of Germany's leading men in history such as Bismarck, Von Hindenburg and others. All that remains of ex-Kaiser Wilhelm's statue, however, is the pedestal, the statue itself having been removed.

Everywhere there existed poverty as a result of the war, and everywhere could one see the substitutes for lacking necessities, some clothes even made

of paper. Very few automobiles were seen, save those used by the Government. Whatever self-respect Germany's womanhood may have had, they apparently have lost and it is reflected upon the whole of Germany.

Poverty, famine and wretchedness were visible everywhere, and a package of twenty American cigarettes would be sure to make as many friends for you. German tobacco consisted mostly of paper and dry leaves.

Soldiers of all descriptions could be seen. Crippled soldiers, old gray-haired soldiers with practically one foot in the grave, and boy soldiers whose faces had never touched a razor.

Such is Germany as I saw it in the heart of its population, and to you, my friends, who read this, I say, if any of you have the smallest spark of disloyalty in your heart for your own United States of America, go to Germany and see conditions as they are and you will learn the lesson that will teach you to be true and loyal to the Stars and Stripes, your country, and your American fellowmen.

Sincerely,

HELMAR E. JACOBSON,
Sergeant.

The America First Association

The America First Association was organized in the fall of 1917. A convention was called in St. Paul on November 16 and 17, and each County was asked to send delegates to this convention. A delegation of about forty from Cottonwood County attended the convention. Men of international fame addressed the convention, among whom was the great Irish parliamentarian, T. P. O'Connor, who urged every Irishman to forget his ancient grudge against England and fight with the Allies for the freedom of the world.

Otto Kahn, the great New York banker, a patriotic American of German birth and education, was there to tell the convention what he knew about Prussianism as first hand and from personal observations and experiences. He told of the Prussian ambitions and schemes of aggression. It was at this convention that the America First Assn. was permanently organized. Hon. E. W. Murphy of Wheaton, was elected President. Robert W. Hargadine of St. Paul, was elected Secretary. One Vice President was chosen from each County in the State, to whom was left the organization of the County organizations.

W. F. Sanger of Windom, was chosen Vice President for Cottonwood County. The work of organizing the County was immediately undertaken. Speakers were procured and meetings were held in all parts of the County and a membership drive was begun which resulted in securing about one thousand members. Pledge cards were issued to members which read as follows:

"I hereby join the America First Association, and pledge my assistance to the Government in putting down sedition and disloyalty, and consecrate my services to the great cause of Democracy."

Among the speakers who did splendid work for the America First Association in Cottonwood County was one of more than usual weight and influence, Fritz Von Osten-Sacken, a scion of a noble family in Prussia, who had come to this country to escape militarism. He emphatically stated that in his opinion, it was the duty of all Americans of German birth to support their adopted country as against their fatherland. He dwelt on the evils of the Prus-

sian system, contrasting it with the free and democratic institutions of the United States and explained the dangers which would menace America and her institutions, should Germany win the war, and made a strong plea for support of the Government in the conflict.

Another speaker who contributed much to the success of the work undertaken by the America First Association, was Captain Sanborn, a young American, who had served two years in France with the Canadian forces. Other speakers who addressed meetings from time to time throughout the County and did splendid work for the organization, were as follows: Hon. Judge C. M. Stanton of Bemidji, Minn., Hon. Judge Oscar Hallam of St. Paul, Minn., Hon. C. B. Miller of Duluth, Minn., A. R. Allen, Fairmont, Minn., E. H. Nichols, Jackson, Minn., Rev. J. T. Bergren, Minneapolis, Minn., Henry Deutch, Minneapolis, Minn., P. H. O'Keef, St. Paul, Minn., John Regan, Mankato, Minn., and Lawrence C. Hodgson, St. Paul, Minn.

THE SMILEAGE BOOK CAMPAIGN.

The Smileage Books were little books of coupons which entitled any soldier, sailor or marine, free admission to theaters of moving picture shows in the town where he might be cantoned. The America First Association determined that no boy should leave the County unprovided with at least, one of these books. Smileage Books were put on sale all over the County and the people were urged to see that their friends or boys who were going into the army received a Smileage Book.

The work of the America First Association was of incalculable value to arouse the spirit of patriotism in the people throughout the County and the disloyalists and slackers became extremely unpopular, and everywhere there was a stern determination to fight the war through to victory, cost what it might, and back to the limit, the boys who went to the front to face the hell of battle.

The war is over, and may the spirit of the America First Association grow until America becomes thoroughly American, with "one flag, one language and one country."

The Medical Advisory Board

Soon after the examination of registrants for the draft army was begun it was found that the physician on the local board could not give sufficient time to those cases which required a more thorough examination. In December, 1917, Minnesota was divided into eight districts and a medical advisory board appointed for each whose duty it was to make a thorough physical examination of men referred to it by the local boards and render a report. Their action was not final but simply advisory.

District No. 8 comprised Cottonwood and Jackson Counties. Meetings were held twice a week at Windom. Its personnel was as follows:

J. H. Dudley, M. D., Chairman, Windom, Minn.

J. A. Adamson, D. D. S., Secretary, Windom, Minn.

B. Rayn, M. D., Windom, Minn.

W. A. Piper, M. D., Mountain Lake, Minn.

Cottonwood County's Financial Part in the War

It is impossible for us to give the accurate account of the money raised in each township and village; but we have been able to give the approximate amount of some of the drives and the actual amount of the others. Those that we will give in detail are as follows: The third and fourth Liberty Bond drives, the fifth or Victory Loan drive, the second Red Cross drive, the Thrift Stamp drive and the Associated Charities. Six drives in all, which will give a fair comparison as to what each township and town subscribed in the different drives. The balance of the money raised for Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Belgium relief, Syrian Armenian relief and other war activities, are given in one lump sum, no credit being given to any township or village but to the county as a whole.

Ann township stands first in the purchase of Liberty Bonds; Highwater, second; Carson, third; and Westbrook township, fourth. Bingham Lake also did her share. Of the villages in the county Bingham Lake stands first. Bingham Lake and Ann township always went over the top in every drive made in the county.

Below we give a statement of the money raised in the county for all war activities as far as we are able to get them, and we feel that Cottonwood County has every reason to feel proud of the record she has made. It was said at the beginning of the war that it was Men, Money and Food that would win the war, and Cottonwood County did her part nobly in all of these.

	3d, 4th and Victory Loan Drives	W. S. S. Drive	2d Red Cross Drive	Assoc. Char. Drive
Ann	\$ 109,750.00	\$ 12,385.00	\$ 1,319.80	\$ 2,063.00
Amboy	63,750.00	11,210.00	800.00	1,237.00
Armo	87,700.00	11,225.00	825.00	1,782.00
Carson	103,450.00	14,580.00	920.00	1,980.00
Delton	74,050.00	10,505.00	680.00	1,635.00
Dale	84,050.00	11,010.00	625.00	1,996.00
Great Bend	81,350.00	12,735.00	1,032.83	1,550.00
Germantown	97,200.00	13,405.00	948.00	1,995.00
Highwater	104,950.00	12,545.00	886.35	2,051.00
Lakeside	81,300.00	9,780.00	790.53	1,728.00
Midway	92,700.00	12,930.00	753.50	1,667.00
Mt. Lake	86,400.00	10,310.00	600.00	1,890.00
Rose Hill	87,750.00	10,455.00	795.50	1,877.50
Selma	91,950.00	13,140.00	937.50	1,696.00
Storden	99,050.00	15,975.00	1,066.10	1,968.00
Southbrook	50,750.00	6,325.00	542.00	1,160.75
Springfield	69,650.00	10,140.00	764.00	1,227.75
Westbrook	103,350.00	14,285.00	1,086.00	2,252.50
Westbrook Village	115,500.00	32,130.00	1,048.00	1,935.50
Storden Village	43,350.00	7,215.00	554.00	625.00
Jeffers Village	66,350.00	12,000.00	750.00	1,103.00
Mt. Lake Village	173,750.00	32,355.00	1,763.25	3,250.00
Bingham Lake Village	36,600.00	4,965.00	300.00	500.85
Windom Village	337,700.00	60,000.00	3,589.35	6,640.00
Total	\$2,380,300.00	\$411,405.00	\$23,375.93	\$45,430.85

Total amount of the third, fourth and fifth bond drive	\$2,380,300.00
The amount of bonds sold in the first bond side	69,500.00
The amount of bonds sold in the second bond side	291,350.00
The amount of money raised in the War Savings Stamp drive	411,405.00
The Associated Charities drive amounted to	45,430.00
The total of money raised for the Red Cross	62,500.00

The Y. M. C. A. drive netted about	3,000.00
Knights of Columbus drive	2,300.00
Armenian-Syrian Relief	2,700.00
Belgium Relief, besides a large amount of clothing	500.00
Library War Council	200.00
Y. W. C. A.	400.00
Total amount of money raised in the County	\$3,267,035.00

Some Interesting Facts About the World's War and Its Results

Nation	Troops Mobilized	Wounded	Killed
Russia	12,000,000	4,950,000	1,700,000
British Empire	7,500,000	2,035,323	692,065
France	7,500,000	2,675,000	1,385,300
Italy	5,500,000	947,000	460,000
United States	4,272,521	192,483	67,813
Japan	800,000	907	300
Rumania	750,000	120,000	322,000
Belgium	267,000	40,000	15,000
Germany	11,000,000	3,683,143	1,611,104
Austria-Hungary	6,500,000	3,200,000	800,000
Turkey	1,600,000	570,000	300,000
Bulgaria	400,000	152,399	201,224
Greece	230,000	40,000	15,000
Portugal	?		

Total 58,419,521 18,606,257 7,589,896
The total population of the nations in the World's War, 1,569,410,000

The total population of the nations not in the World's War, 135,285,000.

Area of countries in the World's War, square miles, 41,970,000.

Area of countries not in the World's War, square miles, 15,285,000.

The amount of indemnity that Germany will be required to pay is \$40,000,000,000.00 besides the turning over of her vast amount of war material.

The total shipping losses as a result of the war was 14,820,408 tons, of which 2,000,000 tons was neutral shipping.

The appalling burden of public debt under which the belligerent nations in the great war are staggering is taken for granted by most of us, while but few have any definite notion of the extent of

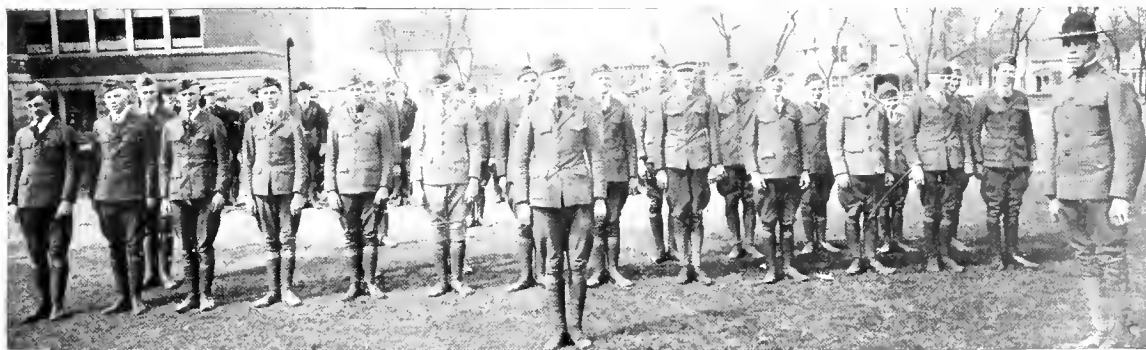
this burden. Possibly the most dependable figures which have appeared on this subject are those collected by Louis R. Gottlieb and published in the Quarterly Journal of Economics. Before entering the war the public debt of 11 of the Allies amounted to about \$22,500,000,000.00 and the Central Powers was \$6,200,000,000.00. Since then the Allied Nations have increased their indebtedness about \$150,000,000,000.00 and the Central Powers about \$63,000,000,000.00.

In the following table the per capita indebtedness of the various countries is reduced to dollars at the pre-war rate of exchange.

Nations	Before the war	After the war
United States	\$11.33	\$249.38
Great Britain	75.03	817.04
Canada	40.19	189.45
France	166.20	768.11
Italy	82.55	408.78
Japan	21.74	22.14
Russia	27.95	298.61
Belgium	94.28	246.67

Central Powers	Before the war	After the war
Germany	17.18	589.97
Austria	84.99	551.42
Hungary	74.82	416.11
Turkey	31.35	94.11

The interest on the National debt of the United States before we entered the World's War amounted to 22 cents per capita whereas it now stands at over \$8.00. Even at this figure we are extremely fortunate when compared with France where the per capita charge on their debt is nearly \$50.00, and in Great Britain over \$30.30.



HIGH SCHOOL MILITARY TRAINING.

During the summer of 1918 Supt. E. T. Chesnut of the Windom High School spent a month in Camp at Lake Geneva, Wis., for military training, to prepare himself for the training of the High School Boys in Military tactics during the coming school year. Shortly after school opened a company was organized and received training in connection with their school work. Russell D. Gove was appointed Capt., Willard Amnenson, First Lieutenant, and Rolland Muller, Second Lieutenant.

The Home Coming Celebration

On May 23, 1919, the Red Cross and the Draft Board gave in honor of the returned soldiers, sailors and marines a Home Coming celebration giving vent to their appreciation of the services rendered by these men while in the service and for their safe return home. Relatives and friends from all over the county came to pay their respect to the boys and to join with them in the pleasures of the day. Altho the sun did not shine in all its glory and at times it threatened to rain, the day ended without anything occurring to mar the program outlined.

Early in the morning people began coming to Windom; soon the streets were filled with cars, reminding one of the big days of the fair, and every one enjoyed a good time. The places of business were closed and all joined together in making the event a grand success.

The day's events took place according to a printed program as nearly as possible. The band concert on the court house grounds at nine-thirty started the day's program, and from that hour on the day was filled with one thing or another. The Windom Band furnished excellent music as well as the Lamberton band, which assisted in furnishing the music of the day. They appeared in new uniforms, presenting a very nifty appearance. Both bands furnished a good share of the entertainment of the day and without them it would have cut the celebration to a minimum.

Following the concert in the morning the bands marched to the fair grounds where the parade was scheduled to form at ten-thirty. It did not vary much from this time when the parade started up Sixth Ave. to the school house corner, turning east, paraded around the square and back to the fair grounds. Leading the parade was the color bearer, Edward Olson, escorted by two members of the Home Guard, then came the Windom Band followed by the high school girls carrying the Cottonwood County Service Flag. Behind them came a detachment of returned sailors in uniform, immediately behind the sailors marched a detachment of returned soldiers (two hundred and fifty strong), under command of Ex. Lieut. Hurd, an overseas man. There were many who had not seen a large detachment of soldiers on the march and to them it was quite an inspiration, as well as it was to those who had been used to such sights. The men marched along in a manner that showed they had been in line before, for they marched with a preciseness and bearing that made one feel proud of the fact that they were boys of our county. Behind the ex-soldiers marched the Red Cross chapters and auxiliaries in their uniforms, led by members of the Windom Chapter. In the line were the members of the following auxiliaries: Lakeside, Dale, Storden, Westbrook, Highwater, Great Bend, West Great Bend and Mountain

Lake. Next in line was the Lamberton band, followed by the floats representing the Allied countries, namely: Belgium, France, England, Ireland, Italy, Japan. Then came the various war relief organizations, namely: the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Y. W. C. A., etc. These floats were all very tastily gotten up and showed ability on the part of the builders. Miss Mae Jenness characterized the historic "Joan of Arc" on her charger, giving an appearance true to life. (We are showing just a few of the views as we were unable to get but a small part of them.) The parade was very skilfully organized and handled and was a credit to those taking part and those managing it.

Upon the return to the fair grounds dinner was the next thing in order and this was handled expeditiously and in such a manner that in an hour and a half all the guests had been served. The Floral and Agricultural halls served as dining rooms and the Educational Building was made use of as kitchen. The tables seating three hundred and sixty at a time, were filled three times, thus over a thousand were served. Mrs. George Warren had charge of this department and to her and her assistants a great deal of credit must be given for the splendid way they handled this part of the program.

The afternoon program began at two o'clock as scheduled and took place on a large platform built in front of the grand stand especially for this program. Both the grand stand and bleachers were crowded when the program opened. Father McKenna pronounced the invocation; O. J. Finstad, chairman of the meeting, introduced the various parts of the program. Miss Anna Lee rendered a solo, Miss Grace Hanson gave a reading, and Miss Anna Lee and Richard Lawson sang a duet. State Auditor Preus of St. Paul, delivered the main address of the afternoon and spoke on matters pertinent to the occasion. And the last number of the program was the singing of "America."

Following the program a base ball game was called between Windom and Jackson, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the crowd.

One of the main features of the day was the aeroplane flight which lasted all afternoon, at times going above the clouds and dropping down through them, doing the loop-the-loop and other thrilling stunts. This was enjoyed by all present as the aeroplane is not a common thing in this country yet, but we expect to see it a common way of conveyance for long distance trips soon.

After supper the Windom and Lamberton bands gave a concert on the court house grounds, this closing the day's program. And the day had fortunately been spent without a single accident to mar or spoil the effect of the day and every one went home feeling that they had spent the day for a purpose worth while.



SERVICE FLAG



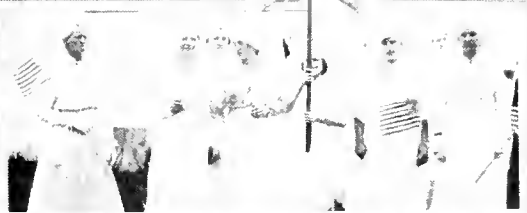
HOME COMING SCENES
MAY, 2, 1919



WINDOM
MINN.



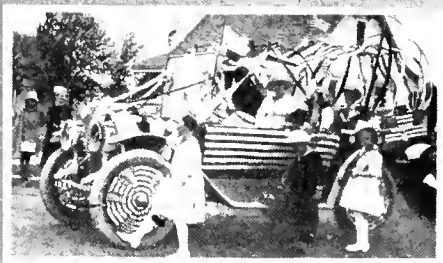
STORDEN
RED
CROSS



STRING LAKES AUX.



300 RETURNED BOYS IN PARADE



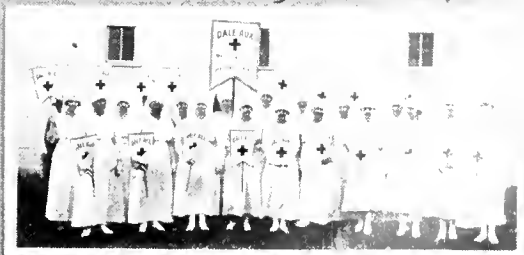
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND WERE THERE TOO



400 RED CROSS LADIES
IN THE PARADE.



AND STILL THEY COME.



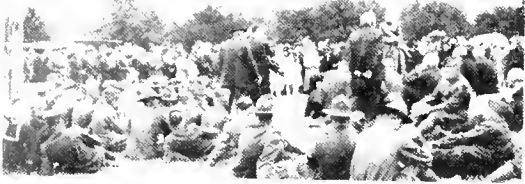


AMERICAN LEGION ENTERING CEMETERY.

MEMORIAL
DAY
LAKEVIEW
CEMETERY
WINDOM
MINN.



THE FIRST PARTICIPATED
IN BY THE
AMERICAN LEGION.
1920.



CIVIL
WAR
VETERANS



MARSHALL OF THE DAY.



COLOR
SERGEANT
AND
COLOR
GUARDS



COM. R.H. JEFFERSON THANKING THE LEGION
BOYS FOR THE PART THEY TOOK IN THE SERVICE



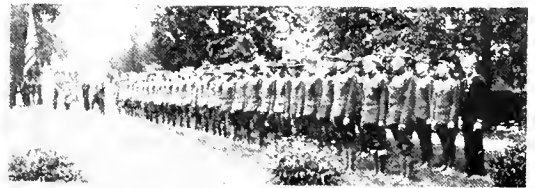
THE FIRST GRAVE DECORATED BY THE LEGION BOYS



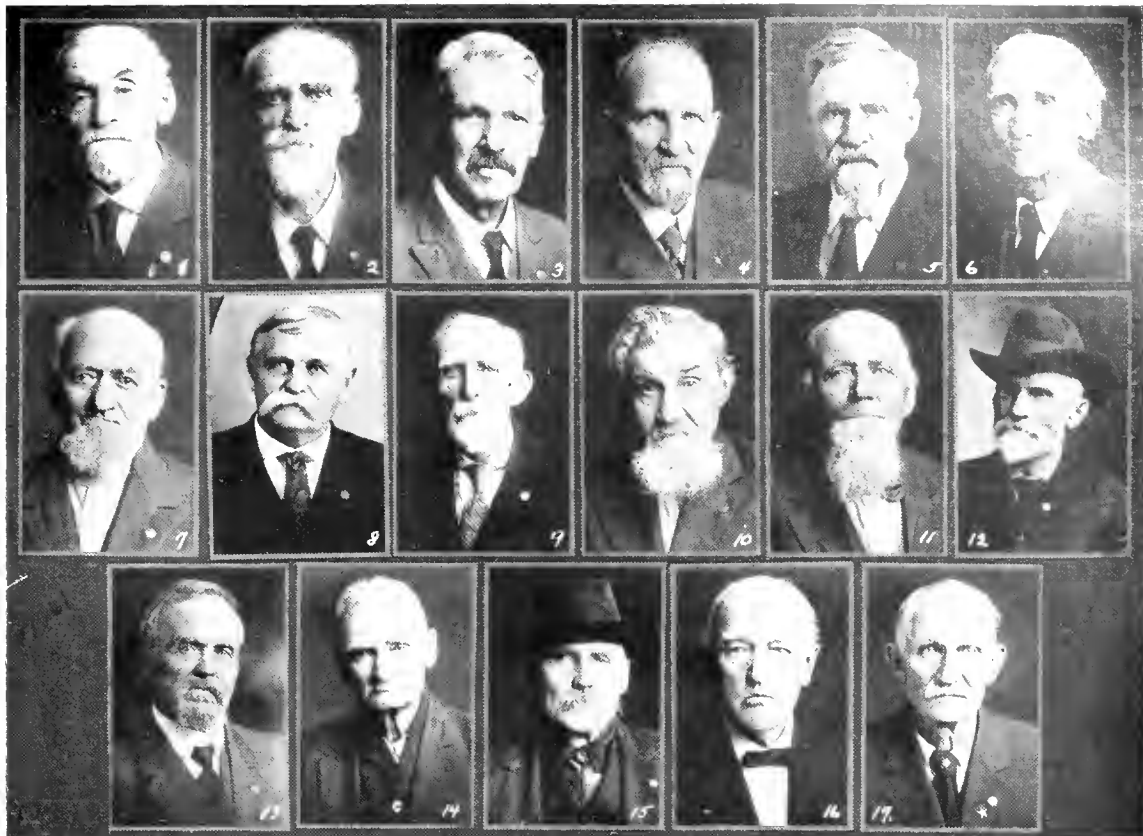
THE SECOND GRAVE TO BE DECORATED.



AT ATTENTION. IN HONOR OF THE UNKNOWN DEAD



AT ATTENTION



VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

George F. Robison (1)
John A. Brown (2)
W. H. Jones (3)
R. H. Jefferson (4)
D. A. Noble (5)
R. R. Jenness (6)
Joseph Bailey (7)
Clark Seely (8)

L. Anderson (9)
Wm. Skellie (10)
E. N. Peterson (11)
S. A. Wellington (12)
D. P. Langley (13)
Cor. Mead (14)
Rud V. Byron (15)
Everett Hudson (16)

W. W. Barlow (17)

1917--18—Khaki and Blue—1861--65

Memorial Day has a deep significance for all the Americans. It is a national institution, and as such it is bound to be preserved.

Time in its flight brings many new acts and actors upon the stage of life, and for those of us who participated in the services of Memorial Day, 1920, we could not help but be impressed by the new setting. Never was a more glorious act enacted, never a more beautiful scene depicted.

We saw the boys of Gettysburg, and the boys of Chateau Thierry. We saw intermingling the khaki and the blue, united as brothers in a common purpose, to pay loving tribute to the memory of fallen comrades.

The days of valor, their deeds of heroism were far apart, but their hearts beat in unison, and every heartthrob was reflected in the radiance of their countenance, as they gazed with eyes of reverence and love, on that symbol of liberty and justice—The Stars and Stripes.

What a contrast between the little group of boys in their faded coats of blue, and that column of

khaki-clad boys, that swung down the driveway; between the forms bent with age, and the stalwart manhood of youth. No one could fail to be impressed with the one lingering in the twilight of life, the other in the noonday of vigor. Yet those two groups that presented so great a contrast were most closely united. They represented one thing, and one only—the Spirit of America.

Both well understood the rigors and hardships of war. There was much in common in their lives. One had fought to preserve the Union, to keep the old flag waving; the other had fought for the honor of the flag, and the principles for which it stood. They both love that flag and when its glory is unfurled to the breeze, the boys of '61 and the boys of '17 with one mighty heart the country the emblem of liberty.

What a glorious heritage those boys of '61 have transmitted to us, and today they bid us to jealously guard, and to transmit to posterity the principles and institutions they have loved so well.

Dear old friends of the "Grand Army of the Re-

public." We have learned to love you in your declining years, better than before. As time places his heavy hand upon your once stalwart form, we are impelled to express our gratitude to you more feelingly.

In your declining years we hasten to assure you we love dearly the sound principles which have filled your hearts and life. They shall ever be protected from the foe, be he within or without our nation. Most lovingly do you intrust to us those traditions which are so beautiful and soul-

stirring. The boys of the American Legion are worthy of your confidence. They have nobly defended those principles. They are faithful sons of noble fathers. And when the last noble patriot of the Grand Army of the Republic shall stand hovering on the brink of eternity, when the film of death shall dim his vision, when he shall exchange mortality for the bright robe of immortality, his soul shall be flooded with a vision of the boy of the American Legion, standing with the sword in one hand, and the Stars and Stripes in the other.

Army Divisions

A brief record of the various divisions, where they were formed, when they sailed for France, and their record there, furnished by the National Geographic Magazine.

The First Division was the first in France, its headquarters arriving there June 27, 1917, and it was the last complete division to return, in September, 1919. It was the first at the front, the first to fire at the enemy, the first to attack, the first to make a raid, the first to suffer casualties and the first to inflict casualties, and, finally, the first to be cited in general orders.

It was in the Sommerville sector, southeast of Nancy, October 21 to November 20, 1917; Ansaullville sector January 15 to April 3, 1918; Cantigny sector and the Battle of Cantigny April 25 to July 7; the Marne offensive July 18 to 24; Suizerais sector August 7 to 24; St. Mihiel operation September 12 and 13; Meuse-Argonne offensive October 1 to 12; operation against Mouzon and Sedan November 5 to 7; march on Coblenz November 17 to December 14.

In all, this division passed 93 days in active sectors and 127 in so-called quiet sectors; but the word "quiet" is merely relative, because, no matter how peaceful it may have been before, when occupied by American troops the enemy had no rest, and for their own protection the Germans were obliged to reciprocate the attentions they received.

This division captured 6,469 prisoners and advanced 51 kilometers against resistance, with a casualty list of 4,411 battle deaths and 17,291 wounded.

The second division was organized in France from troops sent over separately. Its headquarters was established October 26, 1917, and training as a division began at once.

It was in the Verdun and Toul sectors March 15 to 24, 1918; Chateau-Thierry sector May 31 to July 9, with almost continuous heavy fighting, including the famous Belleau Wood operation; Marne offensive July 18 to 20; Marbache sector August 9 to 24; St. Mihiel sector, including the offensive operation there, September 9 to 16; Mont Blanc sector and offensive in Champagne, September 28 to October 27; Meuse-Argonne offensive October 30 to November 11.

The division passed 66 days in active sectors and 71 in quiet; it advanced 60 kilometers against resistance, lost 4,478 killed and 17,752 wounded, and captured 12,926 of the enemy.

The Second led all our divisions in the number of Distinguished Service crosses awarded, 664 being the last official report, but it is undoubtedly greater now.

The Third Division was organized in November, 1917, at Camp Greene, North Carolina, and went to France in April, 1918; was in the Chateau-Thierry

sector May 31 to July 29, stopping the German attack of July 15 to 18, the last of the enemy offensives. Its conduct on that occasion earned for it the title of the "Marne Division."

It was in the St. Mihiel sector September 10 to 14, Meuse-Argonne offensive September 30 to October 27, and marched on the Rhine November 14.

The Third was never stationed in a quiet sector, but was 86 days in active sectors—more than any other division with the exception of the First. It advanced 41 kilometers against resistance, captured 2,240 prisoners, and lost 3,177 killed and 12,940 wounded, being exceeded in its casualty list by the First and Second Divisions only.

The Fourth Division, like the Third, was organized in December, 1917, at Camp Greene, North Carolina. It went to France in May, 1918; from July 18 to 21 it operated with the Sixth French Army in the offensive near Norroy and Hautevesnes; August 3 to 12 it operated in the Vesle sector; Toul sector, September 7 to 15; Meuse-Argonne, September 25 to October 19. March on Coblenz November 20.

It captured 2,756 prisoners; advanced 24½ kilometers against resistance; spent 7 days in a quiet sector and 38 in active, and lost 2,611 killed and 9,893 wounded. Four ivy leaves, representing the number of the division, constitute the insignia.

The Fifth Division was organized in November, 1917, at Camp Logan, Texas, and went to France at the beginning of May, 1918. It served in the Colmar sector June 15 to July 16; St. Dié sector July 16 to August 23; St. Mihiel operation September 11 to 17; Meuse-Argonne, October 12 to 22 and October 27 to November 11.

This division captured 2,356 prisoners; advanced 29 kilometers against resistance; spent 71 days in quiet sectors and 32 in active; lost 1,976 killed and 6,864 wounded.

The Sixth Division was organized in November, 1917, at Camp McClellan, Alabama, and arrived in France in July, 1918. It occupied a sector in the Vosges under French command September 3 to October 11 and was in reserve in the Meuse-Argonne offensive November 2 to 11, spending 40 days in quiet sectors and none in an active sector. It captured 12 prisoners and lost 93 killed and 453 wounded.

This division is reported to have marched more than any other in the A. E. F., and was known as the "Sight-seeing Sixth."

The Seventh Division was organized at the beginning of January, 1918, at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, and went to France in August. It occupied a sector

in Lorraine October 9 to November 11. It captured 69 prisoners, spent 31 days in quiet sector and 2 in active, and lost 296 killed and 1,397 wounded.

The Eighth Division was organized at Camp Fremont, California, in December, 1917. When the armistice was signed the artillery, engineers, and one regiment of infantry (the Eighth, now on duty at Coblenz) had left for France. The remainder of the division was at the port ready to leave, but, as all troop movements were at once suspended, the division complete never reached France. Nevertheless, it lost 6 men killed and 29 wounded. It received the name of the Pathfinder Division, which is represented in the insignia by the gold arrow, pointing upward.

The Tenth Division was organized at Camp Funston in August, 1918. It never reached France.

The Eleventh Division was organized at Camp Meade, Maryland, in August, 1918, and, like all the divisions numbered from 9 to 20 inclusive; it never left the United States.

The Twelfth Division was organized at Camp Devens in July, 1918, and took the name of the Plymouth Division because it was recruited mainly from the New England States.

The Thirteenth Division was organized at Camp Lewis, Washington, in September, 1918. The device includes the two proverbial "bad luck" symbols, the figure 13 and a black cat, surrounded by the "good luck" horseshoe, indicative of the doughboy's confidence in his ability to overcome all hoodoos.

The Fourteenth Division was organized at Camp Custer, Michigan, in July, 1918, and took the name of the Wolverine Division, those animals having been very common in Michigan in the early days. The head of a wolverine appears on the insignia.

The Eighteenth Division was organized at Camp Travis, Texas, in August, 1918, and acquired the name of the Cactus Division, which appears on the insignia, together with the Latin motto meaning "Touch me not."

The Twenty-sixth Division is the first of the National Guard divisions, and was formed from the National Guard of the New England States.

The National Guard was called into the Federal service in July, 1917, and drafted into the service, under the provisions of the National Defense Act of 1916, on August 5, 1917; this made them eligible for foreign service. The New England Guard went into camp in their respective States, remaining there until departure for France, which was in the fall of that year.

The Twenty-sixth was the first National Guard division to enter the line and was preceded in this by the First Division only. It was in the Chemin des Dames sector February 6 to March 18; La Reine and Boucq sector March 31 to June 28; northwest of Chateau-Thierry July 10 to 25 (which included the Marne offensive); Rupt and Tryon sector September 8 to October 8 (which included the St. Mihiel operation); north of Verdun, as Army reserve, October 18 to November 11.

This division spent 148 days in quiet sectors and 45 in active, being exceeded in total time under fire by the First Division only. It captured 3,148 prisoners, advanced 37 kilometers against resistance, and lost 2,135 killed and 11,325 wounded, standing sixth among the divisions in the casualty list. It was named the Yankee Division and used the initials thereof for its insignia.

The Twenty-seventh Division was the New York Division of the National Guard. After being drafted into the Federal service it went to Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, remaining there until departure for France, in May, 1918. Its entire active service in Europe was with the British, as a part of the Second Corps. It was in the East Poperinghe (Belgium) line, four battalions at a time, from July 9 to September 3, 1918; in the Diekebusch sector, Belgium,

August 24 to September 3; the breaking of the Hindenburg line, September 24 to October 1; St. Souplet sector, October 12 to 21.

The Twenty-seventh spent 57 days in active sectors—there were no quiet sectors on the British front. It captured 2,357 prisoners, and advanced 11 kilometers against resistance, losing 1,585 killed and 7,201 wounded.

The Twenty-eighth, like the Twenty-seventh, was an organized division in the National Guard. It came from the State of Pennsylvania, New York and Pennsylvania being the only two States with complete divisions in their Guard at the outbreak of the war. It was trained at Camp Hancock, Georgia, leaving for France in May, 1918.

This division served in a sector southeast of Chateau-Thierry June 30 to July 31, including the defensive and offensive operations along the Marne; Vesle sector, August 7 to September 8; Meuse-Argonne operation, September 20 to October 9; Thiaucourt sector, October 16 to November 11. It was 31 days in quiet sectors and 49 in active, capturing 921 prisoners; it advanced 10 kilometers against resistance and lost 2,551 killed and 11,429 wounded, the highest of any National Guard division, and was exceeded only by the First, Second, and Third regular divisions. The Keystone of Pennsylvania was selected as its device.

The Twenty-ninth Division was organized at Camp McClellan, Alabama, from the National Guard of the States of New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. It arrived in France in June, 1918, and served in the Vosges July 25 to September 22, and north of Verdun October 7 to 30. It spent 59 days in quiet sectors and 23 in active. It captured 2,187 prisoners, advanced 7 kilometers against resistance, and lost 951 killed and 4,268 wounded.

Organized at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, from the National Guard of Tennessee and North and South Carolina, the Thirtieth Division arrived in France in May, 1918, and served entirely with the British, alongside the Twenty-seventh Division. It was in the Canal sector, south of Ypres, July 16 to August 17, being brigaded with the British at that time; then under American command in the same sector to September 4; Gouy-Norroy sector, including breaking the Hindenburg line, September 23 to October 2; Beaurevoir sector, October 5 to 12; Le Cateau sector, October 16 to 20.

Serving 56 days in active sectors, none in quiet, the Division captured 3,848 prisoners, advanced 29½ kilometers against resistance, and lost 1,629 killed and 7,325 wounded.

The Thirty-first Division was organized from the National Guard of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. It went to France in October, 1918, and never entered the line. The insignia stands for the initials of the nickname, the Dixie Division, and was used for marking the baggage as early as November, 1917.

The Thirty-second Division was organized from the National Guard of Michigan and Wisconsin, at Camp McArthur, Texas. It arrived in France in February, 1918; served on the Alsace front May 18 to July 21; Fismes front July 30 to August 7; Soissons, August 28 to September 3; Meuse-Argonne, September 30 to October 20, including the operations against the Kriemhild line; east of the Meuse, November 8 to 11; in the Army of Occupation from November 17. It spent 60 days in quiet sectors and 35 in active; captured 2,153 prisoners, advanced 36 kilometers against resistance, and lost 2,915 killed and 10,477 wounded. The insignia of an arrow was selected because they "shot through every line the Boche put before them."

The Thirty-third Division was organized from the National Guard of Illinois, at Camp Logan, Texas. It went to France in May, 1918; served in the

Amiens sector with the Australians July 19 to August 20, by detachments. From September 9 to November 11 some units of the division were always in the line, serving north of Verdun and west of the Meuse during the Meuse-Argonne operation. For 32 days it served in quiet sectors and 27 in active; captured 3,987 prisoners, more than any other National Guard division, and was surpassed in this respect by only three in the Army, the First, Second, and Eighty-ninth. It advanced 36 kilometers against resistance and lost 989 killed and 6,266 wounded.

The Thirty-fourth Division was organized from the National Guard of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Dakota, at Camp Cody, New Mexico. It went to France in September, 1918, but did not get into the line. The bovine skull on the insignia is a conventionalization of the Mexican water flask, and with the name, Sandstorm Division, is strongly suggestive of the State where the division was organized and trained.

The Thirty-fifth Division was organized from the National Guard of Missouri and Kansas, at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma. It went to France in May, 1918, and served first, brigade at a time, in the Vosges July 1 to 27 and July 27 to August 14. The whole division served in the Gerardmer sector August 14 to September 2; Meuse-Argonne, September 21 to October 1; Sommedien sector, October 16 to November 7.

The men of this division were 92 days in quiet sectors and 5 in active; advanced 12½ kilometers against resistance, captured 781 prisoners, and lost 1,067 killed and 6,216 wounded.

The Thirty-sixth Division was organized from the National Guard of Texas and Oklahoma at Camp Bowie, Texas. It went to France in July, 1918, and served in the Champagne during the French offensive there, October 6 to 28. It was 23 days in active sector, none in quiet; captured 549 prisoners, advanced 21 kilometers against resistance, and lost 600 killed and 1,928 wounded. The divisional insignia is the letter "T," for Texas, superimposed on an Indian arrow-head, for Oklahoma (not long ago the Indian Territory).

The Thirty-seventh Division was organized from the National Guard of Ohio and West Virginia, at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. It went to France in June, 1918, and served in the Baccarat sector August 4 to September 16; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 25 to October 1; St. Mihiel sector, October 7 to 16; on the Lys and Escaut rivers, in Flanders, October 31 to November 4; Syngem sector (Belgium), November 9 to 11—a total of 50 days in quiet sectors and 11 in active. It advanced 30 kilometers against resistance, captured 3,848 prisoners, and lost 977 killed and 4,266 wounded. The insignia was taken from the State flag of Ohio.

The Thirty-eighth Division was organized from the National Guard of Indiana and Kentucky, at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. It went to France in October, 1918, but was never in the line. It was called the Cyclone Division.

The Thirty-ninth Division was organized from the National Guard of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. It went to France in August, 1918, as a depot division from which replacements were sent to the combat divisions at the front; therefore it was never intended to be in the line. It was stationed at St. Florent and sent 10,156 replacements to the front.

The Fortieth Division was organized from the National Guard of California, Utah, Arizona, and Colorado, at Camp Kearny, California. It went to France in August, 1918, and, like the Thirty-ninth, was a depot division, being stationed at La Guerthe, and sent 16,327 replacements to the front. It was known as the Sunshine Division, and the insignia carries out the idea.

The Forty-first Division was organized from the National Guard of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming, at Camp Greene, North Carolina, leaving in December, 1917, for France. This was the first depot division to go across and was stationed at St. Aignan, Noyers, and sent 295,668 replacements to the front, equivalent to more than ten complete divisions. It was known as the Sunset Division, and its members wore as their distinguishing device a sun setting over the blue waters of the Pacific.

The Forty-second Division was organized from National Guard units left over after the formation of the preceding sixteen divisions, and 26 States contributed; hence the popular name of the Rainbow Division, which is carried out in the insignia.

This organization arrived in France in November, 1917, and served in Lorraine, February 17 to June 21, part of the time under French command; east of Rheims, July 5 to 17 (including the last German offensive); Truany and Beuvardes, July 25 to August 3; St. Mihiel operation, September 12 to 30; Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 13 to 31; and again, November 5 to 10.

The Rainbow Troops served 125 days in quiet sectors and 39 in active, advancing 55 kilometers against resistance, more than any other National Guard division, and was excelled in this particular only by the Second and Seventy-seventh Divisions. It captured 1,317 prisoners and lost 2,644 killed and 11,275 wounded.

The Seventy-sixth Division and those following, to include the Ninety-second, were known as National Army divisions and were organized from the first draft in September, 1918. The Seventy-sixth was composed of men from the New England States and northern New York State and was stationed at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. It went to France in July, 1918, and was a depot division, stationed at St. Amand-Montrond and sent 19,971 replacements to the front.

Men from southern New York, including New York City, comprised the Seventy-seventh Division. It was organized at Camp Upton, Long Island, and went to France in April, 1918, the first National Army division to go overseas. It served in the Baccarat sector, Lorraine, June 20 to August 4; on the Vesle, August 12 to September 16; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26 to October 16, where it was the extreme left of the American army, and again from October 31 to November 11. It spent 47 days in quiet sectors and 66 in active, the total under fire being more than any other National Army division and the service in active sectors being equal to that of the Second Division and exceeded only by the First and Third Divisions, all three being regular divisions.

The Seventy-seventh advanced 71½ kilometers against resistance, more than any other division; captured 750 prisoners, and lost 1,992 killed and 8,505 wounded, again more than any other National Army division.

The Seventy-eighth Division was made up of men from western New York State, New Jersey, and Delaware, and was stationed at Camp Dix, New Jersey. It went to France in June, 1918, and served in the Limey, September 16 to October 4; the Meuse-Argonne, October 16 to November 5, in which it relieved the Seventy-seventh Division on the extreme left wing of the American army. It advanced 21 kilometers against resistance, spent 17 days in quiet sectors and 21 in active, captured 432 prisoners, and lost 1,384 killed and 5,861 wounded.

The Seventy-ninth Division was formed of men from eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia and was stationed at Camp Meade, Maryland. It went to France in July, 1918, and served in the Meuse-Argonne September 16 to 30, capturing Montfaucon. It served in the Troyon sector on the heights east of the Meuse, October 8

to 25, and in the Grande Montagne sector October 29 to November 11. It spent 28 days in quiet sectors and 17 in active, advanced 19½ kilometers against resistance, captured 1,077 prisoners, and lost 1,419 killed and 5,331 wounded.

The Eightieth Division was formed of men from western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Virginia, and was stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia. It went to France in May, 1918, and served on the Artois front, brigaded with the British, July 23 to August 18; St. Mihiel offensive, September 12 to 14; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 25 to 29; also October 4 to 12, and November 1 to 6. It was only one day in a quiet sector, 17 in active sectors; advanced 38 kilometers against resistance, captured 1,813 prisoners, and lost 1,132 killed and 5,000 wounded—a heavy record for only 18 days of fighting. Known as the Blue Ridge Division.

The Eighty-first Division was composed of men from the two Carolinas, Florida and Porto Rico, and was stationed at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. It went to France in August, 1918, and served in the St. Dié sector, brigaded with the French, September 18 to October 19; Sommedieu sector, November 7 to 11. It was 31 days in quiet sectors, advanced 5½ kilometers against resistance, captured 101 prisoners, and lost 251 killed and 973 wounded.

Men from Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee comprised the Eighty-second Division, stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. It went to France in May, 1918, the second National Army division to go overseas, and went into the line on June 25, in the Lagny sector, brigaded with the French, remaining there till August 10; Marbache sector, August 17 to September 20, including the St. Mihiel offensive; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 30 to October 31. It was 70 days in quiet and 27 in active sectors; advanced 17 kilometers against resistance, captured 845 prisoners, and lost 1,298 killed and 6,248 wounded.

The letters "A. A." stand for All American, the name by which the division was known.

The Eighty-third Division was formed of men from Ohio and West Virginia and was stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio. It went to France in June, 1918, and was a depot division at Le Mans, sending 193,221 replacements to the front. One regiment, the Thirty-third, served in Italy and was in the battle of Vittorio-Veneto.

The Eighty-fourth Division was formed of men from Indiana, Kentucky and southern Illinois, and was stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. It went to France in September, 1918, but never got into the line.

The Eighty-fifth Division was formed of men from Michigan and Wisconsin and was stationed at Camp Custer, Michigan. It went to France in August, 1918, was a depot division stationed at Cosnes, and sent 3,948 replacements to the front. It was known as the Custer Division, in honor of General Custer. One of the infantry regiments, the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth, served in northern Russia.

The Eighty-sixth Division was formed of men from northern Illinois and was stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois. It went to France in September, 1918, never getting into the line. It was known as the Black Hawk Division.

The Eighty-seventh Division was formed of men from Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi and was stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. It went to France in September, 1918, and never got into the line.

The Eighty-eighth Division was formed of men from North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and western Illinois and was stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa. It went to France in August, 1918, and served in Alsace from October 7 to November 5; 28 days in

a quiet sector, none in active sectors. It captured three prisoners and lost 29 killed and 89 wounded.

The Eighty-ninth Division was formed of men from Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado and was stationed at Camp Funston, Kansas. It went to France in June, 1918, and went into the line in August, northwest of Toul; it was at St. Mihiel, in the sector Bois de Bouche, and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. It was 55 days in quiet and 28 in active sectors and advanced 48 kilometers against resistance, the second best record in this respect of the National Army divisions and exceeded by only five of the A. E. F. divisions. It captured 5,061 prisoners, the third best record in the A. E. F., being surpassed only by the First and Second Divisions. It lost 1,433 killed and 5,558 wounded.

The division was known as the Middle West Division.

The Ninetieth Division was formed of men from Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and was stationed at Camp Travis, Texas. It went to France in June, 1918, and served in the Saizeriais sector August 24 to October 10, including the St. Mihiel operation; Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 19 to November 11. It was 42 days in quiet sectors and 26 in active; advanced 28½ kilometers against resistance, captured 1,876 prisoners, and lost 1,392 killed and 5,885 wounded.

The Ninety-first Division, formed by men from Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah, was stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington. It went to France in July, 1918, and served in the Meuse-Argonne offensive September 20 to October 3; west of Escourt River, Belgium, October 30 to November 4; east of Escourt River, November 10 to 11. The division spent 15 days in quiet sectors and 14 in active; advanced 34 kilometers against resistance, captured 2,412 prisoners, and lost 1,414 killed and 4,364 wounded.

The Ninety-second Division was formed of colored troops from all States, and before leaving for France, in June, 1918, was divided among several camps—Dodge, Dix, and Meade containing the largest units. It served in the St. Dié sector, Vosges, August 29 to September 20; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 24 to 30; Marbache sector, October 9 to November 11. It was 51 days in quiet sectors and 2 days in active; advanced 8 miles against resistance, captured 38 prisoners, and lost 176 killed and 14,466 wounded.

The Ninety-third Division was never complete. It was formed of colored troops from all sections and went to France in April, 1918. There a provisional division was organized of these scattered units. It never had any artillery and was brigaded with the French from July 1 until the signing of the armistice, losing 584 killed and 2,582 wounded.

The First Corps—Normally a corps was supposed to consist of four divisions, but this was by no means always followed. Neither was any corps constant in the divisions assigned to it. One would be withdrawn and another substituted, according to the exigencies of the occasion. So it is impossible to give the composition of the corps which will be correct for all dates.

During the St. Mihiel offensive the First Corps consisted of the Second, Fifth, Eighty-second, and Ninetieth Divisions and the Seventy-eighth in reserve and was the right of the attack, the Eighty-second being the pivot on which the right wing turned.

At the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne operation the First Corps consisted of the Thirty-fifth, Twenty-eighth and Seventy-seventh Divisions in the line, with the Ninety-second in reserve. On this occasion it was the left of the American army, the Seventy-seventh Division being on the extreme left, next to the French, until relieved by the Seventy-

eightth, which was later relieved by the Forty-second.

After the armistice the First Corps consisted of the Thirty-sixth, Seventy-eighth, and Eightieth Divisions.

The Second Corps contained only the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions and operated with the British.

The Third Corps during the St. Mihiel offensive was on the Meuse, making preparations for the forthcoming Meuse-Argonne drive, which it opened with the Thirty-third, Eightieth, and Fourth Divisions in the line and the Third in reserve. It was the right wing of the operation, the Thirty-third being the extreme right of the movement along the Meuse for the first few days.

In the reorganization after the armistice the Third Corps consisted of the Second, Thirty-second, and Forty-second Divisions and was stationed in the occupied German territory.

The Fourth Corps at St. Mihiel consisted of the First, Forty-second and Eighty-ninth Divisions, with the Third in reserve. It was the left wing of the attack from the east side of the salient. The Eighty-ninth was next to the First Corps, on the right, while the First was the left flank of the movement, making contact with the attack from the west side the second day.

During the Meuse-Argonne drive the Fourth Corps held the St. Mihiel sector, but with different divisions.

In the reorganization after the armistice the Fourth Corps consisted of the First, Third, and Fourth Divisions and was stationed in the occupied German territory.

The Fifth Corps at St. Mihiel consisted of the Fourth, Twenty-sixth, and one French colonial division. It was the left wing, attacking from the west side of the salient. The Fourth Division was on the extreme left, the pivot of that flank, and the Twenty-sixth on the right, making contact with the First Division from the other side of the salient on the second day.

In the Meuse-Argonne the Fifth Corps commenced the attack with the Seventy-ninth, Thirty-seventh, and Ninety-first Divisions in the line and the Thirty-second in reserve. It formed the center, having the Third Corps on its right and the First Corps on its left.

In the reorganization after the armistice the Fifth Corps consisted of the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, and Eighty-second Divisions.

The Sixth Corps did not participate in the fighting. After the armistice it consisted of the Seventh, Twenty-eighth and Ninety-second Divisions and was engaged in salvage work on the battlefields.

The Seventh Corps was organized to form part of the Third Army and consisted of the Fifth, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Divisions, being stationed in Luxembourg as a reserve for the troops in the occupied German territory.

The Eighth Corps in the reorganization after the armistice consisted of the Sixth, Seventy-seventh, and Eighty-first Divisions.

The Ninth Corps consisted of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Divisions and was engaged in salvage work on the battlefields.

Before America entered the war there were several ambulance companies of Americans in the French army; these were all taken into our army, forming the Ambulance Service, which adopted the well-known Gallic rooster as its insignia, representing its former service with the French.

The expedition to north Russia consisted of the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry, a battalion of the Three Hundred and Tenth Engineers, the Three Hundred and Thirty-seventh Ambulance Company, the Three Hundred and Thirty-seventh Field Hospital, and the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Companies of the Transportation Corps. The Infantry arrived in Russia in August, 1918, the other units at varying times up to April, 1919. The expedition was withdrawn in June, 1919, returning to the United States. The expedition co-operated with the forces of the Allies in their operations against the Bolshevik troops and lost 109 killed in action and 305 wounded. The maximum strength of the expedition was 5,630 on June 1, 1919.

Camp Pontanezen was at Brest, through which the majority of the A. E. F. passed on their way home. The insignia represents the duck boards necessitated by the mud at Brest.

Before America entered the war a number of Americans were in the French motor transport service; they were later taken into the United States Army, but a number were left with the French, constituting the Reserve Mallet, so named after the commanding officer, Captain Mallet, of the French Army.

The Thirteenth Engineers was a heavy railroad regiment and operated around Verdun.



Home Again

There were awful times in Europe, ah, the horrors! who can tell!
All the imps were out of prison, all the devils out of hell.
And our own fair land was menaced by the war god's flaming breath,
When the call came o'er the waters, save, oh save us from this death.

Then our boys leaped into action with an energy divine,
When their general, Uncle Sammie, called them to the khaki line;
From the farm lands, hamlets, cities, to the blood-strewn fields of France,
They were marshalled with precision, with scarce time for backward glance.

Then with gun and flying squadron, with the Yankee "pep" and vim,
There they met the world's opponent, took the ginger out of him;
Knocked, from his creaking head-wheels, all the rattling, jangling spokes,
Made him know the least he wanted, was the world and all its folks.

Then they laid aside their weapons, crossed again the ocean's foam,
Put their khakis up in moth-balls, donned their "civies." Welcome home!
Now the future waits their conquest; they'll build castles in the air,
Make the most of every moment, play the game and play it fair.

WAR CHRONOLOGY

Chief Events from Beginning to the Signing of the Armistice 1918

1914

June 28—Murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
July 23—Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
July 31—General mobilization in Russia. "State of war" declared in Germany.
Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxemburg.
Aug. 2—German ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for her troops across Belgium.
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4—Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany demanding assurance that neutrality of Belgium would be respected. War declared by Great Britain on Germany.
Aug. 4—President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of United States.
Aug. 4-26—Belgium overrun; Liege occupied (Aug. 9); Brussels (Aug. 20); Namur (Aug. 24).
Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 16—British expeditionary force landed in France.
Aug. 18—Russia completes mobilization and invades East Prussia.
Aug. 21-23—Battle of Mons Charleroi. Dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion.
Aug. 23—Tsingtau bombarded by Japanese.
Aug. 23-Dec. 15—Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept. 2); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12). Fall of Przemysl (March 17, 1915). Dec. 4, Russians 3½ miles from Cracow.
Aug. 26—Germans destroyed Louvain.
—Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.
—Russians severely defeated at Battle of Tannenberg, in East Prussia.
Aug. 28—British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.
Aug. 31—Allies line along the Seine, Marne and Meuse Rivers.
—Name St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd by Russian decree.
Sept. 3—French Government removed (temporarily) from Paris to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5—Great Britain, France and Russia sign a treaty not to make peace separately.
Sept. 6-10—Battle of the Marne. Germans reach the extreme point of their advance; driven back by the French from the Marne to the River Aisne. The battle line then remained practically stationary for three years (front of 300 miles).
Sept. 7—Germans take Maubeuge.
Sept. 11—An Austrian expedition captures New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago Protectorate.
Sept. 16—Russians, under Gen. Rennenkampf, driven from East Prussia.
Sept. 22—Three British armored cruisers sunk by a submarine.
Sept. 27—Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.
Oct. 9—Germans occupy Antwerp.
Oct. 13—Belgian Government withdraws to Le Havre, in France. Germans occupy Ghent.
Oct. 16-28—Battle of the Yser, in Flanders. Belgians and French halt German advance.

Oct. 17-Nov. 17—French, Belgians and British repulse German drive in first battle of Ypres, saving Channel ports (decisive day of battle, Oct. 31).
Oct. 21—The sale of alcohol forbidden in Russia until the end of the war.
Oct. 21-28—German armies driven back in Poland.
Oct. 28—De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.
Nov. 1—German naval victory in the Pacific, off the coast of Chili.
Nov. 3—German naval raid into English waters.
Nov. 5—Great Britain declared war on Turkey; Cyprus annexed.
Nov. 7—Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.
Nov. 10-Dec. 14—Austrian invasion of Serbia (Belgrade taken Dec. 2, recaptured by Serbians Dec. 14).
Nov. 10—German cruiser Emden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.
Nov. 13—Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone.
Nov. 21—Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British.
Dec. 8—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.
—South African rebellion collapses.
Dec. 9—French Government returned to Paris.
Dec. 16—German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.
Dec. 17—Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate, and a new ruler appointed with title of Sultan.
Dec. 24—First German air raid on England.

1915

Jan. 1-Feb. 15—Russians attempt to cross the Carpathians.
Jan. 7—The sale of absinthe forbidden in France for the duration of the war.
Jan. 20—American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.
Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea off Doggerbank.
Jan. 25—Second Russian invasion of East Prussia.
Jan. 28—American merchantman William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.
Feb. 4—Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British isles after Feb. 18.
Feb. 10—United States note holding German Government to a "strict accountability" if any merchant vessel of the United States is destroyed or any American citizens lose their lives.
Feb. 16—Germany's reply stating "war-zone" act is an act of self-defense against illegal methods employed by Great Britain in preventing commerce between Germany and neutral countries.
Feb. 18—German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines begin campaign of "piracy and pillage."
Feb. 19—Anglo-French squadron bombards Dardanelles.
Feb. 20—United States sends identic note to Great Britain and Germany suggesting an agreement between these two powers respecting the conduct of naval warfare.
Feb. 28—Germany's reply to identic note.
March 1—Announcement of British "blockade;" "Orders in Council" issued to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.
March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.
March 17—Russians captured Przemysl and strengthened their hold on the greater part of Galicia.
March 28—British steamship Falaba attacked by submarine and sunk (111 lives lost; 1 American).

- April 2—Russians fighting in the Carpathians.
- April 8—Steamer *Harpalyce*, in service of American Commission for Aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.
- April 17-May 17—Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 (April 19); (April 23); Germans advanced toward Yser Canal. Asphyxiating gas employed by the Germans. Failure of Germany to break through the British lines.
- April 22—German Embassy sends out a warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain.
- April 26—Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
- April 28—American vessel *Cushing* attacked by German aeroplane.
- April 30—Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.
- May 1—American steamship *Gulflight* sunk by German submarine; 2 Americans lost. Warning of German Embassy published in daily papers. *Lusitania* sails at 12:20 noon.
- May 2—Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians. (Battle of the Dunajec.)
- May 7—Cunard Line steamship *Lusitania* sunk by German submarine (1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans).
- May 8—Germans occupy Libau, Russian port on the Baltic.
- May 9-June—Battle of Artois, or Festubert (near La Bassée).
- May 10—Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of *Lusitania*.
- May 12—South African troops, under Gen. Botha, occupy capital of German Southwest Africa.
- May 13—American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the *Lusitania*.
- May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
- May 25—Coalition Cabinet formed in Great Britain; Asquith continues to be Prime Minister.
- American steamship *Nebraskan* attacked by submarine.
- May 28—Germany's answer to American note of May 13.
- June 1—Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the *Gulflight* and *Cushing*.
- June 3—Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
- June 8—Resignation of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
- June 9—Monfalcone occupied by Italians, severing one of two railway lines to Trieste.
- United States sends second note on *Lusitania* case.
- June 22—The Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
- July 2—Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.
- July 8—Germany sends reply to note of June 9 and pledges safety to United States vessels in war zone under specified conditions.
- July 15—Germany sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on *Nebraskan* and expresses regret.
- Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.
- July 21—Third American note on *Lusitania* case declares Germany's communication of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."
- July 12-Sept. 18—German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lubin (July 31), Warsaw (Aug. 4), Ivangorod (Aug. 5), Kovno (Aug. 17), Nowogeorgiewsk (Aug. 19), Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25), Vilna (Sept. 18).
- July 25—American steamship *Leelanaw* sunk by submarine; carrying contraband; no lives lost.
- Aug. 4—Capture of Warsaw by Germans.
- Aug. 15—National registration in Great Britain.
- Aug. 19—White Star liner *Arabic* sunk by submarine; 16 victims, 2 Americans.
- Aug. 20—Italy declared war on Turkey.
- Aug. 24—German Ambassador sends note in regard to *Arabic*. Loss of American lives contrary to intention of the German Government and is deeply regretted.
- Sept. 1—Letter from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning. Indorsed by the German Foreign Office (Sept. 14).
- Sept. 4—Allan liner *Hesperian* sunk by German submarine; 26 lives lost, 1 American.
- Sept. 7—German Government sends report on the sinking of the *Arabic*.
- Sept. 8—United States demands recall of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.
- Sept. 14—United States sends summary of evidence in regard to *Arabic*.
- Sept. 18—Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.
- Sept. 25-Oct.—French offensive in Champagne fails to break through German lines.
- Sept. 27—British progress in the neighborhood of Loos.
- Oct. 4—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
- Oct. 5—Allied forces land at Salonica, at the invitation of the Greek Government.
- Oct. 5—German Government regrets and disavows sinking of *Arabic* and is prepared to pay indemnities.
- Oct. 6-Dec. 2—Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Serbia. Fall of Nish (Nov. 5), of Prizrend (Nov. 30), of Monastir (Dec. 2).
- Oct. 14—Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.
- Oct. 20—German note on the evidence in the *Arabic* case.
- Nov. 10—Russian forces advance on Teheran as a result of pro-German activities in Persia.
- Dec. 1—British, under Gen. Townshend, forced to retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.
- Dec. 4—United States Government demands recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attache, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache.
- Dec. 6—Germans captured Ipek (Montenegro).
- Dec. 10—Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.
- Dec. 13—British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt.
- Dec. 15—Sir John French retired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
- Dec. 17—Russians occupied Hamadan (Persia).
- Dec. 19—The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Sulva Bay (Gallipoli Peninsula).
- Dec. 26—Russian forces in Persia occupied Kashan.
- Dec. 30—British passenger steamer *Persia* sunk in Mediterranean, presumably by submarine.

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- Jan. 8—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
- Jan. 13—Fall of Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.
- Jan. 18—United States Government sets forth a declaration of principles regarding submarine attacks and asks whether the Governments of the Allies would subscribe to such an agreement.
- Jan. 28—Austrians occupy San Giovanni de Medici (Albania).
- Feb. 10—Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning.
- Feb. 15—Secretary Lansing makes statement that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.
- Feb. 16—Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in the *Lusitania* affair.
- Kamerun (Africa) conquered.
- Feb. 21-July—Battle of Verdun. Germans take Fort Douaumont (Feb. 25). Great losses of Germans with little results. Practically all the ground lost was slowly regained by the French in the autumn.
- Feb. 24—President Wilson in letter to Senator Stone refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.
- Feb. 27—Russians captured Kermanshah (Persia).

- March 8—German Ambassador communicates memorandum regarding U-boat question, stating it is a new weapon not yet regulated by international law.
- March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.
- March 19—Russians entered Ispahan (Persia).
- March 24—French steamer *Sussex* is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.
- March 25—Department of State issues memorandum in regard to armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.
- March 27-29—United States Government instructs American Ambassador in Berlin, to inquire into sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.
- April 10—German Government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29, on the sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.
- April 17—Russians capture Trebizond.
- April 18—United States delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.
- April 19—President addressed Congress on relations with Germany.
- April 24-May 1—Insurrection in Ireland.
- April 29—Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut-el-Amara.
- May 4—Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the *Sussex* and in the main meets demands of the United States.
- May 8—United States Government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that the fulfilment of these conditions cannot depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent Government.
- May 16-June 3—Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.
- May 19—Russians join British on the Tigris.
- May 24—Military service (conscription) bill becomes law in Great Britain.
- May 27—President in address before League to Enforce Peace says United States is ready to join any practical league for preserving peace and guaranteeing political and territorial integrity of nations.
- May 31—Naval battle off Jutland.
- June 4-30—Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukovina. Czernovitz taken (June 17); all Bukovina overrun.
- June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned.
- June 21—United States demands apology and reparation from Austria-Hungary for sinking by Austrian submarine of *Petrolite*, an American vessel.
- July 1-Nov.—Battle of the Somme. Combles taken (Sept. 26). Failure of the Allies to break the German lines.
- Aug. 6-Sept.—New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug. 9).
- Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 27-Jan. 15—Roumania enters war on the side of the Allies and is crushed. (Fall of Bucharest, Dec. 6; Dobrudja conquered Jan. 2; Focsani captured Jan. 8.)
- Sept. 7—Senate ratifies purchase of Danish West Indies.
- Oct. 8—German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer *Stephano*.
- Oct. 28—British steamer *Marina* sunk without warning (6 Americans lost).
- Nov. 6—British liner *Arabia* torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.
- Nov. 29—United States protests against Belgian deportations.
- Dec. 5-6—Fall of Asquith Ministry; Lloyd George new Prime Minister.
- Dec. 12—German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30) by Allies as "empty and insincere."
- Dec. 14—British horse transport ship *Russian* sunk in Mediterranean by submarine (17 Americans lost).
- Dec. 20—President Wilson's peace note (dated Dec. 18). Germany replies (Dec. 26). "Entente Allies" reply (Jan. 10) demands "restoration, reparation, indemnities."

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- Jan. 10—The Allied Governments state their terms of peace; a separate note from Belgium included.
- Jan. 11—Supplemented German note on views as to settlement of war.
- Jan. 13—Great Britain amplifies reply to President's note of Dec. 18. Favors co-operation to preserve peace.
- Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses the Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace.
- Jan. 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.
- Feb. 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed.
- Feb. 12—United States replied to Swiss Minister that it will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn.
- Feb. 18—Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from the Central Powers.
- Feb. 24—Kut-el-Amara taken by British, under Gen. Maude (campaign begun Dec. 13).
- Feb. 26—President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.
- Feb. 28—"Zimmerman note" revealed.
- March 4—Announced that the British had taken over from the French the entire Somme front; British held on west front 100 miles, French 175 miles, Belgians 25 miles.
- March 11—Bagdad captured by British, under Gen. Maude.
- March 11-15—Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II (March 15). Provisional Government formed by Constitutional Democrats, under Prince Lvoff and M. Milyukoff.
- March 12—United States announced that an armed guard would be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.
- March 17-19—Retirement of Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1,300 square miles of French territory, on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.
- March 22—United States formally recognized the new Government of Russia set up as a result of the revolution.
- March 26—The United States refused the proposal of Germany to interpret and supplement the Prussian Treaty of 1799.
- March 27—Minister Brand Whitlock and American Relief Commission withdrawn from Belgium.
- April 2—President Wilson asks Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.
- April 6—United States declares war on Germany.
- April 8—Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
- April 9-May 14—British successes in Battle of Arras (Vimy Ridge taken April 9).
- April 16-May 6—French successes in Battle of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims.
- April 20—Turkey severs relations with United States.
- May 4—American destroyers begin co-operation with British Navy in war zone.
- May 15-Sept. 15—Great Italian offensive on Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Capture of Gorizia (Aug. 9). Monte Santo taken Aug. 24. Monte San Gabriele, Sept. 14.
- May 15—Gen. Petain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as commander in chief of the French armies.
- May 17—Russian Provisional Government reconstituted. Kerensky (former Minister of Justice) becomes Minister of War. Milyukoff resigns.
- May 18—President Wilson signs Selective Service Act.

- June 3—American mission to Russia lands at Vladivostok ("Root Mission"). Returns to America Aug. 3.
- June 7—British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, and capture 7,500 German prisoners.
- June 10—Italian offensive on Trentino.
- June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate.
- June 15—Subscriptions close for First Liberty Loan (\$2,000,000,000 offered; \$3,035,226,850 subscribed).
- June 26—First American troops reach France.
- June 29—Greece enters war against Germany and her allies.
- July 1—Russian Army, led in person by Kerensky, begins a short-line offensive in Galicia, ending in disastrous retreat (July 19-Aug. 3).
- July 4—Resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg as German Chancellor. Dr. George Michaelis, Chancellor (July 14).
- July 20—Drawing at Washington of names for first army under selective service.
- July 20—Kerensky becomes Premier on resignation of Prince Lvoff.
- July 30—Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny, Sept. 2.
- July 31-Nov.—Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge); British successes.
- Aug. 10—Food and Fuel Control Bill passed.
- Aug. 15—Peace proposals of Pope Benedict revealed (dated Aug. 1). United States replies, Aug. 27; Germany and Austria, Sept. 21; supplementary German reply, Sept. 26.
- Aug. 15—Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
- Aug. 19—New Italian drive on the Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Monte Santo captured (Aug. 24).
- Aug. 20-24—French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.
- Sept. 3—Riga captured by Germans.
- Sept. 8—Luxburg despatches ("spurlos versenkt") revealed by United States.
- Sept. 10-13—Attempted coup d'état of Gen. Korniloff.
- Sept. 15—Russia proclaimed a republic.
- Oct. 12—Germans occupy Oesel and Dago Islands (Gulf of Riga).
- Oct. 17—Russians defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.
- Oct. 24-Dec.—Great German-Austrian counter drive into Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago Plateau, and Brenta River.
- Oct. 23-26—French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions, including Malmaison Fort.
- Oct. 26—Brazil declares war on Germany.
- Oct. 27—Second Liberty Loan closed (\$3,000,000,000 offered; \$4,617,532,300 subscribed).
- Oct. 30—Count von Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German Chancellor.
- Nov. 2—Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne.
- Nov. 3—First clash of Americans with German soldiers.
- Nov. 7—Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Russia by the Bolsheviks.
- Nov. 13—Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French Premier.
- Nov. 18—British forces in Palestine take Jaffa.
- Nov. 22-Dec. 13—Battle of Cambrai. Successful surprise attack near Cambrai by British, under Gen. Byng, on Nov. 22 (employs "tanks" to break down wire entanglements in place of the usual artillery preparations). Bourlon Wood, dominating Cambrai, taken Nov. 26. Surprise counter attack by Germans, Dec. 2, compels British to give up fourth of ground gained. German attacks on Dec. 13 partly successful.
- Nov. 29—First plenary session of the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris. Sixteen nations represented. Col. E. M. House, Chairman of American delegation.
- Dec. 5—President Wilson, in message to Congress, advises war on Austria.
- Dec. 6—United States destroyer Jacob Jones sunk by submarine, with loss of over 60 American men. —Explosion of munitions vessel wrecks Halifax.
- Dec. 6-9—Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally Administration in Portugal.
- Dec. 7—United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by British force advancing from Egypt.
- Dec. 10—Gens. Kaledines and Korniloff declared by the Bolshevik Government to be leading a Cossack revolt.
- Dec. 13—Berlin announces armistice negotiations with Russia begin Dec. 14.
- German aerial bombs kill several United States railway engineers, and two engineers die from gunshot wounds.
- Chinese troops arrive at Harbin, Manchuria, oust Russians and prevent Bolsheviks gaining control of city.
- Dec. 14—Austro-German forces on Italian front win a sector.
- Premier Lloyd George in speech to lawyers at Gray's Inn declares England in accord with President Wilson's statement of war aims.
- Cuban Senate declares state of war with Austria-Hungary.
- Dec. 15—Inter-Allied Economic Council, Great Britain France and Italy represented, organizes in London, elects Assistant Secretary of United States Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, President.
- Armistice agreement between Bolshevik Government and Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk.
- Dec. 16—Explosion in Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen kills and injures many.
- Zeppelin bomb factory near Kiel is destroyed by explosion.
- Dec. 17—German raid in North Sea destroys convoyed merchant fleet (1 British, 5 neutral ships), a British destroyer and 4 armed trawlers; a cruiser squadron picks up survivors.
- United States submarine F-3 rams and sinks United States submarine F-1, in American waters (19 lives lost).
- Dec. 18—Sixteen to twenty large German Gothas raid London, kill 10, injure 70; two of the raiders are brought down.
- Dec. 19—British Admiralty reports past week's U boat losses—17 merchantmen (14 over 1,600 tons), 1 fishing vessel.
- Official report received in Washington, D. C., from France, says the Turks sent to Berlin the monstrosity of brilliants, and carried off the treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, before surrendering Jerusalem.
- Dec. 20—Germans claim 8,390 prisoners on Italian front since Dec. 11.
- Premier Lloyd George addresses House of Commons on Britain's peace terms.
- Dec. 22—British armed steamship Stephen Furness is sunk in Irish Channel by German submarine.
- At Essen, Germany, explosion in electric power station in Krupp plant causes a 23-hour fire.
- Three British destroyers are sunk off Dutch coast by mines or torpedoes; 193 lives lost.
- Dec. 23—Gen. Guillaumat succeeds Sarraill as Commander in Chief of Allied forces at Salonica.
- Dec. 24—Germans break through Italian positions in Asiago sector but are stopped by counter attacks near Buso Monte Salbella.
- British airmen bomb Mannheim on the Rhine.
- Dec. 25—Berlin reports capture on Italian front of Col del Rosso and 9,000 prisoners.
- France and Germany agree through Swiss Government for exchange of prisoners of 48 years or over, officers to be interned in Switzerland.

Dec. 26—At Harbin, Manchuria, Russian Maximalist troops surrender to Chinese, after a fight.
 —Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Sir John R. Jellicoe.
 Dec. 27—Turkish army defeated by British in attempt to retake Jerusalem.
 Dec. 28—Three British torpedo boat destroyers sunk either by mines or torpedoes off coast of Holland; 13 officers, 180 men lost.
 Dec. 30—Fighting renewed on Cambrai front.
 —Gen. Allenby's forces occupy Bireh, 8½ miles north of Jerusalem.
 —In Monte Tomba sector, Italy, French forces pierce German lines, capture 1,400 prisoners, 60 machine guns, 7 cannon and large quantity of other war material.
 —British transport torpedoed in Eastern Mediterranean; loss 800; British destroyer picking up survivors also sunk.
 Dec. 31—Mercantile fleet auxiliary Osmanieh sunk by a mine.
 —British Food Controller, Baron Rhondda, orders rationing of sugar—½ pound per capita, per week, obtained by card.

1918

Jan. 2—Between Lens and St. Quentin German raids on British lines repulsed with heavy enemy losses.
 —Austro-German invaders defeated in thrust at Venice.
 —Five enemy airplanes are brought down on Italian front.
 —Germany demands of Russia, Poland, Courland, Esthonia and Lithuania.
 —Alexandrovska occupied by Cossacks without resistance.
 —Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British Food Controller for having too much sugar.
 Jan. 4—Lieut. "Hobey" Baker, former Princeton football captain, brings down German airplane in his first war flight.
 Jan. 5—In speech to trades unions Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims.
 Jan. 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base submarine crews kill 38 of their officers.
 —British patrol boats capture 2 German submarines off Canary Islands.
 —Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, appointed British High Commissioner to United States.
 —British War Office states captures and losses during 1917; captures, prisoners on all fronts, 114,544; guns, 781; losses, prisoners, 28,379; guns, 166.
 Jan. 8—Italian Government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.
 Jan. 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost, with crew of 105.
 —British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed in British Channel; three of crew missing; wounded soldiers safely landed.
 —British Admiralty reports for past week—arrivals, 2,085; sailings, 2,244; merchantmen sunk, 21 (18 over 1,600 tons); 4 fishing vessels.
 Jan. 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers lost on Scotch coast, but one man saved.
 —United States steamship Nyanza sinks a German submarine.
 Jan. 13—Italian airmen drop 2 tons of explosives on storehouses and encampments at Primolano, an important railway station.
 —French War Minister puts postal and telegraph service under military control.
 —Premier Clemenceau orders arrest in Paris of former Premier Caillaux on charge of treason.
 Jan. 14—British airplanes drop bombs on steel works at Thionville, between Luxemburg and Metz, and on two large railway junctions near Metz.

—Germans bombard Yarmouth, killing 3.
 —Attempt is made to shoot Russian Premier Lenine.
 Jan. 18—Prussian Chamber of Lords reaffirms exclusive right of German Emperor to make war or peace.
 —Premier Lloyd George addressing Trades Union Conference, declares "We must either go on or go under."
 Jan. 20—British Admiralty announces sinking in action at entrance to Dardanelles Turkish cruiser Midulla, formerly the German Breslau, and beaching the Sultan Yawuz Selim, formerly German Goeben; the British losing monitor Raglan and small monitor M-28; British lose 178 men; Turks, 198.
 —Ostend bombarded by Allied naval forces.
 Jan. 21—On French front Allied airplanes bomb Courtrai, Roulers and Rumbeke, and raiding into Germany, bomb steel works at Thionville and railway sidings at Bernstoff and Arnville.
 —Armed boarding steamer Louvain sunk in Mediterranean; 217 lost.
 —Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet.
 —Petrograd reports murders of A. I. Shingareff and Prof. F. F. Kokoshkine, Kerensky Minister of Finance and State Comptroller.
 —Washington reports abandonment of Gen. von Falkenhayn's plan to reorganize Turkish army because of desertion of 160,000 Turkish troops between Constantinople and Palestine.
 —Gen. Szeteczka, a Slav, succeeds Archduke Charles as commander of Austrian forces on Italian front.
 Jan. 22—Baron Rhondda, British Food Controller, decrees Tuesdays and Fridays to be meatless days in London district; Wednesdays and Fridays in other parts of kingdom.
 Jan. 23—Germans gain footing east of Nieuport, but are expelled in counter attack.
 Jan. 24—On Monte Tomba front Germans move defense lines back from Piave River westward to Monte Spinocchia.
 —British airmen raid railway stations at Courtrai and Ledeghem, Belgium, and at Douai, France; Mannheim on the Rhine, steel works at Thionville, railway stations at Saarbrücken and Oberbillerig; 7 German machines are brought down, 5 driven out of control.
 Jan. 25—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's programme of war and peace in Reichstag, and outlines Germany's peace terms.
 —In address to Foreign Affairs, Committee of Reichsrat, Count Czernin, Foreign Minister, outlines Austro-Hungarian proposals.
 Jan. 26—In past week British lose 9 ships of over 1,600 tons by submarines.
 —Austrian airmen bomb Treviso and Mestre, 2 Americans killed.
 —Germans claim to have downed 25 Allied machines by gunfire in 4 days.
 —Emperor Charles, as King of Hungary, accepts resignation of Hungarian cabinet and directs Premier Dr. Wekerle to form a new one.
 Jan. 27—Cunarder Andania torpedoed off the Ulster coast.
 Jan. 28—In Italian offensive east of Asiago Plateau Italian forces capture Col del Rosso and Col d'Eclache, and 1,500 prisoners.
 —The Irish steamship Cork sunk by torpedo; 12 lost.
 —Roumanians capture Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia.
 —French Chamber of Deputies decrees a per diem bread ration of 300 grams (about 11 ounces).
 Jan. 29—Italians break German lines east of Asiago Plateau and disperse reinforcements; take Monte di Val Bella, 2,600 prisoners, 100 machine guns.
 —Allied aviators attack Zeebrugge.
 —German airplanes raid London, kill 47, injure 169.
 Jan. 30—British line advances near Antioch in Palestine.

- Jan. 30—Armed escort vessel *Mechanician* torpedoed in English Channel, 13 men lost.
- Germans make air raid on Paris, kill 30, injure 190.
 - Since launching of unrestricted submarine warfare, on Feb. 1, 1917, 69 United States ships (171,061 gross tons) have been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders; 300 persons drowned; 107 German and Austrian ships (686,494 gross tons) in United States ports have been seized; 426 vessels (2,000,000 tons) requisitioned by Shipping Board. Great Britain lost from Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 20, 1918, 1,169 ships. Total tonnage lost by Allies and neutrals in same period, 6,617,000.
 - London reports strikes in Berlin and incendiary fires in Vienna.
- Jan. 31—It is for the first time announced that United States troops are occupying first line trenches. Germans raid American line, kill 2, wound 4, 1 missing.
- British penetrate Mukhmas in Palestine.
- Feb. 1—War Trade Board's regulations to prevent goods leaving United States in neutral bottoms and to make it impossible for ships to supply submarines go into effect.
- Major Gen. Peyton C. March made Chief of General Staff. Italians advance to head of Melago Valley. Roumanians occupy Kishineff. Bolsheviks seize Roumanian ships in Black Sea; capture Odessa and Orenburg. Tartars in Bakhchisarai announce establishment of Crimean Republic.
- Feb. 2—Germans repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.
- Feb. 3—Germans bombard Lorraine sector; kill 2 Americans; wound 9.
- Feb. 4—Trial begun at Paris of Bolo Pasha for treason. Emperor Charles of Austria names Gens. von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroevic Field Marshals. Canadian Fuel Controller orders factories to suspend work Feb. 9, 10 and 11, and closes golf, yacht, canoe, hunt and country clubs during February and March, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Bolsheviks take Niepin in Minsk. Petrograd Soviet decrees separation of church and state. Tartars occupy Yalta in Taurida, and advance on Sebastopol. Austrian airmen bomb Treviso, wreck church of San Lorenzo; kill 8 citizens.
- Feb. 5—United States steamer *Alamance* torpedoed; 6 of crew lost.
- Enemy airplanes bomb Venice, Mestre and Treviso; no casualties. Italians bring down 5 enemy planes.
 - United States transport *Tuscania* torpedoed off Irish coast; loss 101.
 - That since beginning of war German U boats had killed 14,120 British non-combatant men, women and children is stated in House of Commons.
- Feb. 6—Allied naval forces bombard Ostend.
- "Loyal" White Guards of Finland occupy Uleaborg and Tammerfors.
 - Field Marshal von Mackensen sends ultimatum to Roumanian Government, demanding peace negotiations begin within 4 days; Roumanian Cabinet resigns.
 - Italian aviator drops a ton of bombs on hostile aviation grounds at Molta di Livenza.
- Feb. 7—Spain protests to Germany against the looting and torpedoing of Spanish steamer *Giralda* Jan. 26.
- Announcement made that steamship service between Asiatic ports of Russia and Constantinople in Black Sea had been resumed Jan. 11, and Russians were supplying Turks with food.
 - Swedish steamship *Fridland*, loaded with grain from United States port, torpedoed; 6 men killed.
- Feb. 8—White Guards of Finland capture Viborg. Ukrainians claim victory over Bolsheviks at Sarny. M. Holuboviez named Premier of the Ukraine. Bolsheviks fail in attempt to occupy Kieff. Turkish Foreign Minister Nessimy Bey, addressing Chamber of Deputies, expresses accord with Czernin and Hertling.
- Feb. 9—Central Powers and Ukraine sign peace treaty. Madrid reports Spanish steamship *Sebastian* and Italian steamship *Duca di Genova* torpedoed in Spanish waters. Poles capture Smolensk. Russia declares state of war over and orders demobilization.
- Feb. 11—West of Brenta River Italians shatter violent Austrian attack.
- Italian torpedo craft enter Buccari Bay and sink at anchor largest Austrian steamer there.
- Feb. 12—The eighth session of the longest Parliament in modern times opens in London.
- The British Government declines to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace.
 - French air squadrons drop four tons of bombs on railroad stations at Thionville, Conflans, Schemblez and Metz-Sablon.
- Feb. 13—On western front United States batteries aid in raid in Champagne district.
- Test vote in House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
 - Sinking of Spanish ship *Ceferino* announced.
 - The British Admiralty reports the week's losses by mine or submarine, 19 merchantmen, 13 over 1,600 tons, and 3 fishing craft.
 - Rome reports 4 Italian merchantmen of over 1,600 tons sunk in week ending Feb. 9.
 - The Norwegian Legation in London reports Norway's loss of tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of January as 1,050,583 and 883 seamen.
- Feb. 14—Paris court martial finds Bolo Pasha guilty of treason, sentences him to death, a co-defendant, Filippo Cavallinie, under arrest in Italy, sentenced to death. Darius Porchere sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.
- Feb. 15—The President issues proclamation making foreign commerce of United States subject to license control.
- A flotilla of German destroyers in the Straits of Dover sink 8 British patrol boats.
 - Germany renews war on Russia.
- Feb. 16—In battle for Kieff Bolsheviks defeat Ukrainians.
- Sir William Robertson, Chief of British Imperial Staff, resigns and is succeeded by Sir Henry H. Wilson.
 - A German submarine bombards Dover, England.
- Feb. 17—Lord Northcliffe is appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries.
- German aviators attack Dover, England and Dunkirk, France.
- Feb. 16, 17 and 18—German airplanes raid London, but do little damage.
- Feb. 18—Petrograd despatch announces capture of Kieff by Bolsheviks; casualties, 4,000 killed, 7,000 wounded.
- The Bolsheviks pass decree that on Feb. 14 (old style) Russian calendar shall be made to correspond to English calendar, thus changing from old style to new style.
- Feb. 19—Lloyd George addresses House of Commons, refers to decision of Supreme War Council at Versailles, and to argument of American delegation for unified leadership.
- Petrograd confirms report of seizure by Swedish forces of Aland Islands, held by Bolshevik troops.
- Feb. 20—British Admiralty reports for week: Arrivals, 2,322; sailings, 2,393; merchantmen sunk, 15 (12 of more than 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel. During the same week, Rome reports 2 steamships of 1,500 tons lost and 1 sailing vessel.
- Feb. 21—An economic agreement with Spain is signed in Madrid whereby Gen. Pershing gets mules and army blankets in return for cotton and oil.
- London reports German troops advancing into Russia on front extending from shores of Esthonia to southern border of Volhynia; Minsk entered and Rovno taken. Germans said to have captured 9,125 prisoners, 1,353 cannon, 5,000 motor cars, 1,000 railroad cars loaded with grain, airplanes and war material.

- Feb. 21—British troops occupy Jericho, 14 miles from Jerusalem.
- United States steamship *Philadelphian*, with cargo of foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine.
- Feb. 22—United States troops are in the Chemin des Dames sector, the Aisne, France.
- United States War Trade Board secures agreement with Norway's commissioners by which Norway guarantees imports from United States will not reach Germany, and limits its own exports to that country.
- A Berlin despatch says the Ukraine and Germany have signed peace treaty.
- London reports Jericho occupied by British forces with little opposition.
- Five Entente airmen bomb Innsbruck, capital of Austrian Tyrol, hit German Consulate and soldiers' trains.
- British aerial squadron bombard enemy aviation grounds near Oderzo-Portogruare railway on Italian front; bring down 3 enemy planes.
- Feb. 23—The United States and Japanese Embassies and Chinese, Siamese and Brazilian Legations leave Petrograd for Vologda, 270 miles east of Petrograd.
- Madrid reports Spanish steamer *Mar Caspio* sunk by German submarine; crew saved.
- Copenhagen reports capture by a British cruiser of German steamship *Dusseldorf*.
- Edward J. Loughran of New York killed in aerial combat with 4 enemy machines on western front.
- Feb. 24—London despatch says Bolshevik leaders have accepted German peace conditions. Premier Lenine declares Russian Army is demoralized and refuses to fight.
- More troops are sent to Ireland, west and south, to repress outbreaks.
- Feb. 25—In speech to Reichstag Count von Hertling intimates a partial agreement with the four principles of peace enunciated by President Wilson, with reservation that the principles must be recognized by all states and peoples.
- A rationing system goes into effect for meat and butter in London and adjoining districts.
- Feb. 26—Roumania decides to make peace with Central Powers.
- Madrid reports sinking of Spanish steamship *Neguri* by German submarine.
- The British hospital ship *Glenart Castle* torpedoed in Bristol Channel; Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies lost; 34 saved out of 200 on board.
- British Air Ministry reports Royal Flying Corps on western front Feb. 15 to 22, brought down 75 enemy planes, drove 120 out of control; 28 Allied machines missing.
- German airmen drop bombs on Venice in night raid, the Royal Palace is struck and three churches damaged, 1 person killed, 15 wounded.
- Feb. 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.
- Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, says in House of Commons he is unable to find any basis for peace in Chancellor von Hertling's speech.
- British steamship *Tiberia* sunk by submarine; crew saved.
- London reports losses by mines or submarines for past week, 18 British merchantmen, 14 over 1,400 tons; 7 fishing vessels. In previous week, 15, 12 over 1,600 tons. Week preceding that, 19, 13 over 1,600 tons.
- March 1—Gens. Kaledine and Korniloff defeated by Bolsheviks near Rostof-on-Don.
- British armed mercantile cruiser *Calgarian* torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, with loss of 2 officers, 46 men.
- Germans reach Dnieper River, 400 miles south of Petrograd, 280 miles north of Kieff.
- German torpedo boat and two mine sweepers sunk by mines off Vlieland Island.
- Major Gen. Peyton C. March, United States Chief of Staff, arrives at New York from France.
- United States war cost for February \$1,002,875,608 (loans to Allies, \$325,000,000).
- March 2—Kieff, held by Bolsheviks since Feb. 8, occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.
- March 3—By treaty of peace with four Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk, Bolsheviks agree to evacuate Ukraine, Estonia, and Livonia, Finland, the Aland Islands and Trans-Caucasian districts of Eriwan, Kars and Batum.
- Sweden protests against German occupation of Finland.
- Germans claim to have captured in Russian advance 6,800 officers, 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns, 800 locomotives and thousands of motor vehicles and trucks.
- March 4—Germany and Finland sign treaty.
- British, French and Italian Ambassadors in Tokio ask Japan to safeguard Allied interests in Siberia.
- Norwegian steamship *Hayna* (1,150 tons) torpedoed by German submarine without warning; 9 die from exposure.
- Washington announces building of \$25,000,000 ordnance base in France.
- March 5—In Lorraine sector United States troops of "Rainbow Division" (New York City) repel German raid and take prisoners.
- Roumania signs preliminary treaty with Central Powers; gives up Dobrudja to the Danube; agrees to certain economic measures and trade route to Black Sea.
- March 6—United States troops hold 4½ miles of battle front "somewhere in France."
- British Admiralty reports for past week: 18 merchantmen sunk (12, 1,600 tons or over).
- Capt. Sato Yamamoto, Japanese Naval Attache in Rome, arrives in New York City, reports 15 U boats destroyed in Mediterranean last month by United States, Japanese, British, French and Italian destroyers.
- March 7—German airplanes raid London at night; kill 11, injure 46.
- British Chancellor of Exchequer in House of Commons moves credit of \$3,000,000,000, states that at end of March national debt will be \$29,500,000,000; loans to Allies total \$6,320,000,000.
- March 8—In Ypres-Dixmude sector Germans attack on mile front; English counter attack.
- Spanish Cabinet resigns.
- March 9—Germans advance north of Poelderhoek take 200 yards of trenches; British win back lost ground and repulse raid east of Neuve Chapelle.
- On Lorraine front United States forces bombard and obliterate over a mile of German trenches.
- United States casualty list shows: Killed in action, 19; from gas, 2; in aero accidents, 2; auto accident, 1; of disease, 13; severely wounded, 26; slightly wounded, 36.
- Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow.
- British forces in Palestine advance about a mile and three-quarters on 12-mile front.
- Italian aircraft bombard enemy supply station near Oderzo.
- March 10—United States War Department announces presence of Americans on Lorraine front, in Champagne, in Alsace, near Lunéville, and in Aisne sector.
- British occupy Hit in Mesopotamia; Turks retire 22 miles up the Euphrates to Khan Baghdadi; British airplanes bomb retreating Turks.
- Guildford Castle, British hospital ship, torpedoed in English Channel; no one lost.
- British airmen bomb Daimler works at Stuttgart.
- March 11—United States troops go over the top at Toul and return without loss.

- Mar. 11—President Wilson sends message to Congress of Soviets, expresses sympathy with Russian people; says United States will take every opportunity to secure for Russia complete sovereignty and independence.
- German air raid on Paris kills 29; 4 German machines are brought down by gun fire; 15 German aviators killed or made prisoner.
 - In air fighting 10 German machines brought down on western front, 7 disabled, 2 British machines fail to return.
 - French airmen destroy 3 German aircraft, bring down 3 bombing planes, disable 1.
 - In air raid on Naples 7 in hospital killed, 9 civilians wounded.
- March 12—Three Zeppelins raid northeast coast of England.
- In Toul sector United States artillery discover and blow to pieces German gas projectors, upsetting plans for gas attack.
 - Paris Court of Revision rejects Bolo Pasha's appeal from death sentence.
 - German air ships attack Yorkshire coast; no casualties.
 - London announces release by German Government from special imprisonment of Aviators Lieuts. Scholtz and Woolsey, under threat of reprisal.
 - British air raid on Coblenz, Germany, kills 50.
- March 13—German troops enter Odessa and control Black Sea; take 15 Russian warships.
- Dr. Walter T. Scheele, indicted in New York in 1916 for alleged placing of bombs on Allied ships in New York Harbor, arrested in Cuba and deported from Havana in custody of United States detectives.
 - London reports unarmed British schooner Nanny Wignall sunk by German submarine off Irish coast.
 - British flyers bomb munition works and barracks at Freyburg, Germany, and Bruges docks.
 - British Admiralty reports week's losses by mine or submarine: 18 merchantmen (15 of 1,600 tons or over); 1 fishing vessel. Arrivals, 2,046; sailings, 2,062; merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.
 - Richthofen, German aviator, achieved sixty-fifth victory.
 - German aircraft raid London; kill 1 man, 1 woman, 3 children; injure 3 men, 1 woman, 5 children; 6 houses destroyed; 30 damaged.
 - German Government announces American property in Germany will be seized in reprisal for seizing of German property in United States.
 - Phelps Collins of Detroit, Mich., member of Lafayette Flying Corps, killed in air fight on French front.
- March 14—Gen. Pershing's men make first permanent advance, occupy evacuated trenches northeast of Badonvillers.
- David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., of Lafayette Escadrille, attacks 3 enemy airplanes, brings down 1, drives 2 to flight.
 - Copenhagen reports sinking of 2 Norwegian steamers, Skrymer (1,475 tons) and Estrella (1,757 tons).
 - Germans occupy Abo, on Finland coast, west of Helsingfors.
- March 15—German submarine sinks Danish steamship Randelsberg (1,551 tons) outside of German danger zone.
- Allied airplanes bomb barracks, munition factories and railway station at Zweibrücken; 12 enemy planes brought down; no British machines missing.
- March 16—French raid at Bethincourt Wood on 1,700 yard front to depth of 900 yards; take 160 prisoners, including several officers.
- March 17—Germans announce Entente airmen made 23 attacks on German Rhine towns in February; 12 persons killed; 36 injured; attacks made also on industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxemburg, Saar and Moselle.
- British airmen attack barracks and railway station at Kaiserlautern, Bavaria.
- March 18—Great Britain and United States take over Dutch shipping in United States and British ports.
- Belgians take over Flanders coast sector.
- March 19—French troops penetrate German line near Rheims. Portuguese raid trenches east of Neuve Chapelle, take prisoners and guns. German raids near Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier repulsed. German forces continue advance in Russia, ignoring armistice. The Parliamentary Secretary of War reports in British House of Commons that since October, 1917, British airmen have made 38 raids into German territory, dropping 48 tons of bombs. London despatch says German lost in air fighting: in January, 292 planes; in February, 273; in 17 days of March, 278.
- United States Expeditionary Force casualties to date: Killed in action, 154; killed or prisoner, 1; by accident, 145; disease, 683; lost at sea, 237; suicide, 11; unknown causes, 14; of wounds, 37; executed, 1; civilians, 7; gassed, 6; total deaths, 1,296; wounded, 544; captured, 21; missing, 14.
 - United States destroyer Manley collides with British warship in European waters; depth bomb explodes, kills Lieut. Commander Richard M. Elliott, Jr., and 15 enlisted men; Manley reaches port.
 - Royal Mail steamer Amazon and Norwegian steamship Stolt-Neilson, commandeered by the British, are sunk by submarine.
- March 20—To reduce coal consumption President Stanley of Board of Trade announces in House of Commons coal rationing rules—no cooking between 9:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; no illumination of shop windows; no performances after 10:30, etc.
- French repulse German attacks off Arracourt, in Lorraine and raids northeast of Reinsand, in Souain sector.
 - United States guns shell village of Lahayville, causing explosions.
 - Northwest of Toul airplane drops balls of liquefied mustard gas on United States line.
 - British airmen destroy 28 German machines; 12 of their own missing.
 - Steamship Sterling, with cargo of grain for Switzerland, sunk by collision.
 - Norwegian sailing vessel Carla sunk by submarine; captain killed and crew lost.
- March 21—Beginning of "Big Drive" on 50-mile front, from Arras to La Fere. On Luneville sector United States artillery fire destroys first and second line positions. Canadians make gas attack between Lens and Hill 70. British monitors bombard Ostend. In Palestine British take Elwalsallebeh. German long range gun bombards Paris.
- March 22—Correspondents at the front report 40 German divisions (about 500,000 men) engaged and greatest concentration of artillery in world's history; Germans had 1,000 guns in one small sector (1 for every 12 yards).
- Secretary of War Baker calls on King Albert of Belgium at the front.
 - Brussels fined \$500,000 by Germany for recent anti-Flemish agitation.
 - German Reichstag adopts war credit of \$3,750,000,000.
- March 23—Germans break British front near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere, pierced second line, between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Moeuvres.
- British evacuate positions in bend southwest of Cambrai; Germans pierce third British line between Omignon stream and the Somme.
 - Berlin announces first stage of battle ended, claims capture of 25,000 prisoners, 400 field guns, 300 machine guns.
 - British airplanes raid factories at Mannheim.
 - Paris is bombarded by long range "fat Bertha" guns from distance of 75 miles; 10 killed; 15 wounded.
 - Gen. Zupelli succeeds Gen. Aldieri as Italian War Minister.

- Mar. 23—Secretary of War Baker guest of Ambassador Page in London.
- March 24—Germans drive British back across the Somme and repulse French and United States reinforcements; capture Peronne, Chauny and Ham, in Forest of St. Gobain.
- Paris is again shelled by "fat Bertha" gun.
 - British airmen bomb Cologne and Metz.
 - Finlanders report that German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noorland, the entire crew, Admiral von Meyer and soldiers all lost.
- March 21 to 24—British airmen bring down 215 enemy machines, losing 31; naval airmen bring down 17, losing 1.
- March 25—The Germans take Bapaume, Nesle, Guiscard, Biabats, Barleux and Etalon. The French take over sector of British battle front south of St. Quentin and around Noyon. French are forced back, but inflict heavy losses in retreating; British counter attack fails. Allied forces lose 45,000 men; 600 guns.
- United States artillery shell St. Baussant and billets north of Boquetan, opposite Toul sector, with gas.
 - London announces United States steamship Chattahoochee (5,088 tons) sunk off English coast; crew of 74 saved. Long range bombardment of Paris resumed. British positions in Palestine extended 9 miles toward Es Salt. Secretary of War Baker presented to King George at Buckingham Palace.
- March 26—Battle continues on whole front south of Somme; Germans are checked west of Roye and Noyon. South of Peronne Gen. von Hofacker crosses the Somme; takes heights of Maisonette and villages of Biache and Belleaux; Etalon is taken from the French and English. In Toul sector United States troops drive Germans out of Richecourt. British retreat on a wide front; Germans under von Below and von der Marwitz take Richecourt, Biefvillers, Grevillers, Irles and Miraumont, crossing the Ancre River. The British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia, capture 5,000 prisoners, 14 guns, 50 machine guns, stores of munitions and supplies. United States casualty list to date: Dead 1,383; wounded, 706; captured, 22; missing, 37.
- March 27—Major Gen. Pershing offers all United States forces for service wherever needed.
- Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.
 - The Germans gain foothold in Ablainville and in Albert; British recapture Morlincourt and Chipilly, and advance line to Proyart; Germans make slight advance east of Montdidier; are checked in regions of Lassigny and Noyon.
 - Odessa reported captured by Soviet and Ukrainian troops.
 - British Admiralty reports week's losses: 28 merchantmen (16 over 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel; French lose 1 over 1,600 tons; Italy loses 3 over 1,500 tons.
- March 28—Heavy fighting along 55-mile front from the southeast of Somme to northeast of Arras. German drive checked; in counter attacks French drive Germans out of villages of Courtemanche, Nesle-St. Georges, and Assainvillers; in some places from Gavrelle to Boyelles Germans make slight advances, take Montdidier and push line to Pierrepont.
- British airmen bring down 24 German machines, disable 7, and 2 balloons; bomb Bapaume, Bray and Peronne; 19 British machines are missing after aero fighting and 4 after night bombing.
 - French airmen (27th-28th) drop 18 tons projectiles in regions of Guiscard and Ham; pursuit squadrons bring down 17 German planes and set fire to 2 captive balloons.
 - Entire Turkish force in area of Hit, in Mesopotamia, is captured or destroyed; 3,000 prisoners taken (including German officers); 10 guns, 2,000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals. British forces cross the River Jordan.
- A squad of police rounding up deserters in Quebec, Canada, is attacked by a crowd of citizens.
- March 29—The French General, Ferdinand Foch, chosen Commander in Chief of all Allied forces in France (British, French, American, Italian, Belgian and Portuguese).
- Ninth day of "Big Drive," which is halted; British are pressed back to a line running west of Hamel, Marcelcave and Denain; Franco-British troops hold line along Avre, and in front of Neuville-sur-Bernard, Mezieres, Marcelcave and Hamel.
 - Germans claim to have taken 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns. British bring down 9 hostile airplanes; drive 2 out of control. Two British machines missing.
 - The German long range gun kills 73 worshippers at Good Friday services in a Paris church and wounds 90.
 - The President orders temporary suspension of food shipment, except for military supplies, and concentration on sending of troops.
- March 30—Fighting is resumed on 70 miles of front. British hold their position. The French report severe fighting on 40-mile front, Moreuil to Lassigny; villages in region of Orvillers, Plemont and Plessier de Roye change hands several times; Germans claim progress between the Somme and the Oise. They capture Beaucourt and Mezieres.
- Long range gun again bombards Paris, killing 8 (4 women); wounding 37 (9 women, 7 children).
 - During the week German submarines sink 3 Italian steamships, of more than 1,500 tons; 10 small sailing vessels.
- March 31—British regain village of Denain; Canadian cavalry and infantry recapture Moreuil.
- Since British flying corps arrived in Italy it has brought down 83 Austrian and German planes and lost 10.
 - The Germans continue to advance in the Ukraine, Capture Poltava and set it on fire.
 - British steamship Conargo is torpedoed in the Irish Sea and a Greek steamship is sunk by gun fire; 50 men are missing from the two.
 - Danish steamship Indian is sunk by a German submarine about 130 miles north of Azores; captain and 28 officers and men lost; 9 saved.
- March 31 and April 1—Allied aero squadron throw 13 tons of bombs on railways and cantonments at Ham, Chauny and Noyon.
- April 1—On western front Allies hold their ground, and at some points advance; recapture Hangard-en-Santerre. Germans capture heights north of Moreuil.
- In Mesopotamia British advance 73 miles beyond Anah and threaten Aleppo.
 - French estimate German losses during 11-day offensive at 275,000 to 300,000.
 - Long distance bombardment of Paris continued; 4 killed; 9 injured.
 - British Admiralty announces loss of Tithonus by submarine, with 4 of crew.
 - In draft riot in Quebec 4 civilians are killed and a number of soldiers wounded.
 - In London no hot meals are served between 9:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; and theatres close at 10:30 P. M.
- April 2—Between the Avre and the Luce the Allies captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns; near Hebuterne, 73 prisoners, 3 machine guns; prisoners are also taken at Ban-de-Sapt and in raid on Colonne trench. United States troops on Meuse heights, south of Verdun, are attacked with gas and high explosive shells. Gen. Pershing reports United States casualties: Killed by accident, 1; of disease, 4; wounds, 2; various causes, 2; wounded, 13; total killed in action, 183; killed or prisoners, 1; by accident, 164; disease, 793; lost at sea, 237; died of wounds, 52; various causes, 39. A Turkish Army begins occupation of Batum, Kars and Ardahan, districts in the Caucasus. German prisoners report the bursting of one of the

- long range guns bombarding Paris, killing 5 of the gun crew. Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, discusses the 14 points laid down by President Wilson in Feb. 11 address, approves of them as a basis of peace, but doubts if Allies will accept them.
- April 3—Arette is taken by the Allies; 192 prisoners captured, including 6 officers. British raid northeast of Loos and Poelcapelle.
- April 3—British airmen down 9 German machines, drive 3 out of control, destroy 1 balloon, losing 5. British Admiralty reports losses for past week: 13 merchantmen over 1,600 tons; 5 fishing vessels; arrivals 2,416; sailings, 2,379.
- White Guards capture eastern part of Tammerfors, Finland, and 1,000 prisoners.
- War Council at Washington, D. C., announces that all available shipping will be used to rush troops to France.
- 40,000 German troops land at Hango, Finland.
- Capt. James Byford McCudden, British airman, age 23, wins the Victoria Cross. Has been awarded Distinguished Service Order, Croix de Guerre, Military Cross and Military Medal; has encountered 54 enemy planes.
- April 4—King Albert confers upon Gen. Pershing Belgian Grand Cross of Order of Leopold.
- Kaiser Wilhelm confers upon Baron von Richthofen Order of Red Eagle with Crown and Swords for 75 victories.
- Ten German attacks at junction of French and British Armies on the Somme; German forces make slight advance, occupying villages of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel.
- United States troops now occupy Meuse heights, south of Verdun.
- Amsterdam despatch says Allied raid on Coblenz killed 26, wounded 100; that on Treves killed 60, and on Cologne struck a troop train.
- Moscow despatch reports Erzerum captured by Armenians from Turks.
- April 5—French improve position in region of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel and in Cantigny; Germans occupy village of Dernacourt, reach Albert-Amiens railway, but are driven back.
- Germans claim to have taken between March 21 and 29, 51,218 prisoners; total up to present, 90,000; 1,300 guns; the Allies deny these figures.
- Japanese and British forces land at Vladivostok.
- Cunard Line freighter Valeria (5,865 tons) reported torpedoed.
- United States Army at end of the first year of the war totals more than 1,500,000 men.
- April 6—Germans strike east and south of Chauny, gain foothold at Ablcourt, and Barisis; suffer severe losses; take Pierremande and Folembray.
- The Belgian relief ship *Ministre de Smet de Naeyer* (2,712 tons) is sunk by a mine in the North Sea; 12 drowned; 17 saved.
- The President at Liberty Loan meeting in Baltimore condemns German treaties forced on Russia and Roumania and says Germany's challenge will be met with "force to the utmost."
- Long distance bombardment of Paris.
- April 7—British retake Aveluy Wood and repel attack opposite Albert and south of Hebuterne; the suburbs of Chauny and French and British positions near Amigny are taken by German forces under Gen. von Boehm, with 1,400 prisoners.
- Germans bombard Rheims.
- United States troops in Toul sector repel two German raids. Turks take Ardahan from Armenians; Constantinople reports Turkish troops advancing over wide area in the Caucasus.
- April 8—Germans drive French back to the west bank of Ailette, take Verneuil and heights east of Coucy-le-Chateau. British make slight advance on south bank of Somme; lines around Bucquoy are heavily shelled.
- Belgian relief ship *Flanders* sunk by mine.
- Germany sends ultimatum, demanding the removal or disarmament of all Russian warships in Finnish waters by April 12.
- Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams ordered to Washington to relieve Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, who goes to France as ordnance officer with Gen. Pershing.
- April 9—Germans drive in line held by British and Portuguese $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles on 11-mile front, from Givenchy to La Bassée capture Richebourg-St. Vaast and Laventie; British repel attacks at Givenchy and Fleurbaix.
- Man-Power Bill, including a provision for conscription in Ireland, is introduced in the House of Commons.
- April 10—Germans cross the Lys between Armentières and Estaires; British are forced back north and south of Armentières; French repulse Germans in Hangard.
- April 10—British and Portuguese, on line from La Bassée Canal to Armentières, are forced back six miles; at Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, British retire 2 miles. In counter attack on Givenchy, British take 750 prisoners.
- The village of Hangard changes hands several times, remaining with the French, who penetrate line northwest of Rheims and bring back prisoners.
- The Germans claim to have taken 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns.
- Secretary Daniels says 1,275 vessels (1,055,116 tons) were added to the navy in the first year of the war.
- German troops at Limburg, Prussia, mutiny, killing 3 officers.
- Russian Commerce Commissioner says treaty with Germany takes 300,000 square miles, with 56,000,000 inhabitants (32% of Russia's entire population, besides one-third of her railways, 73% of her iron, 89% of her coal).
- Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche, German born, of Minnesota, in command 34th National Guard, Camp Cody, N. M., is discharged from the service for failing to maintain his command on efficient footing.
- April 11—Germans attack British from La Bassée to Ypres-Comines Canal and push them back 6 miles on north end of battle front at Estaires and Steenwerck. British troops retire from Armentières, which is full of gas.
- British troops continue advance in Palestine.
- A shot from German long range gun strikes foundling asylum in Paris; kills 4; wounds 21.
- United States steamship *Lake Moor* (4,500 tons) is sunk by German submarine; 3 officers, 40 men missing.
- British in Palestine advance a mile and a half on 5-mile front, take villages of El-Kefr and Rafat.
- German squadron, with several transports, arrives at Lovisa.
- Paris despatch states that in an official note a letter of Charles of Austria, written to his brother-in-law Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, is made public, in which the Emperor acknowledges the just claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine, offers to support France's claim and declares Belgium to be re-established and retain her African possessions. Vienna despatch states that in an official telegram to the Kaiser the Emperor declares M. Clemenceau is "piling up lies," and assures the German Emperor he repels the assertion that he recognizes France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.
- April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues a special order of the day, "All positions must be held to the last man." Germans sweep the British and Portuguese from the line of the River Lys; they claim to have captured 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns. Germans attack near Ploegsteert; force the British from Neuve Eglise. Germans capture British garrison at Armentières (50 officers, 1 British and 1 Portuguese General, 3,000 men, 45 cannon, many machine guns and a quantity of ammunition). United States troops aid in the repulse of attack in Toul sector and take 22 prisoners. Germans continue to bombard Rheims.

- Germans make air raid on east coast of England. French airplanes down 8 of enemy, damage 23; also bomb railway stations at Jussy, Roye, St. Quentin, Nesle, Ham, Guiscard and Noyon. British airplanes bomb and sweep with machine gun fire roads packed with enemy troops; in air engagements bring down 40 German machines; drive 20 out of control; 12 British machines fail to return. German air raid on Paris kills 26, wounds 72; on London, kills 5, injures 15. The House of Commons passes the Man Power Bill, containing Irish conscription clause. British Government Committee of inquiry reports brutal treatment of prisoners of war by Germans. The Irish Convention presents a divided report to the British Government; proposes Irish Parliament of 2 houses, the Nationalists offer 40% of membership to Unionists; to this the Ulster Unionists would not agree.
- April 13—Germans capture Rossignol, advance to border of Nieppe Wood; take 400 prisoners. French hold Hangeard against repeated counter attacks and repulse German raids between the Ailette and the Aisne.
- British hold line against massed attack from Armentières to Hazebrouck; Germans driven out of Neuve Eglise, leaving prisoners, including a battalion commander.
- German troops occupy Helsingfors, Finland.
- Amsterdam despatch states that an official statement issued by Count Czernin declares that Emperor Charles' letter published by the French was falsified. Emperor William thanks Emperor Charles for his telegram repudiating the statement of Premier Clemenceau.
- The British and French Governments agree to confer on Gen. Foch title of Commander in Chief of Allied Armies in France.
- Navy department announces United States steamship Cyclops, with 293 on board, not heard from since March 4.
- German troops take Hyving; Finnish White Guards take Björneborg.
- April 15—"Fat Bertha" (long range gun) bombards Paris; kills 13; wounds 45.
- British sink 10 German trawlers.
- Turks recapture Batum, Russian Black Sea port in the Caucasus.
- Lieut. Fonck, French aviator, brings down his 34th German airplane.
- Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Minister, resigns.
- April 16—United States casualty list to date: killed, 472; died of wounds, 83; by accident, 190; of disease, 903; other causes, 45; missing, 83; slightly wounded, 1,827.
- Bolo Pasha, convicted in France of treason, executed.
- In France men of 19 years are called for training.
- Red Guards evacuate Abo.
- April 17—British line on western front holds against repeated attacks; Gen. von Arnim's forces take Poelcapelle, Langemark and Zonnebeke. The Germans claim to have taken in the last few days 2,500 prisoners.
- "Big Bertha" kills 9 women and 2 men in Paris.
- London reports Greek and British troops have crossed the Struma, on the Macedonian front, and occupy 7 towns.
- United States steamship Florence H. (5,500 tons) blown up by internal explosion while in French port. 34 of crew of 75 saved.
- Baron Burian appointed to succeed Count Czernin; Hungarian Cabinet (Premier, Dr. Wekerle) resigns.
- British losses by mine or submarine for the week: 15 merchantmen (11 over 1,000 tons); 1 fishing vessel; 12 unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals, 2,211; sailings, 2,450.
- Viscount Milner succeeds Lord Derby as British Secretary of War; Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France, succeeding Lord Bertie. House of Lords passes Man Power Bill.
- April 18—West of La Bassée and Givenchy 10 German divisions (about 125,000 men) attack British on 10-mile front. British hold line and take 200 prisoners. The French extend their line to outskirts of Castel; carry heights west of the Avre; take 500 prisoners; 15 officers; several machine guns. Man Power Bill becomes law in England. All parties in Ireland oppose conscription; Sir Edward Carson appeals to his friends not to take any action likely to impede victory, even if it entails Home Rule.
- April 18-19—Fifteen French airplanes drop tons of projectiles on German bivouacs in the region of Ham, Guiscard and Noyon.
- April 19—French claim to have taken 650 prisoners, including 20 officers. Germans claim 1,000 taken in fighting near Festubert and Givenchy.
- United States and French troops raid German line on the Meuse, but find the German trenches deserted.
- German torpedo craft bombard Allied camp and storage places on coast between Dunkirk and Nieuport.
- Premier Orlando announces the Italian Army forms right wing of United Allied army in France.
- Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.
- April 19-20—Seventy French planes bomb stations at St. Quentin and railways near Jussy; 7 planes bomb stations at Montcornet, Asfeld and Hirson.
- April 20—Germany, through the Swiss Minister, demands release of Lieut. von Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried Paul London, under sentence in Warsaw as a spy, threatening reprisals on the Americans in Germany, if demand is not complied with. United States threatens counter reprisals.
- April 21—The Germans claim to have taken 183 men, including 5 officers and 25 machine guns; Gen. Pershing estimates German losses at 300 to 500.
- Paris reports that since long range bombardment began, March 23, it has killed 118 and injured 230 (2 days' reports missing).
- British airplanes drop 12 tons of bombs on Menin, Armentières and the Thourotte railroad junction, down 6 German machines, disable 3. Large fires are caused at Chaulnes, Juniville and Bethenville; 3 British machines fail to return.
- British and French troops land at Murmansk on northern coast of Kola Peninsula, Arctic Ocean, to guard against attacks by Finnish White Guards. Russian Red Guards are co-operating.
- Armenians capture Van, in Turkish Armenia.
- Guatemala National Assembly declares war with Germany.
- April 22—Baron von Richthofen, the leader of the German flyers, with 80 victories to his credit, is brought down behind the British lines and buried with military honors.
- Bonar Law presents the budget in the House of Commons, calling for \$14,860,000,000.
- April 23—Major Raoul Lufbery destroys his 18th German plane and Lieut. P. F. Baer of Mobile, Ala., his 5th.
- United States casualties in France to date: Killed in action, 513; died of wounds, 104; of disease, 924; from accident, 192; other causes, 93; severely wounded, 419; slightly, 1,592; missing, 86.
- April 22-23—German destroyer and submarine base at Zeebrugge blockaded by the sinking of two old cruisers, loaded with cement. The British cruiser Vindictive runs the gauntlet of mines, submarines and heavy gunfire, lands sailors and machine guns and distracts attention during operations. A similar enterprise attempted at Ostend was not successful, the British blockading ships grounding and blowing up. British losses at Zeebrugge and Ostend: Killed, officers 16, men 144, officers died of wounds 3, missing 2, wounded 29, men died of wounds 25, missing 14, wounded 355.

- April 24—Germans attack the whole front south of the Somme, but are repulsed; in later attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, east of Rebecq. British retain their line. The Germans gain a footing in the outskirts of Hangard; are checked at Hailles and Seneat Wood; capture Viengellhoek Hill, and take French prisoners. Check Allied advance northwest of Bethune.
- British Admiralty announces it will discontinue issuing weekly bulletin of losses and substitute monthly ones. It reports losses in tonnage since beginning of 1917, for quarter ending March, British, 918,840; Allied and neutral, 1,649,373; ending June, British, 1,361,370; Allied and neutral, 2,236,934; ending September, British, 952,938; Allied and neutral, 1,494,473; ending December, British, 752,880; Allied and neutral, 1,272,843; ending March, 1918, British, 687,576; Allied and neutral, 1,123,510.
- April 25—Germans assault from Wyttschaete to Bailloul; in Lys salient, French and British lose ground. Germans capture Hangard.
- British sloop Cowslip torpedoed; 5 officers, 1 man missing.
- French fight their way into Hangard.
- Gen. von Risberg, Speaker in German Reichstag, states that on March 24 the Germans missing totalled 664,104; 236,676 were prisoners in France; 119,000 in England; 157,000 in Russia and Roumania; the rest probably dead.
- April 27—The French win back ground near Kemmel and recapture Loere.
- The British capture Kirfa, in Mesopotamia, and 40 prisoners; the Turks retreat to Kirkuk, are overtaken by British cavalry, who kill more than 100 and take 338 prisoners.
- British Air Ministry announces that during March British airmen dropped over the enemy air lines in France 23,099 bombs by day and 13,080 by night. Germans in area occupied by British, 517 by day and 1,948 by night.
- The French Government decrees 3 meatless days a week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
- April 28—The loss of Kemmel Heights forces British to retire. Loere changes hands 5 times; Germans get footing there, but are driven from Voormezele.
- In Mesopotamia the British force the passage of the Aqsu.
- The British liner Orissa (5,436 tons) torpedoed in English waters; 57 Y. M. C. A. Americans are saved; 3 of crew are lost.
- Dr. Sidonio Paes elected President of Portuguese Republic.
- April 29—British flyers drop 275 tons of bombs on enemy troops east of Loere.
- In Mesopotamia, British capture Tuzhurmatli and 300 prisoners.
- April 30—British casualties during April: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 1,621; men, 7,723; wounded or missing, officers, 7,447; men, 35,864.
- May 1—Legion made of the Czechs and Slavs join Italians to fight against Austria.
- British troops advance a mile west of the River Jordan, in region of Mezrah; take 260 prisoners.
- Sebastopol, Russian fortress in the Crimea, occupied by German troops.
- Long range bombardment of Paris continues; 3 women injured.
- At Versailles, Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, with representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, meet in conference.
- Gayrio Prinzip, Serbian assassin of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in July, 1914, died in an Austrian fortress.
- May 2—Australian troops enter Es Salt, capture 33 Germans, 317 Turks; a detached brigade of horse artillery loses 9 guns.
- United States steamship Tyler sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean; 11 lives lost; British steamship Franklyn and two others are torpedoed in same attack.
- British airmen drop 3½ tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets, bring down 14 hostile machines, disable 4, lose 5. Also drop 5½ tons of bombs on Chaubnes, Juniville and at Caix, and on lock gates at Zeebrugge.
- In Lower House of Prussian Diet Social Democrat motion to restore equal suffrage provision is defeated.
- May 3—French take important positions between Hailles and Castel; French and British raid south of Arras and east of St. Denant, taking guns and prisoners; south of the Avre, Hill 82 and the wood bordering on the Avre are taken and over 100 prisoners (4 officers); a German attack near Ailette is repulsed.
- British airmen bomb Thionville railway station and Carlsruhe work.
- United States makes an agreement with Norway for exchange and restrictions of exports to enemy.
- May 4—Italian airship drops a ton of explosives on aviation ground at Campo Maggiore.
- British mission to United States estimated British casualties in Picardy since March 21 approximate 250,000 killed, wounded or missing.
- Field Marshal Lord French named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- British airmen drop more than 20 tons of bombs on Chaubnes, Tournai and La Bassée railway stations and on Estaires, Marcellave, Meneo, Comines and Middelkerke; bring down 28 German machines; disable 5; anti-aircraft guns shoot down 3; 11 British machines are missing.
- May 5—British repulse German attack near Hinges, on western front, and improve line at Sally-le-Sec and east of Hebuterne.
- May 6—British down 6 hostile machines, losing 1. At night British airmen drop 100 bombs in neighborhood of Bapaume, 1 British machine fails to return.
- Treaty of peace is signed at Bucharest by representatives of Roumania and the four Central Powers.
- Major Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice, recently Director of British Military Operations, accuses Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor Bonar Law of misstating army strength.
- May 7—Germans south of Brimant cross Aisne Canal and return with prisoners.
- May 7—Australians succeed in reaching German lines on both sides of Corbie-Bray road, but are driven back.
- Nicaraguan Congress declares war on Germany and her allies.
- United States casualties to date: Killed in action (including 227 lost at sea), 643; died of wounds, 134; of disease, 1,005; accident, 220; from other causes, 51; severely wounded, 413; slightly wounded, 2,492; missing in action and prisoners, 122.
- May 9—France reports officially Allied tonnage lost by submarines during April, 381,631.
- In vote, on motion made by Mr. Asquith, who investigated Gen. Maurice's charges, British House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
- May 10—The trenches northwest of Albert, taken by the Germans, are recaptured; the French capture Grivesnes and 258 prisoners.
- Italians capture Monte Corno; take 100 prisoners.
- The British sink a block ship across entrance to Ostend.
- The Sant' Anna, Italian transport, is sunk; 638 soldiers and workmen lost.
- The hearing in Bonnet Rouge case, Paris, completed.

- May 11—British raid west of Merville, take prisoners and machine guns; German raids east of Ypres and near Neuville are repulsed; Germans attack French in the Bois la Ceuve; gain a footing and are driven out, leaving 100 prisoners and 15 machine guns; French raid southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thioncourt.
- United States artillery fire causes fires in the villages of Cantigny and St. Georges, held by the Germans.
 - German submarines are warned by wireless not to return to Ostend or Zeebrugge.
 - The Italians attack Col dell' Orso, destroying its Austrian garrison.
 - Major Gen. Maurice is placed on retired pay.
- May 10-11—French bombing machines drop 7,000 kilos of explosives on railway stations and cantonments in region of Noyon, Chauny and Flevy-le-Martel.
- German air fighting echelon, formerly led by Baron von Richthofen, shoot down 19 Allied planes.
- May 13—Berlin reports Allied aero losses on German front during April, airplanes, 271; captive balloons, 15; admit loss of 123 planes and 14 captive balloons.
- British anti-aircraft guns bring down 6 German machines, disable 1; British airmen drop 12 tons of bombs on railway stations at Lille, Menin, Chaulnes, Peronne and docks at Bruges; all machines returned.
 - German and Austrian Emperors meet and agree upon a close military alliance for 25 years.
 - Prussian Lower House rejects motion to restore to Franchise Reform Bill provision for equal manhood suffrage.
 - In April British airmen drop 6,033 bombs behind enemy line; Germans drop 1,346 in area held by the British.
 - United States casualty list to date: Killed in action, 712; died of wounds, 172; of disease, accidents and other causes, 1,331; severely wounded, 486; slightly wounded, 2,752; missing in action and in prison, 215.
 - Germans bombard French lines at night north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon.
 - Germans bomb neighborhood of Dunkirk.
 - Italian naval forces enter Pola Harbor and sink an Austrian battleship.
 - German Emperor proclaims Lithuania as an independent state.
- May 15—Mr. Duval, Director of Bonnet Rouge, is sentenced to death; the other 6 defendants in court martial proceedings receive prison sentences of from 2 to 10 years.
- British Admiralty regulations, closing by mine fields approximately 22,000 square miles in northern part of North Sea, go into effect.
- May 16—British raid Austrian positions at Canove; Italian infantry enters Monte Asolone, kill or disperse the garrison.
- German airmen attempting to raid Paris are driven off.
 - British airmen bomb Saarbrücken in German Lorraine and destroy 5 enemy machines, losing 1.
 - Two German submarines sighted near Bermuda.
- May 17—A large Russian transport, with 3,000 on board (many women and children), sunk by a German submarine; only a few hundred saved.
- German division, near Dvinsk, Russia, mutinies, refusing to go to the Russian front. By order of the commander 50 are shot; 1,000 held to await court martial.
 - Capt. Antonio Silvio Resnati, Italian aviator, killed while flying at an aviation field in New York.
- May 18—British airmen raid Cologne by daylight. Drive 2 enemy planes out of control.
- United States steamship William Rockefeller sunk by torpedo.
 - American Minister to China says Japanese and Chinese Governments have concluded a defensive alliance against Germany.
- The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland announces pro-German plot in Ireland; over 100 Sinn Fein leaders arrested and deported to England.
- May 19—Australians capture Ville-sur-Ancre, a mile from Morlancourt; 360 prisoners, 20 machine guns; German raids in Picardy and Lorraine are repelled by United States troops.
- London despatches say that the Allied air raid on Cologne killed 14, injured 40.
 - Musselman and Bolshevik forces battle at Baku, on Caspian Sea; 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded.
 - German troops occupy Bjorko, an island in Gulf of Finland, 30 miles northwest of Petrograd.
 - Major Raoul Lufbery, American aviator, shot down by an enemy airplane over Toul.
 - France protests to Switzerland against recent commercial agreement with Germany and threatens to withhold shipments of coal.
- May 20—On south bank of Ancre, British enter Ville-sur-Ancre.
- United States cargo steamship J. G. McCullough is sunk by mine or torpedo in foreign waters.
 - In German air raid on London British barrage brings down 4 Gothas; 1 falls into sea, 2 are lost; British casualties, 37 killed, 161 wounded.
 - German bombing squadrons destroy French munition depots near Blargies.
 - Swedish steamship New Sweden sunk by shell fire in Mediterranean; its 200 passengers taken off.
 - Twenty German airplanes raid London; kill 44, injure 179; 5 raiding planes destroyed.
- May 21—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 755; died of wounds, 194; from accident, disease and other causes, 1,379; severely wounded, 595; slightly wounded 2,949; missing in action and prisoners, 294.
- May 21-22—British airplanes bomb Mannheim and destroy chlorine gas plant.
 - May 22—Thirty German airplanes raid Paris; kill 1, injure 12.
 - United States steamship Wakiva sunk, with loss of 2, in collision in European waters.
- May 23—British airmen drop 4 tons of bombs on electric power station at Karusewald; 11 tons on air-dromes and billets and docks at Bruges.
- British transport Moldavia, on way to channel port, torpedoed and sunk off English coast; 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion.
 - First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian Peace Conference; Russian delegates recognize Ukraine as independent state.
 - British airmen bomb enemy positions, causing 3 fires in Mannheim, on the Rhine.
- May 24—British machines bomb Peronne, Fricourt and Bapaume and in Somme area, also railways and factories at Norgunlangen, 12 miles north of Metz.
- Steamer Inniscarra, bound from Fishguard to Cork, torpedoed and sunk; 37 of crew missing.
 - Troops of German division at Dvinsk mutiny; 50 executed; 1,000 imprisoned.
 - Amsterdam despatch says Germans took 7 Russian battleships when they occupied Sebastopol.
- May 25—Allies bomb billets near Armentieres and Merville and ammunition dumps at Vesseneare and the Bruges docks.
- The Hetty Dunn, Edna and Hauppauge, United States merchant ships, sunk by German submarine.
 - German superdreadnaught U boat, attacking United States transport, sunk by United States destroyers.
- May 25-June 14—German submarines sink 19 ships off coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.
- May 26—During Allied raids over Liege, Longdoz railroad station destroyed; 26 killed.
 - English transport Leasowe Castle (9,737 tons) sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; captain, 2 wireless operators, 6 of crew, 13 military officers, 79 men missing.

- May 26—Italian troops break through Austro-German defensive at Capo Sile, on lower Piave front; take 433 prisoners.
- May 27—Big drive begins on western front, Germans drive Allies across the Aisne-Marne Canal, take Cormicy, Cauroy and Loivre; Germans attack British at Berry-au-Bac and the French by the Chemin-des-Dames; Germans take Chemin-des-Dames Ridge; near Dickebusch Lake, Germans penetrate French positions, advance in Aisne Valley, reach Pont-Arcy.
- German infantry cross the Ailette, pierce British lines between Corbeu and the Aisne, take Pinon, Chavignons, Fort Malmaison, Courtecou, Cerny, the Winterberg and Craonne and the Villerberg.
 - Italians advance northwest of Prente, take 870 Germans and 12 guns, capture summit of Monte Zignolun.
 - Lieut. Kiel, leading Austrian aviator, reported killed in action.
- May 28—Germans advance in Aisne sector, cross the Vesle at two points, gain much territory, take numerous towns and villages; French and British retire steadily. Germans claim to have taken 16,000 prisoners.
- Counter attacks re-establish British line east of Dickebusch Lake; Germans attack French southeast of Soissons; west of Montdidier United States troops aided by British tanks, take village of Cantigny, and hold it against counter attacks.
 - Mr. Keronko, Bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland, and a pro-German cabinet formed.
- May 29—Germans take Soissons, with 25,000 prisoners, including 2 generals (1 British, 1 French), also town of Courcy, 5 miles from Rheims.
- German airplane bombards Amiens.
- May 30—Germans advance to within 2 miles of Rheims, German submarine sinks 12 Irish fishing vessels; no lives lost. The Agawam, cargo ship, launched at Port Newark, N. J.; first composite wood and steel ship, War Cloud, launched at Jacksonville, Fla.
- May 31—German forces north of the Aisne advance to Nouvron and Fontenoy, but fail to cross the Marne. United States transport President Lincoln, returning, sunk by torpedo off the French coast; loss, 28 out of 715.
- June 1—Germans attack on whole front between the Oise and the Marne, advance as far as Nouvron and Fontenoy; attack on Fort de la Pompelle drives out French who counter attack, regain positions and take 400 prisoners and 4 tanks; Germans break through on both sides of the Ourcq River, reach heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau-Thierry.
- British air squadron bombards Karlsruhe.
 - British airmen bomb railway stations and junctions at Metz-Sablon, Karthaus and Thionville.
- June 2—Germans reach outskirts of Forest of Retz, surrounding Villers-Cotterets, retake Faverolles, but fail in attack on Courcy and Troesnes; French take Hill 153, recapture Champlat and gain ground in direction of Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans take heights of Passy and Courchamps. German airmen bomb British Red Cross hospitals. The Texel sunk by submarine off Atlantic City, N. J. Schooner Edward H. Cole and another vessel sunk by submarine off New Jersey coast; crew rescued by steamship Bristol. Schooner Jacob S. Haskell sunk by gunfire of submarine; crew rescued. Herbert L. Platt, Standard Oil Co. tank steamship, sunk by German submarine. Allied air raid on Cologne kills 140.
- June 3—Southeast of Strazeele, British repulse raids, take 288 prisoners and anti-tank gun, 30 machine guns and several trench mortars. British airplanes bomb railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxemburg. Italian airmen, on French front, bomb Noyon, Peronne, Rosieres and Nesle. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues proclamation staying conscription if 50,000 volunteer by Oct. 1, and from 200,000 to 300,000 monthly thereafter. Seventy years of penny postage end in Great Britain, from today, 3 half pence (3c).
- June 4—Between the Aisne and the Ourcq Germans capture village of Pernant and town of Neuilly-la-Poterie.
- Now reported that ships sunk on June 2 off New Jersey coast were Edna (375 tons) Carolina (5,092 tons), Herbert L. Pratt (5,372 tons), Winne Connie (1,869 tons), Edward H. Cole (1,791 tons), Jacob H. Haskell (1,778 tons), Isabelle H. Wiley (779 tons), Hattie Dunn (436 tons), Samuel W. Hathaway (1,038 tons), Hauppauge (1,330 tons).
 - French and United States forces compel Germans to recross the Marne, leaving 100 prisoners.
 - German submarine attacks French steamship Radiolene off Maryland coast; is driven off by United States destroyer.
 - Norwegian steamship Eidsvold sunk by German submarine off Virginia Capes; crew rescued. Bark Attila and a schooner torpedoed on way from Gibraltar, British steamship Harpathian blown up off Virginia Capes.
 - United States Secretary of State, in reply to demand for release of von Rintelen, says this Government does not recognize principles of retaliation, refuses compliance and reminds Germany that there are many Germans in the United States subject to counter reprisals.
- June 5—Norwegian steamship Vinland torpedoed off Virginia Capes. United States freight steamship Argonaut torpedoed off Scilly Island.
- Germans advance on south bank of Aisne, take Domniers; United States troops penetrate enemy positions in Picardy and Lorraine; French counter attack regains ground near Vingre, take 150 prisoners, drive Germans from around Chavigny Farm and take 50 prisoners.
 - British airmen bomb Metz-Sablon and railroad sidings at Thionville, Armentieres, and Roye stations and Zeebrugge seaplane base.
 - United States troops drive Germans from Neuilly Wood by bayonet charge.
 - British boarding vessel sunk by German submarine, 7 sailors missing.
- June 6—West of Chateau-Thierry United States troops drive Germans a mile on 2-mile front, take 270 prisoners; United States and French troops advance in region of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches; German attacks at Champlat, heights of Bligny, southwest of Ste. Euphrase and between the Marne and Rheims, are repulsed; French take Le Port, west of Fontenoy and north of the Aisne, village of Vinly, and regain Hill 204.
- Germans claim that since May 27 army group of Crown Prince has taken more than 55,000 prisoners (1,500 officers), 650 guns, 2,000 machine guns.
 - Gen. Pershing reports that on western front, between April 14 and May 31, Lieut. Douglas Campbell brought down 6 enemy airplanes, Capt. Peterson and Lieut. Rickenbacher each brought down 3.
 - United States Marines drive Germans 2½ miles, destroy nest of machine guns, capture village of Torcy and force way into Bouresches.
 - Holland hospital vessel Koningen-Regents sunk in North Sea; a few lives lost.
 - Germans sent ultimatum to Russia, Russian Black Sea fleet must be returned to Sebastopol as condition of cessation of advance on Ukraine front; time limit set for June 14.
- June 7—United States and French troops take villages of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches and Bligny, between the Marne and Rheims, and 200 prisoners.
- Germans occupy Allied positions on banks of the Ancre and take 300 prisoners.
 - Germans claim to have taken 250 prisoners during French advance west of Kemmel.
 - Northwest of Thierry United States troops advance 2½ miles on 6-mile front.

- June 8—Artillery activity in neighborhood of Hangard-en-Santerre and south of Aisne, north of Albert and southeast of Arras. French advance to outskirts of Dummard, east of Chezy and north of Neuilly-la-Poterie.
- By attacks on the Marne, Franco-American troops put Germans on defensive; United States forces, under Gen. Pershing, capture and hold Bouresches; French recapture Lore Hospice.
- 1,000 Czech-Slovak troops reach Vladivostok.
- Norwegian steamer Vindeggan sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras; steamship Pinar del Rio destroyed by gunfire off Maryland coast, no lives lost.
- June 8—United States Government announces about 5,000 Germans interned as enemy aliens; 349 United States prisoners in Germany.
- June 9—New German drive begins on 20-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon. Germans succeed in getting a foothold in villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil, capture heights of Gury, are held on line of Rubescourt, Le Fretoy and Mortemer and on front comprising Belval, Cannaucourt and Ville.
- British airmen bomb region around Roye and fire 3,000 rounds of ammunition at infantry.
- British and French airmen bomb Nesle and Fresnoy-le-Roye.
- British airplanes sink 3 German submarines by dropping depth bombs.
- June 10—United States Marines, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, in Belleau Wood, pierce German line two-thirds of a mile on 600-yard front.
- The French retire 2 miles to line of Bailly and west of Nampcel.
- Norwegian steamer Hendrik Lund sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras.
- Austrian dreadnaught destroyed and a second damaged by Italian torpedo boat near Dalmatian Islands.
- Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.
- David Putnam, descendant of Israel Putnam, brings down his fifth German plane.
- Germans capture villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur and gain a footing in Marquglise. Courcelles, taken and retaken, remains with French. On centre Germans reach south edge of Cuvilly Wood and Ressons-sur-Matz. French take nearly 1,000 prisoners. Germans take ridge east of Mery and break through fourth Allied position. Gen. von Schoeler's forces cross the Matz, attack heights of Marquglise and Vignemont and advance to Authiel. On the Oise Germans advance as far as Ribecourt.
- Germans claim to have captured since May 27 up to 75,000 prisoners.
- June 11—Allies in counter offensive advance on 7-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon, retake much ground; take 1,000 prisoners.
- French nearly reach Fretoy, take heights between Courcelles and Mortemer; retake Belloy and Genlis Wood; reach south outskirts of St. Maur; in centre drive Germans back beyond Loge Farm and Antheuil. South of Ourcq United States troops capture Belleau Wood and 300 prisoners. British advance in region of Morlancourt, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile front; take 298 prisoners (5 officers), 21 machine guns. Under German attacks, French withdraw to west bank of Oise.
- United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 1,072; died of wounds, 318; of disease, accident and other causes, 1,597; wounded in action, 4,190; missing, 342.
- Long distance shelling of Paris kills 2, wounds 9.
- British Admiralty reports between June 6 and 9 (inclusive), 10 air raids bombed Thourout, Zeebrugge lock gates, Brugeoise works, Bruges docks, Bruges Canal, Glustelles, Marialter and St. Denis-Westrem airdromes.
- June 12—French advance in region of Belloy Wood and St. Maur; take 400 prisoners. Germans get foothold on the Matz, occupy Melicocq and adjoining heights and gain on plateau west of Domnieres and Cutry. French are thrown back on front from Le Ployron to Authiel. Germans clear Allied forces from west bank of the Oise. French are driven south as far as Tracy-le-Val.
- United States troops complete seizure of Belleau Wood.
- Final figures for eighth German War Loan (including army subscriptions) places total at \$3,750,000,000.
- London announces that German advance has practically ceased. Germans claim to have taken since beginning of drive on June 9, 15,000 prisoners, 150 guns; they launch attack from Courcelles to north of Mery, between the Aisne and Forest of Villers-Cotterets. Germans take villages of Laversine; are repulsed at most other points. French drive Germans back across the Matz and recapture Melicocq. British aerial squadron bombs station at Treves and factories and stations at Dillingen. Swedish steamship Dora (1,555 tons) sunk, losing 9 of her crew.
- June 14—Germans attack French from Courcelles to Mery for 8 hours without gaining an inch. Between Soissons and Villers-Cotterets the Germans penetrate on both sides of the road. French troops recapture Coeuvres-de-Valseroy, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is definitely halted.
- Norwegian ships Samsa and Krings Jaa, both small, sunk by U-boat, 90 miles off Virginia Capes; no casualties.
- German forces advance in south Russia in force of 10,000; Red Guards almost annihilated on shore of Sea of Azov.
- Turks occupy Tabriz, second largest city in Persia; United States consulate and missionary hospital looted.
- June 15—French drive Germans from Coeuvres-et-Valseroy, south of the Aisne, and French improve position east of Montgobert; take 130 prisoners, 10 machine guns. North of Bethune, British take 196 prisoners, 10 machine guns.
- Despatch from United States Army in France says United States forces have been occupying sectors on battle front in Alsace since May 21.
- Rome despatch says Austria begins offensive on 90-mile front, from Asiago Plateau to the sea; on British right attacks fail. On left, Austrians pierce British lines for 1,000 yards on 2,500-yard front. Prisoners taken by British and Italians since beginning of fighting, 120 officers, 4,500 men.
- Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces more than 800,000 United States troops in France.
- June 16—London reports abnormal quiet after 6 days of desperate fighting. In local actions French in region of Venilly take 70 German prisoners and a number of machine guns. British raid southwest of Meris, south of the Somme and near Hebuterne; take 28 prisoners, several machine guns, 600 German shock troops attack village of Zivray, in Toul sector, held by Americans, and are repulsed without loss.
- On Italian front Allies regain all ground lost in first Austrian rush, except a few places on Piave River. Italians reoccupy original positions on Asolone and at Monte Solarola salient; take 3,000 prisoners, including 89 officers. British also are back on original front line. Austrians claim to have crossed the Piave at numerous points and taken Allied positions on the Piave end on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso Railroad, and to have taken 6,000 prisoners.
- British airmen bomb railways at Armentières, Estaires, Commines and Courtrai and docks of Bruges.
- United States casualties since entering the war total 8,085.
- Exchange of 160,000 French and German prisoners of war begins through Switzerland.
- Premier Orlando announces to Italian Chamber of Deputies that a peace offer of Emperor Charles, including proposed cession of territory, has been declined.
- June 17—Germans make unsuccessful attempt to construct a foot bridge across the Marne.
- Premier Radosladoff of Bulgaria resigns and is succeeded by ex-Premier Malinoff.

- June 17—British Admiralty reports that 407 ships sank by Germans in British waters, January, 1915, to June, 1918, have been salvaged.
- June 18—Troopship Dvinsk, chartered by United States, torpedoed by German submarine.
- Italians, supported by French and British, regain ground in the mountains.
- Germans claim to have captured 30,000 prisoners on Italian front in 3 days' fighting.
- Prince Arthur of Connaught arrives in Yokohama.
- British Chancellor of Exchequer introduces in House of Commons vote for credit of \$2,500,000,000, making total to date, \$36,710,000,000.
- June 19—Forty thousand Germans attack Rheims from three sides and are repelled with heavy loss. Vienna City Council protests against reduction of bread ration. In Bulgaria an anti-German is asked to organize new cabinet. British Admiralty announces 21 German destroyers and many submarines penned at Zeebrugge. Paris announces Germans since Jan. 31 attempt 14 raids, with 300 airplanes; 22 passed French aerial defensive; 9 of these brought down. Prince Arthur of Connaught at Tokio presents Mikado of Japan with a baton of a British Field Marshal.
- June 20—In Vienna, bakeries looted and bread riots of daily occurrence.
- Paris issues official statement of airplane losses: January, France 20, Germany 78; February, France 18, Germany 79; March, France 50, Germany 136; April, France 46, Germany 136; May, France 60, Germany 356.
- Former Russian Premier Alexander Kerensky arrives in London.
- Count Tisza, former Austrian Premier, in speech to Hungarian Parliament, says there is only one-third or one-quarter sufficient food to keep population in health.
- June 21—Belgian steamship Chillier sunk by German submarine 1,400 miles off Atlantic coast; 25 rescued.
- United States steamship Schurz collides with tank steamship Florida off Cape Lookout; 1 seaman killed.
- Gen. March announces United States forces now hold 39 miles of battle front in France.
- Washington announces Gen. Semanoff and his Cossacks defeated in Siberia by Bolsheviks.
- United States airmen partially destroy bridge over the Piave in Italy.
- June 22—French aviators drop behind the German lines and on German cities thousands of copies of an appeal to Bavarians to revolt from Prussian tyranny.
- June 23—Italians drive Austrians across the Piave, inflicting losses estimated at 180,000. Austrians are in flight from Montello Plateau to Adriatic Sea.
- June 24—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., cited for conspicuous gallantry in action.
- June 25—United States Marines clear Belleau Woods; capture 300 Germans.
- Italians, in Piave Valley, capture 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners.
- British transport Orissa sunk by two submarines off Irish coast, with loss of 7 or 9 men; both attacking submarines are sunk by gunfire from destroyers and depth bombs from merchant vessels in the convoy.
- June 26—In western Siberia, Czecho-Slovaks capture Ekaterinburg, in centre of Ural mining country.
- Washington gives out summary of United States marine casualties in the fighting of Belleau Woods and Contigny; 341 deaths (13 officers); 759 wounded (29 officers); 2 missing.
- London reports influenza epidemic along German front.
- June 27—Llandoverly Castle sunk on return voyage from Canada, 116 miles off Fastnet; 234 missing.
- First contingent of United States troops arrives at Genoa, Italy; enthusiastically greeted.
- German airplanes raid Paris, kill 11, injure 14.
- June 28—St. Peter's Day in the Roman Catholic calendar in Catholic churches throughout the world, by request of the Pope, prayers are offered for peace.
- British and French advance in Flanders. United States troops hold 8 important positions from Alsace to Montdidier.
- June 29—Emperor Charles of Austria declines resignation of von Seydler ministry.
- British War Office reports casualties for June: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 3,619; men, 119,218.
- Gen. March announces that Metropolitan Division of the National Army, "New York's own," under Major Gen. Johnson, is holding a sector on the French front.
- United States troops of Sanitary Corps arrive in Italy.
- Italian forces storm and hold Montede Valbella and capture Sasso Rosso.
- June 28-29—French airmen drop bombs on enemy aviation grounds in Somme section, on bivouacs in region of Rozieres and Bray, and railroad stations of Soissons, Fere-en-Tarde, etc.
- June 30—France recognizes Czecho-Slovaks as an independent nation.
- English and Japanese land at Vladivostock, patrol streets and enforce neutrality in area where consulates are located, while Czecho-Slovaks and Bolshevik fight, resulting in victory of Czecho-Slovaks.
- July 1—United States Marines land at Kola; co-operate with British and French in protecting railroad and war supplies from Finnish White Guards.
- July 1—United States transport Covington (16,339 tons) torpedoed on home trip, with loss of 6 of crew.
- July 2—Americans capture village of Vaux; Germans lose heavily in counter attacks.
- Italians begin attack on Monte Grappa; take many prisoners.
- Germany commands Finnish Diet to establish monarchical rule in Finland, threatening a military dictatorship.
- French troops penetrate German positions north of the Aisne; take 457 prisoners, 30 machine guns.
- July 3—French advance on 3-mile front; capture 1,000 prisoners.
- July 4—Australian and United States troops capture Hamel, south of the Somme, and repulse three counter attacks.
- July 5—British Air Ministry's weekly statement shows 122 German machines destroyed, 72 driven out of control; British loss, 52; 14 towns raided; airdrome at Boulay raided 6 times. Railroad triangle at Metz-Sablens 4 times, Mannheim 4, Saarbrucken and Thionville 3, Treves and Frescati 2; 7 other towns, including Carlsruhe, once. During same period naval airmen bomb docks, submarine bases and naval works at Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges.
- Thirteen United States airmen in flights with 23 German planes, down 3, without loss on western front.
- British airmen bombard Coblenz; kill 12; wound 23.
- Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated at Moscow.
- July 6—A German submarine captures Norwegian bark Manx King (1,729 tons) off Cape Race; British steamship picks up crew of 19.
- British air squadrons attack railways at Metz, Sablenz and railroad stations and sidings at Saarbrucken.
- French and Italian drive in Albania begins.
- German seaplanes attack a British submarine off the east coast of England, killing an officer and 5 men.
- July 7—Norwegian sailing ship Marosa (1,822 tons) sunk by German submarine 1,200 miles east of New York.
- Air forces with British navy bomb Constantinople.
- Czecho-Slovak forces advance 375 miles into Siberia, defeat Bolsheviks, capture Chita, an important town on the Trans-Siberian railroad.
- July 8—On western front French attack near Longpont, south of the Aisne; take 347 prisoners.
- Temps of Paris says that up to June 30 Paris was raided 20 times by German Gothas, bombarded by long range guns on 39 days; 141 killed, 432 wounded (these totals do not include 66 crushed to death in panic during raid of March 11).

- July 8—Nikolsk, northwest of Vladivostok, captured by the Czecho-Slovaks, aided by 1,500 Cossacks and Chinese and Japanese volunteers.
- July 9—French attack on 2½-mile front between the Oise and Montdidier, advance a mile and capture 2 well fortified farms; taking 500 prisoners, 30 machine guns.
- French and Italians advance 15 miles along Albanian coast; capture Fieft.
- Dr. von Kuehlman, German Foreign Minister, resigns.
- Naval airplanes drop bombs on Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges.
- An anti-Bolshevik government for Siberia is formed at Vladivostok.
- Finnish Government orders all Jews to leave the country by Sept. 30.
- Major McCudden, British star airman, victor in 54 air fights, killed by accident, flying from England to France.
- July 10—French troops attack Marne salient, cross railway and enter Corcy.
- Socialists in the Reichstag refuse to vote for the budget.
- United States aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory, west of Chateau-Thierry.
- Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt brings down opponent in his first aerial fight.
- London announces 54 girls killed in recent air raid on Belgium by German airplanes.
- July 11—French capture Corcy, also chateau and farm of St. Paul, south of Corcy.
- Germans capture 5 United States airplanes headed for Coblenz.
- July 11—Germany demands from Holland 60,000 cows, 3,000 horses, 10,000 tons of cheese, other products and monthly credit of \$2,800,000.
- United States steamship Westover sunk by torpedo in European waters; 10 of crew missing.
- July 12—Japan makes \$250,000,000 loan to Siberia; Japanese troops to be provisioned when they reach Vladivostok.
- Italians capture Berat; Austrians flee toward Elbasan and Durazzo. Allied line now complete from Adriatic through Albania and Macedonia to Aegean Sea.
- In Picardy French advance mile on 3-mile front, capture Castel, Auchin Farm, occupy Longpont, south of Aisne; take 500 prisoners.
- German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares Germany stood for a righteous peace, but that speeches by President Wilson and Mr. Balfour demanding destruction of Germany forced her to continue the war.
- Russian Czar Nicholas slain by Bolsheviks.
- July 13—French forces cross Savieres River, southwest of Soissons.
- Gen. March announces 750,000 United States troops in France, organized into three army corps; Gen. Hunter Liggett is commander of the First Corps. New York troops form part of Second Corps.
- The Reichstag votes war credits and adjourns.
- British air force during year, beginning July 1, 1917, on western front, destroy 2,150; drove down, 1,083. In same period, working in conjunction with navy, shot down 623 hostile machines; during this period 1,094 British machines missing; 92 working with the navy.
- On Italian front, from April to June, 1918, British destroyed 165, drove down 6, missing 13. On Salonica front, between January and June, 21 destroyed, 13 driven down, lost 4. In Egypt and Palestine, from March to June, 26 destroyed, 15 driven down, 10 missing.
- Berlin claims to have downed 468 planes in June, 62 captive balloons, losing 153 airplanes, 51 captive balloons.
- July 14—Agreement signed between Great Britain and Germany providing for exchange of prisoners; officers, non-commissioned officers and men and those interned in Holland, as well as civilians interned in Holland and Switzerland; commanders of U-boats not included.
- First Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt (son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt) 95th Aero Squadron, First Allied Pursuit Troop, is killed in aerial flight and buried with military honors by the Germans.
- Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., wounded and taken to Paris hospital.
- Army and marine casualties since United States entered the war total 11,533.
- Russian Grand Duke Michael arrives at Kieff, capital of the Ukraine.
- July 15—German troops begin their fifth drive on 50-mile front, from Vaux to the Champagne region. Germans cross the Marne near Dormans.
- Americans withdraw 4 miles to Comle-en-Brie; they counter attack, driving Germans back to the Marne; take 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.
- Hayti declares war on Germany.
- Czecho-Slovak troops capture Kazan, 430 miles east of Moscow, from Bolsheviks.
- Washington announces that if United States troops are in Russia they have been sent from England by Foch.
- Five German aviators bomb prison camp in Troyes region, kill 94 German prisoners, wound 74, and 2 French soldiers of the camp guard.
- Two German airplanes bomb United States Red Cross hospital at Jonay; 2 men killed, 9 attendants wounded.
- Transport Barunga (7,484 tons gross), outward bound for Australia, with unfit Australians on board, sunk by German submarine; no casualties.
- July 16—Southwest of Rheims Germans advance 2 miles toward Epernay; east of Rheims Germans make small gain at Prunay.
- July 17—Athens reports Spanish steamship, on which Minister Lopez de Vega was returning to Spain, torpedoed by German submarine; that Germans had been officially notified of her sailing and ship flew the Minister's flag.
- July 17—Cunard steamship Carpathia (13,603 tons) sunk by German submarine; 5 of crew killed.
- Gen. Pershing reports 500 German prisoners captured in United States counter attacks.
- Berlin issues a statement, 33 air attacks made on German towns by Allies during July 12 against industrial districts in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg, 4 against the Dillingen and Saarbrücken regions, the rest in Rhine district; 34 persons killed; 37 severely injured; 35 slightly injured.
- July 18—Soissons taken and 30,000 prisoners.
- Mr. Hoover says United States sent during last year \$1,400,000,000 worth of food to the Allies.
- French and Americans advance on 25-mile front to depth of 3 to 6 miles, United States troops taking a dozen villages, 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns.
- Japan accepts proposal from Washington for joint intervention in Siberia.
- July 19—Germans begin retreat across the Marne.
- Honduras declares war on Germany.
- On Soissons-Marne battle line, French and Americans capture 17,000 prisoners, 360 guns; French drive Germans out of Oeuilly. Italians capture Moulin d'Ardre.
- United States cruiser San Diego sunk by mine, with loss of 6.
- French recapture Montvoisin, advance in Roy Wood and Courtin Wood; capture 400 prisoners, 4 cannon, 30 machine guns.
- Party of United States Congressmen arrive in Paris, France. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Controller, arrives in England.
- July 20—United States troops have taken 17,000 prisoners, 560 guns on the Aisne-Marne front. French take more than 20,000 prisoners.
- Germans withdraw entirely from region south of the Marne.

- July 20—French and Italians push back Germans from mountains of Rheims, beyond Pourcy, and recapture Marfaux.
- The Scotch take the village of Meteras in a surprise daytime assault.
 - British airmen cross the Rhine, raid German cities and destroy 2 Zeppelins.
 - White Star Line steamship *Justicia* (32,234 tons) sunk by torpedo off the Irish coast; 11 of crew dead.
- July 21—Chateau-Thierry occupied by the French. Franco-American forces advance north of the town over 3 miles; storm Hill No. 193; advance 1 mile.
- German submarine attacks and sinks tug and 4 barges off Cape Cod.
 - Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, and Cabinet resign.
- July 22—Fishing schooner is sunk by German submarine, 60 miles southeast of Cape Porpoise.
- United States schooner Robert and Richard sunk by German submarine off Cape Ann; none lost.
 - United States and French forces advance, occupy area on south between Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and the Ourcq. On the Marne, United States and French pursue fleeing Germans, who destroy villages and supplies.
- July 23—On the west Americans capture Buzancy and Jaulgonne on the Marne. French in centre take Oulchy. On the east British capture Petitchamp Wood, near Marfaux.
- French in Picardy capture heights of Mailly-Raindal, overlooking Valley of Avre.
- July 24—French and United States troops, in Marne salient, converge from west and south on Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans regain Epieds, north of Marne; advance to Courpail. British repulse attack at Vignys.
- Total German casualties since Gen. Foch's drive began estimated at 180,000.
 - Several thousand British munition workers strike.
 - Japan agrees to all United States proposals for joint action in Russia.
 - Franco-British airmen bomb Bazoches, Courlandon, Fismes and Cugnicourt.
 - From beginning of present drive to date Allies have taken 25,000 prisoners, 500 cannon, thousands of machine guns; one-seventh of captives are boys of 19.
- July 25—Allies continue to close the pocket of the Aisne-Marne salient. British advance southwest of Rheims, between the Ardre and the Vesle. French are within 3 miles of towns of Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans coming up from the Marne are 5 miles away. The bulk of the German army is southeast of a line between Fismes and Pere.
- July 25—Steamship *Tippecanoe*, outward bound, torpedoed and sunk; crew lost.
- Baron von Hussarek, Minister of Education, succeeds Dr. von Seydler as Austrian Premier.
- July 26—French recapture Villemontoire and take Oulchy-le-Chateau and several hundred prisoners. Southwest of Rheims Allies lose Mery. British defeat German attempt to retake Metteren. In region of Epieds and Trugny, United States troops defeat the Germans.
- Lloyd George announces strikers must either work or fight. London reports the number of strikers in munition factories has been exaggerated.
 - Portuguese bark *Perto* sunk by German submarine 550 miles off American coast; entire crew saved.
 - United States and French troops advance 10 miles on river sector of Marne salient, shutting off Germans from the Marne.
 - Americans clear the woods on north bank and French push eastward.
 - Seizure of 2 men, accused of trying to blow up a war plant at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.
- July 29—In Marne salient French and Americans advance 2 to 3 miles on 20-mile front, taking many villages: Bligne, Ville-en-Tardenois captured on the east; Cierges and Villers-Argron in center. On the west French capture Grand-Rozey.
- July 30—Americans and French lose and regain Cierges and Beugneux and push ahead 2 miles.
- Allied Embassies to Russia, including United States, removed from Archangel to Kamalaska.
 - Baron von Hussarek, new Austrian Premier, declares Austria ready for honorable peace as soon as opponents renounce hostile plans.
 - United States and British draft treaty goes into effect; British and Canadians have 60 days in which to enlist; treaty does not affect Irish or Australians.
- July 31—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, assassinated at Kieff.
- Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces discontinuance of all distinctions as to Regular, National Army and National Guard, and says sole object of armies now is to kill men.
 - Onondaga Indians of New York declare war on Germany.
- Aug. 1—Allies drive Germans from edge of Forest of Nesle and before Sergy, and straighten out line from Buzancy to Cierges and the Meuniere Wood; in center Americans advance mile and a half on Fismes road, from Sergy toward Chamery.
- French report taking 33,400 prisoners, July 15 to 31.
 - English report prisoners taken during July, 4,503.
- Aug. 3—Allies advance on 30-mile to the Aisne and the Vesle, regain 50 villages, obliterate remnant of Marne salient. Germans evacuate positions on front of 3 miles west of the Ancre and withdraw east of that stream.
- Americans reach outskirts of Fismes. Allied patrols west of Rheims hold Vesle fords.
 - Gen. March says it was the Rainbow Division of New York that last week defeated the Prussian Guard.
 - British ambulance transport *Warilda*, with 600 ill and wounded soldiers, homeward bound, sunk by German submarine near a British port; 123 missing.
 - Steamer *Lake Portage* torpedoed in lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N., long. 4 deg. 44 min. W.; 3 of crew killed.
 - Steamer *O. B. Jennings* sunk by submarine 100 miles off North Carolina coast; 1 killed, several injured.
- Aug. 4—German retreat in Aisne district continues. United States and French troops occupy Fismes and cross Vesle at four points. French occupy St. Vaast.
- In Montdidier salient Germans withdraw on 5 to 10-mile front. French occupy left bank of the Avre. British reoccupy Pernancourt and Hamel.
- Aug. 5—Germans continue withdrawal on the Ancre and the Avre. United States troops complete capture of Fismes. French regain the Amiens-Montdidier railroad. Germans evacuate Lys salient, north of La Bassée Canal and east of Robecq, pressed closely by British.
- Russian and Finnish delegates meet in Berlin to draw peace agreement.
 - Paris again shelled by "Fat Bertha."
- Aug. 5—Schooner *Gladys J. Holland* torpedoed and sunk 15 miles off Ironbound Island.
- United States troops land at Archangel.
 - Submarine chaser No. 187 collides with another vessel near Hog Island, off Virginia coast, and sinks; no lives lost.
 - United States schooner *Stanley M. Seaman* stopped by a German submarine 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, which takes off stores.
- Aug. 6—On Somme salient British put entire German 27th Division out of action. Allies repulse all attempts to dislodge them. Rainy weather halts operations.
- Roumania sign treaty of peace with Central Powers, by which she loses province of Dobrudja, on south side of Danube, and makes economic concessions.
 - Dewitt C. Poole, United States Consul General in Moscow, destroys his codes and records and turns over business of consulate to Swedish officials.
 - United States steamship *Morak* (3,023 gross tons) sunk by submarine off Cape Hatteras.

- Aug. 7—United States and French troops cross the Vesle. British troops advance between Lawe and Clarice Rivers 1,000 yards and rush German post near Vieux Berquin, in Lys sector.
- Lloyd George, in House of Commons, says 150 U-boats have been sunk; 75 last year.
 - Major Gen. Graves is named to command United States Siberian contingent.
 - Fresh mutiny is reported among German sailors at Wilhelmshaven; 50 submariners said to have disappeared; 23 leaders of revolt sentenced to death.
 - German raider sinks Diamond Shoals Lightship No. 71.
 - The President puts in effect law to prevent use of United States ships or yards by foreign interests.
- Aug. 8—British and French Armies, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, launch new offensive in Somme salient; take Germans by surprise; penetrate 7 miles; occupy many towns; take 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns.
- Allied detachments move south from Archangel to Vologda, and attack Bolshevik columns, reinforced by Germans. A Japanese Lieutenant General is in command.
- Aug. 9—Swedish steamship bombed and sunk 100 miles southeast of Nantucket; British vessel rescues crew.
- Anglo-French wedge driven 13 miles into flank of German position south of the Somme. Morlancourt captured and the Albert railroad reached, outflanking Montdidier. Germans begin evacuating Lys salient. British and French take 17,000 prisoners. Berlin admits losses, but claims Allied drive has been stopped.
 - German aviators drop peace propaganda over French lines, with threats to destroy Paris unless France makes peace.
 - Russian Premier Lenine tells Soviets Russia is at war with the Entente.
 - Gen. Otani, of Japanese Army, named to lead United States and Allied troops in Siberia.
 - A summary of results of the Allies' Marne offensive shows they captured 200 towns and villages, 1,000 square miles of territory and shortened their line 33 miles.
- Aug. 10—United States schooners Katy Palmer, Reliance and Alida May sunk by German submarine, also the Sybil and Mary Sennett of Gloucester, Mass.
- French capture Montdidier and reach Chaulnes. United States troops capture Chipilly. British advance toward Bray; take nearly 400 guns and more than 24,000 prisoners. The 27th Division "Empire," New York, is with the British Army in Flanders.
- Aug. 11—French make appreciable progress between the Oise and the Avre; close in on Lassigny from east and south, and bombard Roye-Noyon road. British and French fight for Chaulnes.
- British airmen on second day of Picardy offensive shoot down 61 German flyers, making total 126 for 2 days.
 - Bolshevik leaders prepare for flight, as counter revolutionary movement spreads in Russia.
 - Aviators report Germans digging in and stringing barbed wire before Franco-American positions on the Vesle.
- Aug. 11—Estimated that 36,000 prisoners, including more than 1,000 officers, captured so far in Allied offensive in Picardy.
- Nine United States fishing boats off Georgia's banks sunk by U-boat.
 - London reports 187 German flyers shot down in Picardy so far; the British losing 84.
 - British steamship Penistone torpedoed by submarine 100 miles east of Nantucket.
- Aug. 12—Allied advance slows up. Americans capture Bray. French take Gury.
- Disorder grows in Moscow. German Ambassador flees to Pskoff.
 - Norwegian steamer Somerstad sunk by torpedo 25 miles off Fire Island; no casualties.
- Aug. 13—The Echo de Paris states that since Allied counter offensive began July 18, Allies have taken more than 70,000 prisoners, 1,000 guns, 10,000 machine guns.
- London announces for the five day fighting on Picardy front British have won 277 aerial victories; Germans 101.
 - United States steamship Frederic Kellogg torpedoed; 2 naval reserve men lost.
 - French troops occupy Thiescourt Plateau, repulse an attack, gain command of the Divette and Oise Valleys and threaten Lassigny. Roye is being enveloped by British on the north and French on the south.
 - Norwegian steamship Commerstoedt torpedoed off Fire Island.
 - On the Vesle Franco-Americans are pushed out of Fismette, but recover it by counter attack.
 - French transport Djennah sunk in Mediterranean; 442 men missing.
 - Steamer Frederick R. Kellogg torpedoed off Barnegat Light; 3 killed, 4 missing.
- Aug. 14—Allies make further gains at both ends of Somme salient. French capture Ribecourt, and Germans evacuate positions at Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puisieux-au-Mont and Bucquoy, above the Avre. English strengthen positions along Somme, between Etinehem and Bray.
- Capt. James Fitzmorris of Royal Flying Corps killed near Cincinnati while flying from Indianapolis to Dayton.
 - Schooner Dorothy Barrett attacked by submarine near Cape May, N. J. Crew abandon vessel, which takes fire; no lives lost.
- Aug. 15—Canadian troops capture villages of Damery and Parvillers, northwest of Roye. British advance northwest of Chaulnes; their patrols enter Albert.
- French make local gains between the Metz and the Oise Rivers.
 - Prisoners taken on western front now number 30,344.
 - Allies from Archangel penetrate 100 miles from Archangel along railway to Vologda.
 - First of United States contingent to operate in Siberia, 27th United States Infantry, from Philippines, lands at Vladivostok.
 - A British column, pushing up through Persia, reaches Baku, on the Caspian Sea.
 - United States schooner Madingadah shelled and sunk by submarine near Winter Quarter Shoals Light Vessel.
 - United States steamer Cubore (7,300 tons) sunk by submarine; no lives lost.
- Aug. 16—French and British approach Roye and repulse counter attack on Damery. British push up the valley on both sides of the Ancre, reach the outskirts of Thiepval Wood. Germans evacuate Vieux-Berquin, on Lys salient.
- The Don Cossacks clear left bank of the Don and move south.
 - Large tank steamer shelled off Cape Hatteras by a submarine and reported on fire; entire crew saved.
 - United States cargo ship Montanan (6,659 gross tons) torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 5 men missing.
 - A second United States transport carrying troops from Manila lands at Vladivostok.
 - United States air squadron of 18 De Havilland machines (4 type), equipped with Liberty motors, makes successful flight over German lines.
 - Paris estimates loss in Germans killed since war began at 1,400,000.
 - The two Kaisers meet at German grand headquarters in Berlin.
 - Reports from Austria to effect that Austria's Constitution will be revised and provision made for division of Austro-Hungarian Empire into states autonomous in home affairs.
 - United States steamer Westbridge (8,800 tons) sunk by torpedo with loss of 3.

- Aug. 16—British steamer *Eserick* (4,151 tons) torpedoed about 500 miles off French coast; 13 of 37 picked up; rest missing.
- Aug. 17—United States cargo ship *Joseph Cudahy* torpedoed about 700 miles from English coast; 13 of crew rescued; 62 missing.
- French capture plateau north of Autrechtes, between the Somme and the Marne salients.
 - Americans in the Vosges, east of St. Dié, capture village of Frapelle.
 - Japanese troops land at Vladivostok.
 - A belated message tells of capture of Irkutsk by the Czecho-Slovaks.
 - A message via Berlin says Soviet troops have surrounded and are bombing Kazan.
 - British Admiralty reports 2 destroyers sunk by mines, with loss of life.
 - French cruiser *Dupetit Thouras* sunk by U-boat.
 - Austria denounced British recognition of Czecho-Slovaks as a nation and says they will be regarded and treated as traitors.
 - Gen. March says there are 1,450,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces in all parts of the world.
 - Norwegian steamship *San Jose* sunk by submarine; no lives lost, and bark *Nordhav* off Cape Henry.
- Aug. 18—Americans in village of Frapelle, on western front, repulse enemy patrol raids and make advances in spite of Germans throwing 2,500 shells.
- Forty survivors of torpedoed British tanker *Mirlo* reach Norfolk minus all their clothes, after having fought their way through a sea of burning oil; 19 were burned to death.
- Aug. 19—French reach outskirts of Lassigny. British capture Roze, a railroad station. In Lys salient British advance on a front of 10 miles and enter Mer-ville. Northwest of Soissons French capture 2,200 prisoners.
- Aviation statistics for four American squadrons up to Aug. 1 show 59 German planes downed, exclusive of *Lufbery's*.
- Aug. 20—Marshal Foch begins drive on 15-mile front between the Aisne and the Oise; advances nearly 3 miles; captures a dozen villages and 8,000 prisoners.
- Czecho-Slovak forces in Western Siberia capture Shadrinsk, on the Siberian Railroad, east of the Urals.
 - Major d'Annunzio, Italy's poet-airman, flies 100 miles across the Adriatic Sea to Pola, the Austrian naval base, and drops 14 bombs on the arsenal.
 - Steam trawler *Triumph* is captured by a submarine and converted into a raider to prey upon fishing vessels.
- Aug. 21—Gen. March announces 32 United States army divisions on French soil.
- British troops capture Albert, in Lys salient; reach outskirts of Neuf-Berquin. French widen front on south bank of Oise; cross the Ailette; approach forest of Coucy, north of Oise; reach Divette River; take a large number of guns and prisoners.
 - Paris reports capture of 100,000 Germans on western front since July 19; defeat of 6 German armies since Aug. 15.
 - The *Lake Eden* torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 6 killed, 7 missing.
 - United States bombing airplanes drop 38 bombs on Conflans, a town on Verdun-Metz railroad.
 - Allied airplanes kill 5, injure 2 and damage private property at Cologne.
- Aug. 22—At Paris a large loaded with 540 tons of gasoline, belonging to United States expeditionary forces, takes fire.
- Allied representatives at Archangel announce they have come at invitation of rightfully constituted Russian Government to expel the Germans and overturn the Lenine-Trotsky peace treaty.
 - The *Gasconier*, a Belgian Relief Commission ship, on way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, sunk by submarine and lifeboats fired on; officer and 5 men killed; others wounded.
- Aug. 23—British airmen bomb Karlsruhe; 9 killed, 6 injured.
- Australians take Chugues and Chugnolles Valley and 4,000 prisoners, including 3 battalion commanders; shoot down 2 low flying German air machines by air machines. British airmen attack airdrome at Buhl and railway junction at Trèves.
 - Germans defeated on 50-mile front by British and French from the Cojeul to the Ailette, losing many towns, men and guns.
 - British airmen bomb Frankfort, Cologne and Mannheim.
 - Gen. Foch receives his baton as a Marshal of France from President Poincare.
 - Gen. Semenoff, with force of Czecho-Slovaks, defeats a Magyar-Bolshevist force at Montsievskaia, Siberia.
 - Bray, La Boisselle, Orvillers, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt are captured with 2,000 prisoners. West of Fismes United States troops carry line as far as Soissons-Rheims road.
 - Two seaplanes collide in fog off Fire Island; 3 of crew missing.
 - Gen. Haig continues advance from the Ancre to the Somme. British capture Sapignies and Behagnies, towns north of Bapaume. Welsh troops capture Mametz Woods. French are in possession of entire south bank of the Oise and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Mard.
- Aug. 24—United States troops advance east of Bazoches; repel German raid in the Vosges.
- Austrian airmen bomb city of Padua.
 - British advance toward Bapaume, in Picardy, on 30-mile front; capture Thiepval, take Bray, La Boisselle, Moquett Farm and Grandcourt; surround town of Miraumont. United States troops advance on half-mile front to Soissons-Rheims road.
 - Submarine chaser No. 209 shelled and sunk by a steamship, *Felix Taussig*, by mistake; commander and 15 of crew missing; 4 killed, 5 injured.
- Aug. 25—British advance 10 miles on 30-mile front, capture La Boisselle, take over 17,000 prisoners; attack Bapaume defenses, take Warlencourt, Sapignies and St. Leger. French occupy entire south bank of the Oise, west of the Ailette and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Mard; drive Germans from the plateau of Andignicourt, Nanpeul and Carlepont and front heights west of the Ailette.
- German submarine sinks United States schooner *F. J. Flaherty* and Canadian fishing vessels *E. B. Walters*, *C. M. Walters* and *Morris B. Adams*; no lives lost.
- Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28—Allied war planes bombard Constantinople 4 times in 3 nights.
- Aug. 26—British take Monchy and other towns on old Hindenburg line and 1,500 prisoners. French capture Fresnoy, near Roze, and defeat an attack by Prussian Guards on the Ailette.
- British air raid on Mannheim damages chemical plants.
 - Lenine, Bolshevik Premier of Russia, and Trotsky, War Minister, reported to have taken refuge on vessels at Kronstadt and Petrograd respectively.
- Aug. 27—French capture Roze, take 1,100 prisoners. French extend line on Oise nearly a mile. British again pierce Hindenburg line; capture Dompierre and Montaubin and enter Bapaume. South of Somme Canadians take 2,000 prisoners.
- Count von Bernstorff appointed German envoy at Constantinople.
- Aug. 28—Allies advance on Somme front. French take Chaulnes and Nesle, 40 villages, reach Canal du Nord. British capture Trones Wood and outflank Arras-Cambrai road. Canadians on the Scarpe take 2,000 prisoners. Germans attack Fismette.
- Gen. March says United States troops and Allies in 8 weeks since July 1 have taken 102,000 prisoners, 1,300 guns. War Department estimates on basis of prisoners captured that Germany in same period must have lost nearly 350,000 killed and wounded.

- Aug. 29—British take Bapaume. French take Noyon. Gen. Mangin crosses the Oise; captures Morlincourt. United States and French troops capture Juvigny, but lose Chavigny. British capture Ginchy and outflank Peronne. British have taken since Aug. 21, 26,000 prisoners.
- Aug. 30—British capture Bullecourt and reach Wotan line. Germans retreat from Flanders. British occupy Bailleul; capture Conblis and advance toward Peronne. United States and French retake Chavigny and extend line east of Coucy.
- United States steamer Omega (3,636 tons) torpedoed and sunk; 29 missing.
- Aug. 31—British capture Mt. Kemmel, southwest of Ypres and Mt. St. Quentin, and 1,500 prisoners. French cross Canal du Nord, in Somme region; capture Chevilley.
- Nicholas Lenine, Bolshevik Premier, wounded twice by assailant.
- Spanish steamship Ataz-Mendi, carrying coal from England to Spain, torpedoed and sunk; no lives lost. Spain seizes all interned German vessels.
- Sept. 1—United States troops advance about 2 miles beyond Juvigny; take 600 prisoners. Allies take Peronne. Australians take 2,000 prisoners. Allies advance from south of Somme to Lys salient in Flanders. French advance north of the Ailette; gain foothold in wood west of Coucy-le-Chateau; take Crecy-au-Mont and 1,000 prisoners.
- During August British take 57,318 German prisoners (1,283 officers), 657 guns, over 5,790 machine guns, over 1,000 trench mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives.
- British advance in Macedonia north of Alcakmah and west of Vardar River.
- Sept. 2—On western front Allied forces have taken since July 15, 128,302 prisoners, 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine throwers, 13,783 machine guns.
- British pierce Droecourt-Queant line; take LeTransloy, Dury, Cagnicourt and Bois-le-Bouche. Canadians gain over 3 miles. English reach outskirts of Beugny, and take Villers-au-Fois. English and Australians drive Germans from St. Pierre-Vaast Wood and take villages of Allines and Haut-Allines. French occupy Neuilly, Terny, Sorny and advance north of Crony.
- British airmen bomb airdrome at Buhl.
- Sept. 3—Germans flee from the Scarpe to the Somme. Gen. Haig captures 16,000 men. British advance between Epehy and Vermand and break through Wotan switch line.
- United States cargo ship Lake Owens (2,308 gross tons) sunk by gunfire in foreign waters.
- United States steamer Frank H. Buck sinks a submarine in mid-Atlantic by gunfire.
- Sept. 4—On west front British cross Canal du Nord, push down from Queant to within 6 miles of Cambrai. French gain northeast of Noyon and cross Vesle on 20-mile front.
- Despatches to United States State Department announce destruction of Bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal. The Omsk Provisional Government declares war on Germany. All Americans in Petrograd reported safe.
- Powder factory at Planen, Saxony, blows up. Out of 6,800 women employed, 12 escape.
- Sept. 5—Allies advance on 90-mile front. British from below Peronne to Equancourt take Hill No. 63, beyond Wulverghem and Ploegsteert. French advance beyond Canal du Nord, from above the Nesle to north of Noyon.
- Since Aug. 1 British have taken about 70,000 prisoners. French and Americans about 40,000.
- United States troops advance over plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne.
- United States steamer Mount Vernon struck by torpedo 200 miles off French coast; 35 men killed by explosion; reaches port by its own steam.
- Sept. 6—British advance 3 miles on 12-mile front east of Peronne.
- British transport Persic (12,042 tons) carrying 2,800 United States troops, torpedoed by German submarine 200 miles off English coast; all on board saved.
- Sept. 7—General retreat of Germans on front of 100 miles, Arras-Cambrai sector to Rheims. British advance 9 miles beyond the Somme; take Haucourt, Sorel-le-Grand and Metz-en-Centerre. French cross St. Quentin Canal; take Tugny Bridge and station at St. Simon, also Tergnier, 3 miles from La Fere. British airmen bomb Mannheim, poison gas center.
- Sept. 8—Allies advance 3 miles toward St. Quentin. French advance within 2 miles of La Fere. British occupy Villeveque, Roisel and Ste-Emilie. United States troops take village of Glennes.
- Sept. 8—During first week in September British take 19,000 prisoners.
- United States refugees from Russia reach Stockholm.
- Secretary of War Baker, John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production and Surgeon Gen. Gorgas arrive in Paris for war conference.
- Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; take Gouzeaucourt Wood and occupy Vermand and Vendelles. French again cross Crozat Canal, opposite Liez; hold entire length of canal.
- All British and French Consuls throughout Russia controlled by Bolsheviks are imprisoned. Soviet Government offers to exchange diplomatists with England, provided she guarantee safe conduct of all Russians held in London.
- Five hundred and twelve counter revolutionists at Petrograd shot in reprisal for killing of Moses Uritsky, Bolshevik Commissioner, and 35 land owners put to death on account of attack on Premier Lenine.
- Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; now less than 4 miles from St. Quentin, 2 from La Fere, 1 from St. Gobain.
- British airmen bomb U-boat shelters at Bruges and docks at Ostend.
- Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in address to Vienna newspaper men, says military decision by Central Powers is doubtful, and proposes calm exchange of views with the Entente Powers.
- Ambassador Francis reports recent supplementary treaty between Germany and Russia, which requires expulsion of Allies from Russian territory and payment of 6,000,000 marks by Russia to Germany.
- Steamer Berwind sunk by German submarine; 4 of crew lost.
- Sept. 11—French capture Travecy, on Hindenburg line, 2 miles north of La Fere. British advance near to Cambrai and St. Quentin. Germans counter attack Franco-Americans and suffer heavy losses.
- On western front during month of August French bombing machines bring down 280 German airplanes and 66 captive balloons.
- Bolsheviks advancing toward Ekaterinburg, east of Ural Mountains, are defeated by Czecho-Slovaks and Siberian forces; lose 1,000 men, 3 armored trains and 11 locomotives, 60 machine guns.
- French repulse 6 German attacks in region of Laffaux and Celles-sur-Aisne. British advance in direction of Attily and Vermand.
- Sept. 13—British advance near Cambrai and around La Bassée. Gen. Pershing's forces practically wipe out St. Mihiel salient; take 12,000 prisoners, 60 big guns. The railway, Verdun to Toul and Nancy via St. Mihiel, intact and open to the Allies. Secretary Baker and Gens. Pershing and Petain visit St. Mihiel a few hours after its capture.
- Allied airmen bomb Metz and Courcelles.
- Sept. 15—British capture Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin. United States troops advance 2 to 3 miles on 33-mile front; capture 200 cannon in St. Mihiel wedge. Fortress of Metz opens fire on Allied forces.
- British steamship Galway Castle sunk by U-boat; 120 lost, 90 of them women and children.
- Germany makes peace offer to Belgium.

- Sept. 16—British cross St. Quentin Canal in two places; take 6,000 prisoners. British and French advance 2 to 3 miles on 21-mile front. United States and British flyers raid Lorraine territory with bombs; many giant Handley-Paige machines used by Americans.
- Germans, aiding Bulgars in Macedonia, defeated by Serbs, who take 4,000 prisoners, 50 guns.
- Nine Coast Guard men of United States Seneeca die in trying to save British steamer Wellington, torpedoed.
- British advance in neighborhood of Ploegsteert and Ypres and north of Arras-Cambrai road. French capture Vailly and Mont-des-Singes, one of the keys to Laon. United States forces establish new line on St. Mihiel front, engineers repair highways in salient, preparing for further pursuit of Germans.
- In Macedonia, British begin drive on 10-mile front, carry first and second Bulgar lines; take 800 prisoners and 10 guns.
- Czecho-Slovaks appeal for Allied help to hasten.
- Sept. 18—United States rejects Austro-Hungarian peace proposal.
- United States steamer Buena Ventura torpedoed on voyage, Bordeaux to Philadelphia; 3 boats with 64 men missing.
- Sept. 17—Germans strengthen trenches in front of St. Mihiel salient; burn towns in Moselle region.
- In Macedonia, Allies advance 5 miles on 12-mile front; take Gradeshnitsa, 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns (Jugo-Slav division fighting with the French).
- Serbians reach Kozniak.
- Italians make 5 attacks on Tassen Ridge; are repulsed by Austrians.
- Sept. 18—British advance 3 miles; take Epehy, Peiziere and Gauchy Wood and 6,000 prisoners. French gain over a mile.
- Franco-Serb forces advance 10 miles on 20-mile front; cross Gradeshnitsa; take 4,000 prisoners. United States tanks attack on the St. Mihiel salient; enter villages of Nousard, Pommès, La Marche and Binney.
- Sept. 19—English troops take Lempier and Gauchy Wood. Australians carry Hindenburg outposts in front of Hargicourt, Villeret and Le Vergnier. French reach Dallon, beyond Francilly and Salency, 2 miles from St. Quentin. Germans counter attack on northern part of British front and on French front in Soissons sector.
- In Macedonia, Serbs penetrate Bulgar defenses on 25-mile front; advance 15 to 17 miles; take 5,000 prisoners, 80 guns.
- General Allenby, in Palestine, attacks Turks on 16-mile front; breaks through between Rafat and the sea and advances 12 miles; takes 3,000 prisoners.
- British evacuate Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and withdraw to Persian base.
- German Ambassador, in Vienna, presents Germany's reply to Austro-Hungarian peace note, and says Germany is ready to participate in proposed exchange of ideas.
- Sept. 20—On the western front British retake Moeuvres.
- Since Sept. 18, 18 German divisions have been defeated by United Kingdom and Australian troops; 10,000 prisoners and more than 60 guns taken.
- British Air Ministry reports 60 tons of bombs dropped on German territory in 5 days, chiefly poison gas and airplane factories at Mannheim, at Daimler works at Stuttgart, railway station at Frankfurt and docks and sidings at Karlsruhe; 101 German machines destroyed, 37 disabled; British losses, 50.
- Austrian U-boat sinks French submarine Circe; second officer the only survivor.
- An enemy submarine captures United States steam trawler Kingfisher after torpedoing it, 95 miles off English coast; the crew escapes.
- United States steamer Ticonderoga (5,130 tons) sunk by submarine in midocean without warning; 10 officers, 102 enlisted men lost; 2 officers, 5 men taken prisoners.
- Allied air forces bomb Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Bolnay, Frascati and Mohenge.
- In Central Macedonia, Serbs advance 12 miles, taking 10 villages. German and Bulgar reinforcements arrive.
- Sept. 21—French troops take town of Benay, south-east of Essigny. British improve position west of Messines and south of Ypres. British yield in some places, but make net advance; take 400 prisoners. The Americans now 10 miles from Metz and the same from Conflans.
- Serbians, east of Monastir, advance 5 miles, occupy 10 villages.
- Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, says 1,750,000 soldiers have been sent abroad.
- United States Government directs its Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral and Allied countries to ascertain whether Governments to which they are accredited will join in immediate action to protest against Russian terrorism.
- Japanese Cabinet, headed by Field Marshal Count Terauchi, resigns.
- Sept. 22—United States troops make 2 raids on Germans northeast of St. Mihiel; take 34 prisoners, 2 machine guns.
- Serbian forces advance in region of Cebren, take high crest near Porta and Czena.
- In Palestine, Gen. Allenby advances beyond Nazareth, taking 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns, much ammunition.
- The Havas Agency, chief French news bureau says Allies took 185,000 prisoners in last 2 months, and estimates enemy's losses of men unable to return to the ranks at 600,000.
- Sept. 23—On western front 2 British airmen in 1 machine capture 65 Germans, directing them to the British lines. On Lorraine front "American Flying Circus" now accredited with 137 aerial victories.
- In Macedonia, northeast of Monastir, French cavalry capture Prilet. In Doiran region Anglo-Greek forces join with Franco-Greeks in pursuit of Bulgarians. Anglo-Greeks reach Smokvitsa, an advance of 10 miles.
- In Palestine, British cavalry capture Acre and Es Salt and Port of Hissa. Arab Allies take Malan; prisoners in drive exceed 25,000.
- Sept. 24—Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares public discontent in Germany not justified by military situation on western front; he admits the situation is grave, but says: "We have no cause to be faint-hearted; we have already had to pass through harder times."
- Sept. 25—On western front British occupy Village of Selency; make slight advance near Inchy west of Cambrai. In same sector French take 10 German officers and more than 500 men; take by assault the Village of l'Epine-de-Dallon. United States long-range guns bombard Metz and civilians begin packing.
- On the Macedonian front Bulgarians are retreating on 130-mile front; whole of Monastir-Prilep-Gradsko road, connecting the two Bulgar armies, is in the hands of the Allies. Italian troops in western Macedonia occupy heights north of Topolchani, between Monastir and Prilep.
- London announces officially 40,000 prisoners, 265 guns, taken by Gen. Allenby's forces in Palestine.
- Ottawa issues statement Canadian net war losses to Aug. 1, 115,806 (this includes killed, died of wounds, missing, prisoners of war, and men discharged as medically unfit).
- British airmen bomb Frankfurt and German air-dromes at Buhl and Kaiserlauten.
- Russian Bolshevik Government issues decree to end reign of terror and return to orderly methods.
- Sept. 26—United States troops, on 20-mile front, advance 7 miles between Argonne Forest and Verdun; take 12 towns, 5,000 prisoners. Left of the Americans, French advance 4 miles retake strong positions.
- British occupy Amman, in Palestine; hold the River Jordan; with the Arabs surround 4th Turkish Army of 25,000; prisoners now number 45,000.

- Serbs capture Veles, 25 miles southeast of Uskub and Istip; also take Kochana. British capture Strumitza, 6 miles across Bulgarian front.
- Naval patrol boat Tampa torpedoed and sunk in British Channel, with all on board (118).
- On western front British airplanes bomb railways of Metz-Sablon, Andun-le-Roman, Mezières and Thionville, and the Frescati airdrome.
- Sept. 27—British attack on Cambrai front, take Epinay and Oisy-le-Verger and 500 prisoners. Canadian division passes Haynecourt, reaches Duai-Cambrai road. United States forces take Charpentry, Very, Epinonville and Ivoyry. French and United States forces advance 2 miles on 20-mile front; capture 20 towns; take 18,000 prisoners.
- Gen. Allenby takes 5,000 Turk prisoners and 350 guns.
- Bulgaria applies to British Government for an armistice. Gen. Franchet de Esperrey, in command of Allied armies in Macedonia, telegraphs the French Government that Bulgarian officers had applied for 48-hour armistice, that he had refused to suspend hostilities, but would receive delegates.
- Sept. 28—Gen. Haig's men cross Scheldt Canal, cut Cambrai-Douai road and now within 2 miles of Cambrai; take Highland and Welsh Ridges, capture Noyelles-sur-L'Escaut, Cantaing and Fontaine-Notre-Dame. French on Aisne front capture Ft. Malmaison; take Somme-Py, Jouy and Aizi. Canadians take the villages of Raillencourt and Sailly. United States troops advance 2 miles to outskirts of Briellules and Exermont. United States batteries hit 2 trains loaded with German troops entering Briellules. Belgian and British troops advance over 4 miles; take Houthulst Wood and most of Barchaentall Ridge.
- Sept. 28—Panic on Budapest Bourse and peace riots in Berlin during which many statues are smashed.
- Von Hertling resigns as Chancellor and Admiral von Hintze as Foreign Secretary.
- Week's British losses: Officers killed or died of wounds, 432; men, 3,936; officers wounded or missing, 804; men, 19,757.
- Sept. 29—An English division swims St. Quentin Canal; pierces Hindenburg line north of Bellenglise (only 1 drowned); take 4,200 prisoners (1,000 in Bellenglise Tunnel), 70 cannon, over 1,000 machine guns. Total British casualty list, 800.
- French take Revillon, Romain and Montigny-sur-Vesle. Italians, north of the Aisne, capture Soupir. Between Bellicourt and Gonnellieu, United States, Australian and English troops gain ground. At Bonyard, Villers-Guislain Germans make slight advance. Allies forced to withdraw from villages of Aubendreul-au-Bac and Arleux.
- 10,000 Turks surrender to British at Zaza station, Palestine.
- Sept. 30—Belgians capture Roulers; take 300 guns. British occupy Gheluive; take 97 guns and within 2 miles of Nenin. French reach the Oise-Aisne Canal; capture half of Chemin-des-Dames and 1,600 prisoners. British advance continues in St. Quentin-Cambrai sector; take Thorigny, Lile Tronquoy and Gonnellieu. British again cross Scheldt Canal and take Crevecoeur, 4 miles south of Cambrai.
- On Verdun front, 18 United States pursuit planes battle with 25 German Fokkers and bring down 7; losing none.
- United States steamer Ticonderoga torpedoed in mid-ocean; 2 army officers, 99 seamen, 10 navy officers lost.
- British forces surround Damascus, in Palestine.
- Secretary of State Lansing, in reply to Germany's threat to execute United States prisoners of war found with shot guns, gave notice that in such event reprisals will be taken on German prisoners in United States.
- Bulgaria quits. Bulgarian delegates sign armistice. Bulgaria to evacuate Greece and Serbia, demobilize army and surrender means of transportation, free passage to be given across territory and a right to occupy strategic points; terms purely military; no political conditions.
- Prince Maximilian of Baden succeeds Count George F. von Hertling as German Premier.
- Oct. 1—Field Marshal Haig reports British forces during September took 66,300 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 700 guns, thousands of machine guns; total captures August and September 123,618 prisoners, including 2,783 officers, about 1,400 guns.
- Gen. Debeny's cavalry (French) enter St. Quentin at heels of retreating Germans. Cambrai in flames. Gen. Plumer (Belgian) crosses the Lys; takes Commines; he is only 6 miles from Courtrai. Belgian forces nearing Bruges. Gen. Gouraud continues advance in Champagne district. United States forces battle with Germans in Argonne region. British capture Levergies, and with Canadians, Provville and Tilly, and clear enemy from high ground south of Le Catelet.
- Since Sept. 26 French have taken 13,000 prisoners between the Sippie and the Argonne.
- Gen. Pershing reports United States airmen since Sept. 26 have brought down on western front more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons.
- Gen. Allenby captures Damascus and takes 7,000 Turks. Since Sept. 20 Allenby's forces have marched 130 miles; taken over 50,000 prisoners; destroyed 3 Turkish armies. Arab forces are fighting with Allies in Palestine and Syria.
- Oct. 1-2—German airplane bombards a French hospital at Chalons; many French soldiers killed and wounded.
- Oct. 2—Serbian troops enter Nish.
- Paris says officially Allies captured July 15 to Sept. 30 5,518 officers, 248,494 men, 3,669 cannon, more than 23,000 machine guns, hundreds of mine throwers.
- North of Cambrai New Zealand and Anglo-Scottish troops drive enemy from Crevecoeur and Rumilly.
- Australian troops, northeast of Damascus, capture Turkish column; take 1,500 prisoners, 2 guns, 40 machine guns.
- Oct. 2—New York troops force back Germans in Argonne Forest. Armies of Gens. Gouraud and Berthelot continue advance on front east and west of Rheims; reach Aisne Canal, pass beyond St. Quentin. Germans recapture Esquehart on British front, otherwise whole of Hindenburg system below Bellicourt Tunnel in hands of British. British advance 2,000 yards southeast of Roulers; take Rolleghemcapelle. French occupy Poulloin, and take forts of St. Thierry and St. Quentin. North of Vesle River capture Roncy, Guyencourt, Bouffignereux, Villers-Frangueux, Cauroy and Courey. French troops pierce over 5 miles of barbed wire and take Challerange (important railway junction), northwest of Rheims; take Cormicy; reach Aisne Canal, between Conavreux and La Neuville; take 2,800 prisoners; in center Gen. Berthelot captures Loire.
- Thirty Italian naval units and a larger number of airmen bombard town and harbor of Durazzo, in Albania.
- Oct. 3—Latest summary of war material taken by United States troops in Argonne section shows 120 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, thousands of shells, hundreds of thousands rounds of small arms ammunition.
- On western front in week ending today Allies have taken 60,000 prisoners and 1,000 guns.
- British troops are in Lenz and Armentières and within 7 miles of Lille.
- United States cargo steamship Lake City (3,500 tons) collides with oil tanker James McKee off Key West and sinks; 30 of crew (35) reported safe.
- Italian steamship Alberta Treves (3,835 tons) torpedoed about 300 miles off American coast; 21 of crew missing.
- Greek troops enter Drama; Bulgarians in withdrawing carry off cattle, cereals, and railroad rolling stock.
- French airmen bomb enemy cantonments and bivouacs in Lenz region, in Valley of Suippe and railway stations.

- Oct. 4.—German retreat continues on Lenz front. British advance to within 6 miles of Lille, at Wavrin and Erquinghem; reach outskirts of Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin. Belgians and French make slight advance toward Hoogdele and Roulers. On British front Germans retake Montbrehain and Beaufort. Germans evacuate Brimart and Berru. Northwest of Verdun 5 United States airmen fight 7 Germans; bring down 1. Seven German planes brought down by anti-aircraft guns. Eight United States pursuit planes run into squadron of 25 German planes; 5 Germans brought down; Americans losing 1.
- On western front in past week British airplanes drop 300 tons of bombs on railway between the coast and the Somme; over northern France and Belgium 124 enemy machines brought down; 46 driven out of control; 90 British machines missing.
- United States steamer Herman Frasch sunk at sea in collision with United States steamer George G. Henry; 7 officers, 16 men missing.
- United States cargo steamship San Saba (2,458 tons) hits mine and sinks, 15 miles southeast of Barnegat, N. J.
- United States scout patrol No. 397 sinks by internal explosion in Long Island Sound; 55 rescued.
- Italians occupy Berat, cross Semenli River and the plain of Mazukja.
- Baron von Hussarek, Austrian Prime Minister, resigns.
- Oct. 5.—Gen. Haig advances above St. Quentin. Germans leaving Lille, set fire to Douai. French take heights beyond Rheims, reach Bethenille; capture Fort Brimart; advance 4 miles past Morlanvillers stronghold; cross Aisne Canal at several points. Gen. Gouraud's army drives enemy from Challerange.
- British capture Beaufort and Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin, and 1,000 prisoners. Americans attack between the Meuse and the Argonne; advance 2 miles. French gain ground northwest of Rheims.
- Gen. Allenby advances from Damascus toward Beirut; has taken 15,000 more prisoners, making total of 71,000, besides 8,000 claimed by Arab army of King Hussein.
- King Ferdinand abdicates Bulgarian throne in favor of oldest son, Boris.
- Oct. 5.—King Boris, new King of Bulgaria, orders demobilization.
- Bulgaria notifies Austrians and Germans to quit her territory within a month.
- Imperial German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, in Reichstag, proposes an immediate suspension of hostilities. Entente Allies to be asked to state their peace terms.
- Oct. 6.—In Champagne region Germans retreat on 28-mile front. French capture heights around Nogent l'Abbesse; occupy Pomacle; advance lines to south of Boult-sur-Suippe; cross the Aisne. Italians take Soupir. British capture town of Fresnoy, south of Cambrai. Germans retreat on 7-mile front in Rheims salient. United States troops capture St. Etienne, 1,700 prisoners, including 48 officers. Americans cross Scheldt Canal. Gen. Haig's forces reach Haute-Deurle Canal line. Germans continue retreat between Lenz and Armentieres, evacuate Le Cateau, 15 miles southeast of Cambrai.
- German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, through Swiss Government, sends note to President Wilson requesting him to take in hand restoration of peace, acquaint belligerents of request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries; says German Government accepts Wilson programme of Jan. 8 and later addresses and requests immediate armistice.
- Franco-Americans cross the Aisne. Gen. Berthelot's army crosses Aisne Canal north of Rheims.
- Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of British Admiralty, and members of Admiralty Board, arrive at an Atlantic port.
- Italians take Dibra.
- Serbians enter Vranje (about 50 miles south of Nish).
- In Albania Italians reach Lindas.
- Armed mercantile cruiser Otranto collides with steamship Reishmir off Scottish coast and sinks; 364 United States soldiers lost.
- Oct. 7.—French pursue Germans northeast of Rheims; take Berry-au-Bac, cross Arnes River, take St. Mames, northeast of Rheims. British advance on 4-mile front north of Scarpe River; take 2 villages. United States troops strike on left wing east of the Argonne. British take villages of Biache-St. Vaast and Oppy. Germans set fire to Laon.
- French sailors capture Beirut, seaport of Syria, on the Mediterranean.
- Serbian troops advance north of Vranje, toward Nish; take 1,500 Austro-German prisoners.
- United States troops drive enemy out of Chalet-Chechery and seize height west of the Aire. British and United States troops attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai; advance about 2 miles on entire front; capture Beaugard and Premont. On left French, Scottish and Welsh take village of Serain. In center British and Welsh take Malincourt. New Zealanders take Esnes. British take Fresnes-les-Montauban and Neuville.
- Italians advance north in Albania; take city of Elbassan.
- French, on Suippe front, reach outskirts of Condesur-Suippe, and capture Bazancourt; northeast of St. Quentin capture Fontaine-Utete and Bellecourt Farm; also wood east of Tilloy, Hill 134 and village of Roucroy.
- Between St. Quentin and Cambrai British and French advance over 3 miles. Hindenburg system penetrated south of Cambrai. United States troops take Cornay.
- Oct. 8.—Serbians take Leskovatz, 25 miles south of Nish, and reach line of Lippvitz and Kassaneceovich 10 miles north of Leskovatz; take 3,000 prisoners.
- Italian fleet, aided by United States submarine and French and British destroyers, attack and destroy Austrian fleet and naval base of Durazzo.
- British occupy Beirut; take 60 Turkish officers, 600 men.
- Stockholm reports Norwegian steamship Gjertrud (593 tons) sunk by German submarine; 11 of crew missing.
- The President, through Secretary of State Lansing, asks Imperial German Government if it accepts terms laid down by him on Jan. 8, 1918. Says he could not propose armistice to Allies so long as German or Austrian armies are on their soil, and asks whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire, who have thus far conducted the war.
- Oct. 9.—Allies capture Cambrai, which the Germans, in retreating, set fire to.
- United States troops break through Kriemhilde line on both sides of the Meuse, and with French, clear Argonne Wood.
- United States aero bombing expedition of 200 bombing airplanes, 100 pursuit machines, 50 triplanes, drop 32 tons of explosives on German cantonment in area between Waville and Danvillers, about 12 miles north of Verdun; during fight destroy 12 enemy planes. In addition, same day, United States airplanes brought down 5 German machines and balloons.
- Serbians reach Goritz.
- United States submarine chaser No. 219 sinks from an explosion; 1 killed, 1 missing; an officer and 8 men injured.
- Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of German Emperor, elected King of Finland by Finnish Landtag.
- British armored car batteries enter Balber, 500 Turks surrender to local inhabitants.
- Oct. 10.—British take Cambrai and advance 12 miles beyond; take Le Cateau, important railway junction, and Roucroy, 7 miles northwest of Douai. French advance east of St. Quentin. United States troops capture Vaux-Andigny and St. Souplet, also Busigny, 6 miles southwest of Le Cateau.

- Oct. 10—Since beginning of St. Mihiel offensive United States anti-aircraft cannon and machine guns have brought down 32 enemy planes; 20 by machine guns; 12 by heavier guns.
- Irish mail steamer *Leinster*, carrying 687 passengers and a crew of 75, torpedoed in Irish Channel by German submarine; 480 lives lost.
- Oct. 11—French continue pursuit of Germans east of St. Quentin, advance 4 miles, occupy Feuillaine, Neuville, Regny, Chatillon-sur-Oise, and Thénelles; south of Oise take Servais; between Ailette and Aisne take Beaulieu-et-Chivy, Vermeuil, Cortonne and Bourg-et-Camin; cross the Aisne, occupy Pargnan and Beaurieux and capture Termes, and Grandpre railroad station. British capture Lury (in angle between Selle River and Scheldt Canal) and Village of Briastre; between the Scarpe and Quiry-la-Motte, take Saily-en-Ostrevent, Vitry-en-Artois, Izel-les-Equerchin, Drocourt and Fouquieres.
- Oct. 12—Gen. Haig and British advance within a mile of Douai. Germans retire behind the Suesee Canal. French capture Vouziers.
- At Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, the President receives from Associated Press unofficial text of Germany's reply to his questions of Oct. 8—accepts terms of Mr. Wilson's address of Jan. 28, 1918; suggests a mixed commission to make arrangements; agrees to evacuation and claims to be supported by great majority of the Reichstag and to speak in the name of the German people.
- The British hold villages of Hamel, Brechieres and Cenigny and capture Montigny, Harnes and Anany. United States troops take Consenvoye Woods and Molleville Farm and are before St. Juvin and Cumel, which are in flames. United States troops gain 5 miles on 40-mile front, defeat 7 German divisions; capture 10,000 prisoners; take St. Mihiel, Thioncourt and other towns.
- United States transport *Amphian* (7,409 tons), homeward bound, has 2 hours' running fight with U-boat 800 miles off Atlantic coast; 8 men wounded, 2 fatally.
- Serbians capture Nish.
- Japanese troops, under Gen. Muto, arrive at Irkutsk; are welcomed by Gen. Ivanoff, War Minister of Omsk Government.
- Oct. 13—French take Laon and La Fere. Gen. Gouraud reached Aisne bend below Reims, 27 miles northeast of Rheims. The British cross the Suesee Canal; take 200 prisoners, 5,000 civilians in villages and towns taken are liberated.
- Since beginning Champagne offensive French have taken 21,567 prisoners (499 officers), 600 guns, 3,500 machine guns, 200 mine throwers, a great quantity of munitions and war materials.
- President Poincare, in Paris, makes Premier Hughes of Australia a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.
- Oct. 14—In Albania, Italians take Durazzo. French take Prizrend and Mitravitsa; are now 150 miles from Monastir and same from Sarajevo.
- Oct. 14—British cavalry advance; occupy Tripoli.
- British attack on 20-mile front toward Lys River and get canal. Gen. Plumer's troops capture Menin Junction. Belgians and French take Thourout and Roulers. French advance in Champagne, near Reims. Allied line is within 2 miles of Courtrai. To the south British cross Haute-Denl Canal, on a 5-mile front. French and British reach the Courtrai-Ingel-manister railway.
- In Flanders offensive so far 10,000 prisoners have been taken.
- United States troops pass beyond Cumel and Ronagny, pierce positions of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges; take about 750 prisoners. United States patrol crosses Selle River near St. Souplet; takes 30 prisoners. Allies take Denaat, Boshmolen, Gullegghem, Wulverghem and Wervicq. French capture Roulers. Belgians take Hazebrook, Gitsberg and Beverin. All take prisoners. Day's total, 7,100. Germans react heavily in area north of Le Cateau.
- Week's British casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 552, men 6,937; wounded or missing, officers 1,741, men 26,480.
- France breaks diplomatic relations with Finland.
- The President replies to Germany's peace offer in effect that military supremacy of armies of United States and Allies must be safeguarded, processes and methods left to military advisers; illegal and inhumane practices must cease and German people must alter their government so that no one power can of its single choice destroy the peace of the world.
- M. Frank Bouillon, head of Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs, says France will insist on evacuation of occupied territory, including Alsace-Lorraine; will demand guarantees for everything, taking German word for nothing.
- New Turkish Cabinet, Tewfik Pasha Premier, notifies Austria-Hungary that owing to military conditions Turkey must conclude a separate peace with the Entente.
- Oct. 15—United States troops widen breach in Kriemhild line. German counter attacks fail. Left wing crosses the Aire and pass Grand Pre; center takes Hill 286. British, in the Selle Valley, take village of Haussy and 300 prisoners. Gen. Plumer in last 3 days advances 8 miles in Flanders; takes towns of Comines, Wervicq, Menin, Wulverghem, Heule and Guerne.
- United States transport *America* sinks at Hoboken pier.
- British occupy Honis without opposition.
- Czechs, in Prague, Bohemia, start revolt against rule of Austria; martial law proclaimed throughout Bohemia.
- Oct. 16—British cross the Lys, between Armentieres and Menin. Southwest of Reims French capture village of Acy-Romance; northwest of Sissonne take Notre Dame de Liesse and village of Talma. United States troops occupy town of Grand Pre; capture La Musari Farm. French cavalry approach Thielt, 7 miles from Ghent-Bruges Canal (10 miles from Holland border). British reach Quesnoy, 4 miles north of Lille; take Linselles. Belgians attack Bavichae, northeast of Courtrai. Liege division of Belgium captures German colonel, his staff and 2,000 men. Belgians cut Thourout-Ostend road and are astride of Thourout-Bruges Road.
- Allied forces, including United States troops, repulse Bolshevik attacks on banks of Dvina. Americans and Russians advance toward Welsk, 125 miles northeast of Vologda.
- British cavalry occupy Tripoli, 45 miles north of Beirut.
- London reports that up to July 31, India had contributed 1,115,189 men to the British Army. First Indian war loan, \$200,000,000; a second loan still greater in amount not specified.
- Germany's Federal Council accepts amendment to the Constitution; hereafter consent of Federal Council and of the Reichstag required for peace treaties in case of declaration of war, except in case of invasion.
- Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister says to Foreign Affairs Committee of Austrian delegations, in discussing President's note: "We always establish an agreement with Germany."
- Oct. 16—Serbian troops capture Krushevat, 30 miles northwest of Nish. German airplanes bomb Nish.
- The French take Ipek, in Montenegro.
- Oct. 17—Allied troops capture Ostend, Bruges and Lille, and occupy Douai. King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth enter Ostend. The French cross the Oise, 8 miles southwest of Guise. United States troops take Chatillon Wood.
- Germans bombard Dunkirk with long range guns; 2 Americans killed; 1 man wounded.
- Oct. 18—Allies take Zeebrugge, Bruges, Thielt, Tourcoing, Roubaix and many other small towns. British take more of Lille salient. United States and British troops attack east of Le Cateau, take Bazel. French troops retake Forest of Andigny and village

- of Mennevret, a gain of 3 miles. United States infantry advance north of Romagne and take Bantheville; northwest of Grand Pre, take Talma Farm.
- More than 60 United States bombing planes attack Bayonville, Buzancy and other towns north of Grand Pre; escorting planes bring down 10 German planes. 140 United States planes raid beyond German lines and all return. They raid Remonville, Briquenay, Verpel, Clery-le-Grand, Aincreville and Inreecourt; pursuit planes engage in 35 aero fights, bring down 12 enemy planes.
 - French Premier Clemenceau, in Chamber of Deputies, says: "Our victory does not spell revenge."
 - Czechs occupy Prague, in Bohemia. Czecho-Slovak National Council, sitting in Paris, formally declares independence.
 - Emperor Charles proclaims plan for federalization of Austria.
 - Guatemala confiscates German owned electric light company at Guatemala City.
- Oct. 19—British advance east of Lille toward Tournai. British, Americans and French press Germans along the Oise-Sambre Canal and in Argonne and Meuse region. Germans withdraw from Belgian and French front from North Sea to the Sambre. 6,000 Germans are caught between advancing troops and the Holland frontier above Eecloo. Germans evacuate Loges Wood on northwest and Bantheville Wood to the east.
- Allies capture Zaietchar, close to Bulgarian border.
 - President says to Austria, in effect: "United States, having recognized Czecho-Slovaks, the terms of Jan. 8 address no longer applies," and refuses an armistice.
- Oct. 20—Allied forces drive back Gen. Ludendorff's 40 divisions above and below Valenciennes, on the Scheldt, a pivotal point. The British are within a mile of Valenciennes and within 7 miles of Ghent. The French surround city of Audenarde, 15 miles below Ghent. Gen. Gonraud attacks west of the Meuse; takes heights east of the Aisne, north and south of Vouziers, 20 guns and many prisoners. United States troops advance on edge of Bois-de-Bantheville and in region of Bourret; clean up Bois-de-Rappes, take 80 prisoners; cross Oise Canal.
- French and Serbs reach the Danube, in the region of Vielin (an important Bulgaria river town); across the Danube lies Califat, a Roumanian city.
 - German note, unofficial, is received by wireless. On its face accepts President Wilson's conditions; claims Kaiser's personal arbitrary powers have been taken from him; denies barbarity; claims retreat destructions permissible under international law. Submarines all recalled to their bases.
- Oct. 21—British week's casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 517, men 4,971; wounded or missing, officers 1,464, men 30,198.
- British airmen attack barracks and railways at Metz; 7 battle machines missing. German airmen bomb region around Clermont, Montfaucon and Rarecourt.
 - Serbian and French forces reach Paracin, 46 miles northwest of Nish, 85 miles southeast of Belgrade; take 1,000 Austro-German prisoners.
 - King George of England, in speech to inter-parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace, says: "Victory is within reach and must be complete."
 - Socialist papers in Germany demand that the Kaiser abdicate.
- Oct. 22—Chancellor Maximilian says in Reichstag, "German people will not submit to a peace by violence, nor will they be brought blindly to the conference table."
- Oct. 22—British cross the Scheldt, 5 miles north of Tournai. French and Belgians advance toward Ghent, cross Lys Canal at several points. Allies drive toward Conde, with Mons as objective. British capture Ourcq. French advance between Serre and the Oise; reach Assis-sur-Serre and the St. Jacques Farm, northwest of Chalandry. Czecho-Slovak forces aid in the recapture of village of Terron.
- Serbians occupy Massif of Mecka, and village of Cicevak; take 300 prisoners.
 - The Turks quit Tabriz, Persia.
- Oct. 23—President Wilson replies to the German note, says he will take up question of armistice with his co-belligerents; refers details to field commanders and says: "If we must deal with the present Imperial Government of Germany we cannot trust it and must demand surrender."
- British gain on 17-mile front south of Valenciennes; approach Le Quesnoy; take Chailillon and Orrs. West of the Meuse United States forces take Bantheville, Brieulles and Hills 297, 299 and 281, Belle Joyeuse and Talma Farms.
 - In Serbia French continue advance and enter Negotin.
 - British airmen bomb railways at Burbach and Saar-Brucken, chemical factories at Mannheim and railways at Coblenz, near Mainz, and at Metz-Sablons.
 - Explosion in factory at Dessau, Germany, kills 70, wounds 50.
 - Count Karolyi, in Hungarian Unterhaus, moves a resolution for independence of Hungary and a separate peace and demands resignation of Wekerle cabinet.
- Oct. 24—British advance on 25-mile front between Sambre Canal and the Scheldt, take 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns; forest of Raismes is cleared; forest of Mormal reached. Allied line is within 15 miles of Maubeuge. British also take villages of Neuville, Salesches and Beau-Degnes, Thiers Haute Rive and Thun. On the Oise front, French cross canal east of Grand Verly; on the right reach road between La Fere-Chevresis and Ferrier Farm. United States troops take Bois Belleau.
- in Monte Grappa sector Italians cross Ornio River; take Monte Solarolo, part of Monte Pressolan and Monte Pertica. Italians, aided by British and French, have thus far taken 3,000 prisoners. On Asiago Plateau French take Monte Sisenol.
 - Gen. Joseph Haller is named Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces fighting with the Allies.
- Oct. 25—Germans push back British on the Scheldt and the Sambre and the French on the Oise and Serre. British in 2 days take 9,000 prisoners, 150 guns. British cross railway between Le Quesnoy and Mainz and the Ecaillon River. The French cross the Serre between Crecy and Montiers.
- Germans in Argonne region are damming rivers and flooding the country to stop United States advance. British advance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. French take 3,155 prisoners. French cross the Danube into Roumania.
 - Serbian troops take heights south of Kraguyevatz.
 - Count Andrassy succeeds Baron Burian as Austrian Premier. Count Albert Anonymi succeeds Dr. Wekerle as Hungarian Premier.
 - Col. Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, reaches Paris.
 - British Admiralty publishes navy figures: Fleet increased during war from 2,500,000 tons to 6,500,000 tons; personnel from 146,000 to 406,000. Soldiers transported 21,500,000; lost 4,391.
- Oct. 26—British troops cross Rhonelle and circle Valenciennes; take Famars and 1,000 prisoners. The French press east from the Oise and northeast from the Serre toward Hirson; take Mont Carmel and Angelfontaine.
- A German official paper at Berlin announces that the Emperor has accepted a request for retirement made by General of Infantry Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General and commander in time of peace of 25th Infantry Brigade. Despatches from the German capital indicate that the resignation had been forced by the pro-peace majority in the Reichstag. Ludendorff was the soldier who, on account of his reputation as an expert in retreat tactics, was put on the western front to extricate the Crown Prince's armies from the tightening grasp of the Allied forces.
- Oct. 26—In last 4 days Allies have taken 15,000 prisoners; German casualties have been 50,000.

- Oct. 20—Italians continue advance on mountain and Piave fronts; take 2,000 Austrian prisoners and advance in Albania.
- British, under Gen. Allenby, occupy Aleppo. In Mesopotamia, Gen. Marshall continues pursuit of Turks on both sides of Tigris.
- Oct. 27—French advance 5 miles between the Oise and the Serre. Reach outskirts of Guise; take Crecy-sur-Serre, Baheris, Maequigney and Praix-Landifey, Montceau-le-Neuf and Montigny-sur-Serre. Origny-St. Bemoite, Courmelles and Chevreis-Monceau. On the Verdun front east of the Meuse, United States troops attack and take Bois Belleau. East of Rethel United States troops advance two-thirds of a mile. Germans counter attack British at Famars and are repulsed.
- Italians and British cross the Piave, take the Island of Grave di Pededopoli.
- Oct. 28—Germans counter attack the French on the Oise front. French advance east of the Peron, in region northeast of Bois-les-Pargny. British south of Valenciennes advance between the Rhonelle and the Scheldt; take 100 prisoners. British troops enter Lys and are welcomed with enthusiasm. Americans east of the Meuse attack Germans in Consenvoye Wood and Ormont Wood and are repulsed.
- Allies on 45-mile front drive Austrians 5 miles from the Piave toward the Livenga. Congeliano is taken and 15,000 prisoners.
- Gen. Pershing's artillery bombards the Germans Longnyon-Mezieres shuttle service.
- Hungary sends note, signed by Count Andrassy, new Foreign Austro-Hungarian Minister, that it accepts all conditions, including independence of Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs is ready for armistice.
- M. Poincare, President of France, receives Col. Edward M. House.
- British Food Controller increases retail price of meat and reduces meat rations to $\frac{3}{4}$ -pound per week per person, except ham and bacon.
- Kaiser Wilhelm writes to Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, approving of transfer of "fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person" to the people.
- Oct. 29—Fierce fighting continues on mile wide strip between the Scheldt and the Rhonelle. United States artillery bombard extensions of main line into Conflans and sweep areas near Spincourt and nearby towns for miles. Germans shell Bantheville and Cuncel. Civilians in panic flee from Rhine towns, taking their deposits from banks.
- Day's United States casualties: Army, 360; marine corps, 69.
- United States airmen bomb Montigny and Danvillers; 5 United States planes on reconnaissance missions are lost.
- Serbians advance 12 miles; now within 45 miles of Belgrade.
- From Oct. 14 to 27 Allied armies in Flanders took 18,293 prisoners (441 officers), 509 guns, 1,200 machine guns.
- In Germany the Federal Council approves bill passed by Reichstag Oct. 26, providing that sanction of Reichstag and Bundesrat is necessary for a declaration of war; that the Chancellor is responsible for the Kaiser's political actions and the Minister of War is responsible to the Reichstag.
- Count Andrassy, Austrian Foreign Minister, sends note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting immediate armistice and communicates it to the French, British, Japanese and Italian Governments, begging for their approval and support.
- Oct. 30—Italians advance 12 miles beyond the Piave, reach the Livenza on 50-mile front; take more than 100 towns and villages; take Seguisino and Monte Cosen. United States troops take Aincreville and advance for about two miles. French advance on north bank of the Oise; take Beaufort Farm. Between the Lys and the Scheldt, near Famars and Englefontaine Germans repulse attacks.
- French advance on north bank of Oise, west of Guise, take Beaufort Farm; advance on right of
- the Peron. French occupy enemy trenches south of Guise and approach road between Guise and Herie-la-Vieville. Germans make 2 unsuccessful raids in Lorraine. United States troops occupy Aincreville, north of Verdun. Belgian official statement says prisoners taken Oct. 14 to 27, in Flanders, number 18,293 (331 officers), 509 guns, over 1,200 machine guns. On Italian front British reach Roncadelle, Ormelie, Fontainelle and line of Monticano River to Ramara; cross the Monticano about 6 miles beyond the Piave. Austria recognizes Czecho-Slovak nation. Gen. Weber, Austrian, and deputation apply to Gen. Diaz for armistice; application forwarded to Supreme War Council at Versailles. Passenger and merchandise traffic between Germany and Austria ceases. Entire Turkish force on Tigris, about 7,000, surrender. Rioting in Budapest; banks attacked and stores looted.
- Oct. 31—Italian troops reach Ponte Delle Alpi, northeast of City of Belluno, take height of Ceseme, ridge between valleys of Follina and Piave; occupy Pass of Serravalle; in Grappa region take Col Caprile, Col Bonato, Asolone, Mount Prassolan, salient of Solaro, Mount Spinoncia and Plateau of Asiago. Prisoners taken thus far over 50,000. Italians have 54 divisions and are assisted by less than 4 Allied divisions.
- Nov. 1—Gen. Pershing's forces advance to northeast of Grandpre, capture a dozen or more fortified villages and 3,000 prisoners; take Andevanne and clear the Bois des Loges. Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, where the national colors, red, white and green, are displayed; mobs release military and political prisoners; Emperor Charles escapes to Godollo, 20 miles northeast of Budapest. The red flag of Socialism is hoisted in Vienna. National Assembly meets in Vienna and accepts a new Constitution without the crown. Victor Adler, Socialist, is Foreign Secretary; Cavalry Captain Meyer, War Minister; Dr. Maboja, Social Democrat, Minister of Interior; Dr. Steinwender, German Nationalist, Minister of Finance.
- Nov. 2—Above Verdun United States troops advance an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on 14-mile front; in last 2 days take 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine guns; capture Fosse, 8 miles southwest from Stenay; railway junctions in regions of Montmedy and Longuyon under fire of United States big guns. Paris reports since drive began on western front, July 15, Allied armies have taken 362,355 prisoners (7,990 officers), 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns, 3,907 mine throwers. During October Allies captured 103,343 prisoners (2,472 officers), 2,064 cannon, 13,639 machine guns, 1,198 mine throwers. British casualties reported during October total 158,825 officers and men.
- Italians advance on 125-mile front, reach Tagliamento River; in present offensive have freed over 1,000 square miles of conquered territory, taken 80,000 prisoners, 1,600 guns; booty taken exceeds in value \$800,000,000. In the Trentino Italians advance as far as Sugana Valley passing the Austrian frontier.
- British take villages of Preseau, Valenciennes, Marly, advance northeast of Maresches; capture hamlet of St. Hubert and farms in that region. United States troops take and pass beyond St. Georges, Imecourt, Landreville, Chenney, Remonville, Estanne and Clery-le-Grand.
- Italian Government announces that officer of Austrian General Staff presented himself at front of Italian lines bearing credentials, asking to discuss armistice; Gen. Diaz referred question to Premier Orlando, now in Paris, who informs Inter-Allied Conference, which discusses and defines armistice conditions and charged Gen. Diaz in name of Governments of Allies and of United States to communicate them to Austrian white flag bearers.
- King Boris abdicates throne of Bulgaria; Peasant Government established at Tirnova under leadership of M. Stambulivsky (pardoned by King Ferdinand Sept. 30).

- Nov. 3—United States troops advance to within 4 miles of Stenay, take many towns, prisoners and much booty; Gen. Pershing's men, with Gen. Haig's and French, reach Ghent outskirts, enter Audenarde. United States bombing air machines attack Martincourt, Monzay, Beaulair and Beaufort. French and Americans clear enemy out of Bourgogne Woods and whole of Argonne region; take Chatillon-sur-Barre and Bois du Chesne, Toges, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Noirval and Les Allenx.
- Italians capture Trent. Italian forces land at Trieste. Italian cavalry enter Udine, chief Austrian base in Italy. In drive more than 100,000 prisoners taken and over 2,200 guns; entire regiments surrender to Gen. Diaz.
 - Jugo-Slavs seize Austro-Hungarian fleet, except *Viribus Unitis*, recently sunk by Italians, and send wireless to President Wilson offering to hand vessels over to United States Government or representatives of Allied navies.
 - Serbian Army occupies Belgrade.
- Nov. 4—British take Valenciennes, advance 5 miles on 30-mile front and are half way through Mormal Forest; take 10,000 prisoners, 200 guns; on northern flank approach Belgian border. First British division take villages of Fesmy, Hautréve and La Groise; 32d division takes Ruedenhaut and drives enemy from Mezières, La Folle and Sambretton; 13th division take Soyers, Preux-au-Bois, Heq, Futoy and Louvignies. Franco-American troops and Belgians, under King Albert, are in outskirts of Ghent and in possession of Audenarde. All towns on west bank of Meuse south of Halles now in American hands. United States troops penetrate village of Beaumont and occupy Lauenville, opposite Stenay; take Les Grandes Armoises, an advance of over 3 miles. United States troops now 7½ miles from Carignan, on Mezières-Metz railroad, and 9 miles from Sedan.
- Austria accepts truce terms—immediate ending of hostilities by land, on sea and in air; demobilization of Austro-Hungarian Army, immediate withdrawal from North Sea to Switzerland, half of equipment to be surrendered; evacuation of all territory invaded since war began, military and railway equipment and coal to be given up; no new destruction, pillage or requisitions; right of free movement over territory and means of communication; evacuation in 15 days of all German troops, any remaining to be interned; local authorities of evacuated territory to administer under Allied control; repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects of civil populations; naval conditions, definite information of location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships to be given; surrender of 15 submarines and all German submarines now in or hereafter entering Austro-Hungarian waters; other surface war ships to be disarmed; 34 war ships to be surrendered; freedom of the Adriatic and up the Danube; Allies and United States to occupy or dismantle fortifications; blockade conditions unchanged, naval aircraft to be concentrated at designated bases; evacuation of Italian coasts, occupation by Allies and United States of land and sea fortifications; merchant vessels to be returned; no destruction of ships or material; naval and marine prisoners to be returned without reciprocity.
 - People in Vienna reported to be delirious with joy at peace news.
 - Armistice with Austria goes into effect at 3 P. M. Before that Italy had 300,000 prisoners, 5,000 guns.
 - President Wilson cables felicitations to King of Italy. Secretary Lansing sends message to Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Versailles.
 - Allies settle on and sign truce terms for Germany.
 - Chilian Government seizes all German interned trade ships.
 - New (Omsk) Russian Government rescues from "Reds" \$400,000,000 in gold taken from Petrograd to Kazan by Bolsheviks.
- Nov. 5—Marshal Foch has the Allies' armistice terms ready for the Germans.
- Southward from Ghent the Americans went further over the Scheldt, above Audenarde, while south of there British forces occupied a wide stretch of the eastern river bank.
 - Pershing's 1st Army continued its advance on both banks of the Meuse. Crossings were made north and south of Dun and large forces made good their hold on the hills of the eastern bank and pressed on toward Stenay, from which they were distant 6 miles, and Montmédy. By an advance of more than 4 miles on the center (where the Metropolitan Division from New York has been operating) they passed beyond Raucourt Wood to within 5 miles of the point where the great trunk line to Metz crosses the river and within 8 miles of Sedan.
 - The Allies began the siege of Ghent, the stronghold on the Scheldt River, with American, Belgian, British and French units participating and with the Queen of the Belgians watching, in the van of the attack, the smashing of the city's defenses. Germans already reported to have withdrawn their main forces from the city.
 - The American forces later captured Liny-devant-Dun and Milly-devant-Dun, 6 miles south of Stenay, east of the Meuse. They were also occupying the hills on the east bank of the river, despite a stiff machine gun resistance by the Germans.
 - Between the Sambre Canal and the Argonne the French advanced more than 6 miles at points. They captured more than 4,000 prisoners and at least 60 cannon.
- Nov. 6—Reports from the center of the American line are to the effect that the town of Mouzon is on fire and that part of Sedan is burning. Its footing established east of the Meuse, the American Army has forced its way along both banks of the river, within 6 miles of Sedan.
- American and French troops continue their advance. Murvaux, north of the Freya line and east of Dun, was reached this afternoon, and operations about the heights to the east of Sedan are under way.
 - The British, further west, are 4 miles within the trunk line connecting Northern France and Lorraine, threatening to divide the enemy's forces into 3 armies, with precarious roads of retreat.
 - As a result of the menace on the flanks, the Germans are retreating fast in the center, leaving guns and supplies. Following fast on them the French forged ahead from 5 to 7 miles from Guise to the point of their junction with the American forces west of the Meuse.
- Nov. 7—The Americans have not only captured Sedan in their advance on both sides of the Meuse, but have made a jump toward the Briey iron mines, which the Longuyon line protects. Longuyon for several days has been under the fire of American guns. With that part of Sedan resting on the western bank of the river occupied, the American Army is consolidating its positions and preparing for a further advance. It was contingents of the noted Rainbow Division and of the 1st Division that made the final whirlwind dash into Sedan.
- The French advanced 10 miles at points, directly menacing the German center communications. More than 100 villages were taken.
 - British forces are continuing their progress along the Franco-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valenciennes they have reached the outskirts of Quiévrain and Crespin, close to the Belgian border. Further south the town of Angre has been taken. Southeast of the Mormal Forest the British have captured Monceau-St. Vaast and Dompierre, 3 miles northwest of the railway junction of Avesnes.
 - Advices from neutral sources indicate that the outbreaks at Kiel and Hamburg and the suburbs of the latter city are assuming serious proportions, the correspondent of the Copenhagen Politik at Vamdrup reporting violent artillery firing in the streets of Hamburg.

- Nov. 7—A premature publication in afternoon newspapers that peace terms had been agreed to by Germany made New York City delirious with joy; whistles and sirens blew, bells rang, business was practically abandoned and the streets filled up with merry-makers very similar to an old night before New Year celebration. The excitement continued to a late hour in spite of publication of denials of authenticity of report.
- Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the American naval forces in French waters, later said he authorized the giving out of the announcement of the alleged signing, believing it to be authentic.
 - Twenty thousand deserters from the German Army are marching through the streets of Berlin.
 - A large part of the German Navy and a great part of Schleswig are in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. All of the workshops have been occupied by the Red troops and Kiel is governed by a Marines' Soldiers' and Workers' Council. All the street car lines and railways are under control of this council.
 - Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven.
 - In taking over the battleship Kaiser at Kiel the officers attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered, and 2 of them, including the commander, were killed and a number of others were wounded, says the Cologne Gazette. Three companies of infantry sent to Kiel to restore order joined the revolution and a fourth company was disbanded. During the night, hussars sent from Wandsbeck were forced to turn back by sailors armed with machine guns.
- Nov. 8—Germany's armistice delegates were received by Marshal Foch at 9 A. M. in a railroad car in which the Commander-in-Chief has his headquarters. Matthias Erzberger, leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German Government had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms, and eventually to sign an armistice. Marshal Foch then read the terms to them, dwelling upon each word. They made a few observations, pointing out difficulties in the way of carrying out some secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities. This request Marshal Foch refused. The delegates having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa, German great headquarters, and communicate with that place by wireless, withdrew. The armistice terms called for an answer within 72 hours, expiring at 11 A. M. Monday.
- The French have reached Mezières, the railroad junction on the left of the American front on the Meuse. Gen. Gouraud holds the west bank of the Meuse from Sedan to the outskirts of Mezières. His troops advanced from 5 to 8 miles in a day. Scores of villages were liberated. Artillery and supplies were rushed up over roads deep with mud and the German resistance became stiffer.
 - The Americans have improved their positions beyond Sedan on both sides of the river, consolidating their tremendous gains of the last 4 days.
 - The British not only have taken the stronghold of Avesnes and vital junction of the enemy's connections between the north and south armies, but have pushed their line to within 2 miles of Maubeuge, a total gain of 5 miles on a front of more than 30 miles.
 - Emperor William has refused a demand of the Socialists that he and the Crown Prince abdicate. Chancellor Maximilian, unable to control the Socialists, who are the most powerful bloc in the Reichstag majority, has resigned.
 - A popular uprising in Munich has resulted in the proclamation of a republic in Bavaria.
 - The rebels who raised the red flag at Kiel now control all the North Sea Coast of Germany and part of the Baltic shore. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, fled under a red flag from Kiel, fired on by revolutionists.
 - Rebellious movements are reported in the great industrial district about Essen.
- Nov. 9—"The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne," officially announces the retiring Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden. Prince Max acted a few hours as Regent.
- Revolt of the soldiers, sailors and workmen, which began at Kiel, has spread over Germany until the movement has embraced practically all northeastern and northwestern sections of the empire. Rebellions have occurred in Hanover, Cologne, Brunswick and Magdeburg, the latter city 80 miles southwest of Berlin.
 - The population of the Polish Province of Plock has risen against the Germans and there have been conflicts in which a number of persons of both sides have been killed.
- Nov. 9—At Berlin the Socialists have taken over the new Government.
- The commander at Kiel and Naval Capt. Heine were shot and killed while resisting arrest.
 - A general railway strike has been started in Germany. Owing to the run on the banks in Berlin these institutions have stopped payment.
 - Six German battleships anchored outside of Flensburg in Schleswig have directed their guns against the revolutionists. The battleship König, which refused to surrender, was captured after a fight.
 - The retired Prussian General, Gustav Ahlborn, 82 years old, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, committed suicide at the foot of the Bismarck statue in Brunswick.
 - The Americans advanced everywhere along their line. The enemy artillery fire was from large calibre guns, indicating positions a great distance away. One American division reached Monzy in its forward march, despite machine gun resistance and a fire from mine throwers. Five American ambulances drove by mistake into the German lines northeast of Lion-d'avant-Dun and were captured. Comrades organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, 4 prisoners and 3 guns. The Americans are in control of both sides of the Meuse and occupied Remoiville Wood. They crossed the river at Mouzon, thus making their line on both sides complete from Villers-d'avant-Mouzon southward.
 - The British battleship Britannia was torpedoed near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar and sank 3½ hours later, according to an Admiralty announcement; 39 officers and 673 men were saved. The Britannia, which had a displacement of 16,350 tons, was launched at Portsmouth Dec. 10, 1904. She was 453.7 feet in length, had a speed of approximately 19 knots an hour and carried a peace time complement of 777 men. Her main armament consisted of 4 12-inch guns.
 - Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of the fortress of Maubeuge by the Guards and 62d Divisions. British troops have made progress south of that town and are east of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road. North of Tournai the British are on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Herinnes and Herchem. South of Maubeuge the British are pushing eastward and are beyond the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.
 - French cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, overthrowing the enemy rearguards, taking prisoners and capturing guns, material and railway trains. Glageon, Formies, Hirson, Anor and St. Michel were occupied. Our forces continued their pursuit beyond these localities on the general line of Momignies, the northern outskirts of the St. Michel Forest, Maquenoise and Philippe Forge. Further east, after having forced a passage on the Thon and Aube Rivers, they occupied the plateau to the north, took Signy-le-Petit and reached the Mezières-Hirson railway at the village of Wagny and south of Maubert-Fontaine. On the right they reached and surrounded Mezières and Morhon, and crossed the Meuse further east, opposite Lumes.

- Nov. 9—Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent Station. The French troops in Belgium, advancing beyond the Scheldt, were able to occupy Welden and Edelaere. East of Melden the Heights of Koppenberg were captured.
- Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office at Berlin as Chancellor, issued a proclamation announcing that the new Government at Berlin had taken charge of Business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the "citizens" of Germany the Chancellor said he was going to form a people's Government to bring about peace "as quickly as possible," and to confirm the liberty which the Government has gained.
- Nov. 10—The German courier from the meeting place of the armistice negotiations arrived at German grand headquarters at 10 A. M. He had been delayed by an explosion of an ammunition depot, which he mistook for firing.
- The revolution spreads throughout Germany, headed by Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.
- Lieut. Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of the Krupp works, and his wife have been arrested.
- The ex-Kaiser and suite flee to Holland, arriving at Eysden, on the frontier, at 7:30 A. M. Thence he went to the Chateau Middachten, owned by Count William F. C. H. von Bentinck, at de Steeg, a town on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, 12 miles from the German border.
- Count zu Reventlow flees to Denmark. Among the incidents of the revolution is the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his family of the right of exemption from taxation.
- Wilhelm II, the reigning King of Wurttemberg abdicated on Friday night, according to Havas Agency despatches from Basel.
- The 1st and 2d American armies in their attacks extending along the Moselle and the Meuse advanced on a front of 71 miles. French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points. The captured territory includes the German stronghold of Stenay, Brimoncourt, east of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Lorraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdun road in the regions of Cesse, Beaumont, Mouzon and Balan. The Mouzon Bridge was broken in 2 places. Along the Meuse from the region of Sedan to Stenay the enemy machine gunners, clinging to the hills overlooking the river, kept flares burning all during Saturday night, preventing the Americans from crossing.
- The British have entered the outskirts of Mons. It was here the original "contemptibles" made their first stand against von Kluck. South of the city Haig's forces have crossed the Belgian border. Several railroad trains were taken as British advance guards pressed east of Maubeuge.
- In Vienna and Neustadt the aeroplane hangars have been burned. At Salzburg there has been shooting in the streets. From Aussig and Pettau hunger revolts are reported, the military food stores being plundered. A Vienna despatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says: "The former Austrian navy has ceased to exist. The most valuable warships are lying at the bottom of the sea. Austrian naval officers who arrived this morning from Laibach relate that the Jugo-Slavs, to whom the fleet was handed, blew up all the biggest ships at Pola, valued at \$14,000,000, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Italians.
- The Czecho-Slovak press agency wires from Laibach: "Italian military forces have occupied Trieste. The Slovene National Council has protested." The Jugo-Slav National Council at Agram has sent a deputation to the Serbian troops now occupying Mitrowitz, asking that the Serbians occupy the whole of Jugo-Slavia.
- The first member of royalty in the Austrian entourage has arrived in Switzerland with an Italian permit. He is the Duke of Braganza, former pretender to the throne of Portugal, who sought refuge in Austria and joined Emperor Charles's army. He has reached Samadan, near St. Moritz.
- More than a quarter of a million of Italian prisoners of war held in Austria have been returned to Italy. Sick and wounded men will be returned later by way of Switzerland.
- King Victor Emmanuel of Italy made a triumphal entry into Trieste. The entire population welcomed him. The King, who was accompanied by Gen. Diaz, other generals and Lieut. Commander Rizzo, arrived on the destroyer Audace. The King was showered with flowers as he made his way to the City Hall.
- Nov. 11—German envoys signed the Allied armistice terms at Senlis, at 5 A. M., Paris time, which took effect at 11 A. M., Paris time (6 A. M. New York time). Delay for evacuation prolonged by 24 hours for the left bank of the Rhine besides the 5 days; therefore, 31 days in all. A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the 6 German battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers and 50 destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.
- The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to despatches from Hamburg.
- President Wilson reads the terms of the German armistice to Congress in joint session and announces the end of the war. Similar declarations were made to the British Parliament, the French National Assembly, and at other Allied capitals. In New York and other great cities the event was hailed by celebrations.
- Dr. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, addresses a message to Secretary of State Lansing requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "the fearful conditions" existing in Germany. He says the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transport, means the starvation of millions, and requests that the President's influence be directed to overcoming this danger.
- Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposition of the new people's government at Berlin. He asked the Cologne Soldiers and Workers' Council to send delegates to German main headquarters at once. Von Hindenburg said he had taken this action "in order to avoid chaos."
- King Friedrich August of Saxony has been dethroned, according to an official telegram from Berlin.
- When fighting ended the German front line opposite the 1st American Army, running south and north, was approximately as follows. From north of the Chateau d'Hannancelles, through the Bois de Lavale, the Bois de Manhenles, the Bois Masseneue, thence northwest, passing east to Blanzee, east of Grimaucourt, east and north of Nobras Woods, thence through the Grand Chenas, east of Bezonvaux, through the Herbebois Woods, east and north of Hill 319, north of Chaumont-devant-Damvillers and Hill 324, to the east side of the Thiente Brook and the Damvillers-Metz road, north of Remoiville to the north of the Forest of Woevre and Paalon, to east and north of Stenay, and thence north and slightly west to the end of the sector north of Mouzon, along the Meuse.
- The front of the 2d Army from south to north was: Nomeny to Eply, through the Bois Voirrotte, through the Bois Frehaut, to the Moselle River and up the river to a point about two-thirds of a mile south of Pagny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Preny. Thence through Remberecourt to the north of the Bois Dommartin, and the Mainbois Farm skirting the northern end of Lake Lachaussee, through the Bois les Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Wa-

- ville, St. Hilaire, Marcheville, Riaville to one-third of a mile south of Ville-en-Woevre.
- On the front of the 1st and 2d Armies, between the Meuse and the Moselle, Allied troops hold the former German front line villages of Ronvaux, Watronville, Blanzee, Moranville, Abaucourt, Dieppe and Bezonvaux.
 - Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot at the Germans at exactly 11 A. M. At many batteries the artillerists joined hands, forming a long line, as the lanyard of the final shot. There were a few seconds of silence as the shells shot through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered. American flags were raised by the soldiers over their dugouts and guns and at the various headquarters. Individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterward they were preparing for luncheon. All the boys were hungry, as they had breakfasted early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history.
 - Mons was taken by the British, and from Belgium to the Meuse the German line was near collapse before the Allied forces got orders to stop punishing the foe. The latest British report says: "At the cessation of hostilities this morning we had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jeumont, Sivry, 4 miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines and Gammont."
 - The latest French report says: "In the fifty-second month of a war without precedent in history the French Army, with the aid of the Allies, has achieved the defeat of the enemy."
 - Canada's casualties in the war up to 11 days before the capture of Mons, on the final morning of the conflict, totalled 211,358 men, it was announced here today. These are classified as follows: Killed in action, 34,877; died of wounds or disease, 15,457; wounded, 152,779; presumed dead, missing in action and known prisoners of war, 8,243.
 - Nov. 12—The abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria is officially announced at Vienna.
 - Latest advices from Germany show that while desultory fighting is occurring in Berlin, and that naval mutineers are refusing to yield to any authority, the Socialist Government is proceeding toward full control. All factions of the Socialists are apparently

- working in unison, and the ultraradical, or so-called Bolshevik element, has gained great recognition. The agreement which has been reached between the Socialist and Independent Socialist Parties and the new regime seems to have secured support from the press. In addition to the Wolff Bureau, the Vorwaerts, the Lokal-Anzeiger, formerly the Emperor's favorite newspaper and now rechristened the Red Flag, and the former semi-official organ, the North German Gazette, which has taken the new title of the International. The revolutionary movement is continually spreading. Koenigsberg, Frankfort-on-Main and Strassburg are now controlled by the Soviets.
- The Belgian Legation, in an official statement today, announced that Belgium will no longer submit to a status of "guaranteed neutrality" like that which existed before the war. It aspires to "complete independence; to the rights common to all free peoples."
 - Chairman Baruch of the United States War Industries Board began to lift the restrictions on building material so that the country can return to a peace basis gradually. He announced the reversal of priority orders respecting commodities that had been curtailed for the war. The action of the War Industries Board is a first step to be followed as quickly as it is deemed advisable by others.
 - Secretary McAdoo announced a 75 per cent. reduction in Government war risk insurance rates on hulls, cargoes and seamen's insurance. This made the rate on ships and cargoes through the war zone $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent., instead of 2 per cent., with other rates cut accordingly. Treasury officials explained that, although the submarine has been abandoned, risk still exists on account of floating mines and the possibility that some submarines may run amuck.
 - June 28—German envoys signed the Peace Terms.
 - Aug. 12—Final casualty reports from the Central Records office of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, made public by the War department today, gave the total battle deaths as 49,498, total wounded 205,690 and prisoners 4,480.
 - July 1—The army had reported 149,433 cases of disabled soldiers to the War Risk Insurance bureau. It was estimated that the final total would be close to 200,000.

Where Our Soldiers Were in France

Location of the thirty-five combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American Army in France on Nov. 7, four days before the signing of the armistice, was announced by the War Department Nov. 27, as follows:

COMBAT DIVISIONS.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st (Regulars)—Nouart and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank Parker. 2d (Regulars)—Fosse and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John A. Lejeune. 3d (Regulars)—Tannois and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Preston Brown. 4th (Regulars)—Lucey and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey. 5th (Regulars)—Cumel and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely. 6th (Regulars)—Stonne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon. 7th (Regulars)—Envezin and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer. 26th (New England)—Bras, Troyon-sur-Meuse, St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. F. E. Lamford. 27th (New York)—Corbie, Beauquesne, St. Dizier; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. 28th (Pennsylvania)—Heudicourt and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William H. Hay. 29th (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Robert Espagne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edward H. Lewis. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31st (Georgia, Alabama, Florida)—Brest; Major Gen. Leroy S. Lyon. 32d (Michigan, Wisconsin)—Aincreville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William C. Haan. 33d (Illinois)—Troyon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. George Bell, Jr. 34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota)—Castres; Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston. 35th (Missouri, Kansas)—Sommedieue and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Peter E. Traub. 36th (Texas, Oklahoma)—Conde-en-Barrois, Major Gen. W. R. Smith. 37th (Ohio)—Thielt, Dunkirk; Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth. 38th (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia)—Le Mans; Major Gen. Robert L. Howze. 42d (Rainbow)—Maisoncelle and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes. 77th (New York City)—La Bassee, Varennes, St. Dizier; Major Gen. Robert Alexander. 78th (Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware)—Le Champy Haut and St. Dizier; Major Gen. James H. McTear. 79th (Northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Vacherauville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn. 80th (Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania)—Semmouthe and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite. 81st (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico)—Sommedieue, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey. |
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82d (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—Florent; Major Gen. George P. Duncan.
 84th (Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois)—Neuvic; Major Gen. Harry C. Hale.
 86th (Chicago and Northern Illinois)—St. Andre de Cubzac; Major Gen. Charles H. Martin.
 87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama)—Pons; Major Gen. S. D. Sturgis.
 88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, West Illinois)—Montreux Chateau, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. William Weigel.
 89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona)—Tailly and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn.
 90th (Texas and Oklahoma)—Villers-devant-Dun and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Henry T. Allen.
 91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Ne-

vada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah)—Oostroosebeke and Dunkirk; Major Gen. William H. Johnston.
 92d (Negroes, National Army)—Marbache and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou.

DEPÔT DIVISIONS.

41st (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming)—St. Aignan and Noyers; Brig. Gen. Eli Cole.
 83d (Ohio and West Pennsylvania)—Le Mans and Castres; Major Gen. E. F. Glenn.
 76th (New England and New York)—St. Amand, Montbron; Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges.
 55th (Michigan and East Wisconsin)—Pouilly; Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy.
 39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana)—St. Florent; Major Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.
 40th (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and California)—Revigny and St. Dizier; Major Gen. F. S. Strong.

Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress named fourteen points as essential in a consideration of peace. His speech, in full, will be found on pages 17-18 of the 1918 World Almanac and Cyclopaedia. The fourteen points he stated as follows:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at; after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations

in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored; and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Mr. Wilson's declaration of fourteen peace points was made a day after the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, had stated in a public address to the trades unions what his country considered a basis for peace discussion.

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